

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851.

NO. 48.

VOL. 1.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STROGO'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, a three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.45, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.48, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.48, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
"The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 13, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House,
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1100.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25ctf

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
Also—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 11f

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the Journal Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand. 11tf

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 11f

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Win-
dham Apples, for sale by
MERILL LABD, at the N. L.
W. & P. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SACK OF ROME BY THE DUKE OF BOURBON'S ARMY.

FROM DENNISTOWN'S MEMOIRS OF THE DUKE OF URBINO.

The first Duke of Urbino of the Della Rovere line was commander of the allied army that might perhaps have saved Rome from Bourbon's assault, and at all events should have tried; as his force could without question have destroyed the Emperor's army after its leader's death. This rather remote connection with his subject induces Mr. Dennistown to give a full description of the previous campaign, and of the assault and sack.—Although it has been often done, his account is about the best we have met.—Mr. Dennistown has had recourse to manuscript authorities, which give particulars not to be found in books; he touches the vices of the Romans as well as those of their assailants; and he brings out the ribald jocularity of the black bands. This is part of the picture.

Now began the horrors of the sack.—The brutal soldiery, absolved from discipline, scoured the city at will, penetrating unchallenged into the most secret and most sacred places. Churches and convents, palaces and houses, were invaded and rifled; resistance was punished with fire and sword; rape and murder were the fate of the inhabitants. Passing over details too revolting for the imagination to supply, but too repulsive for a place in these pages, we may cite the feeling exclamations of one who seems to have witnessed them. "Alas, how many courtiers, gentlemen and prelates, how many devout nuns, matrons, and maidens, became a prey to these savages! What chalices, images, crucifixes, vessels of silver and gold, were torn from the altars by these sacrilegious hands! what holy relics were dashed to the ground with derisive blasphemy by these brutal Lutherans! The heads of Saints Peter, Paul, Andrew, and of many others, the wood of the sacred cross, the blessed oil, and the sacramental wafers, were ruthlessly trodden upon. The streets exhibited heaps of rich furniture, vestments, and plate, all the wealth and splendor of the Roman court, pillaged by the basest ruffians."

After these miserable scenes had endured for three days, rumors of the Duke of Urbino's approach recalled the Imperialist leaders to the necessity of defence. The command having devolved upon the Prince of Orange, a yellow-haired barbarian, further plunder was prohibited, under severe penalties; and the army, reduced to comparative order, betook themselves to enjoy their booty. But now a new drama of atrocities opened. The Germans had especially distinguished themselves by a thirst for blood; but the wily Spaniards taught them a means more effectual than murder of enriching themselves and punishing their victims. The prisoners had in most cases concealed whatever of great value they possessed, and recourse was had to every variety of torment in order to extract from them supposed treasures, and a ransom for their lives; so that those who had been spared in seeming mercy found themselves but reserved for a worse fate. After stripes and blows had been exhausted, when hunger and thirst had failed to force compliance, tortures the most brutal succeeded. Some were suspended naked from their own windows by a sensitive limb, or swung head downwards, and momentarily threatened to be let drop into the street; others had their teeth drawn slowly and singly, or were compelled to swallow their own mutilated and roasted members; others were forced to perform the most odious and menial services, and the greatest extremities were always used towards those who were suspected of being the most wealthy and noble.—Even after the desired amount of gold had been thus extorted from them, their sufferings were sometimes resumed at the instance of new tormentors. When such cruelties failed, their inflictors had recourse to a novel amusement, by forcing from the victims a confession of their sins; and we are assured by the narrator of these enormities, himself a Roman,

that the iniquities thus brought to light, as habitual in that dissolute capital, were such as to confound even the licentious soldiery of Bourbon. Over the outrages committed upon the women we draw a veil; when lust was satiated, they were prolonged in diabolical punishment; the husbands and fathers being compulsory witnesses to such unspeakable atrocities. But the delight of these sacrilegious villains, especially of the German Lutherans, was to outrage everything holy.—The churches and chapels, including the now blood-stained St. Peter's, were desecrated into stables, taverns, or brothels; and the choirs, whence no sounds had breathed but the elevating chant of prayer and praise, rang with base ribaldry and blasphemous imprecations. The grand creations of religious art were wantonly insulted or damaged; the reliquaries and miraculous images were pillaged or defaced. Nay, a poor priest was inhumanly murdered for his firm refusal to administer the blessed sacrament to an ass. Nor was any respect paid to persons or party feelings. The subjects of the Emperor who happened to be in Rome, the adherents of the Colonna and other Ghibelline leaders, were all involved in the general fate. Four cardinals attached to that faction had declined entering St. Angelo, calculating that they would not only

Guide the whirlwind and direct the storm, but, peradventure, promote their own interests in the melee. They were, however miserably mistaken, for they too were held to ransom, and one of them, (Araceli,) after being often led through the streets tied on a donkey behind a common soldier, was carried to church with mock funeral rites, when the office of the dead was read over his living body, and an oration pronounced, wherein, for eulogy, were loathsomely related all the real or alleged immoralities of his past life. Another outrage in especial repute with the Germans was a ribald procession, in which some low buffoon in sacred vestments was borne shoulder-high, scattering mock benedictions among the mob, amid shouts of "Long live Luther!"

SPANISH ETIQUETTE.

Philip the Third was gravely seated by the fire-side. The fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a fire that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment, because it was against the etiquette. At length the Marquis de Posca appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fire; but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Ussada ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The Duke was gone out; the fire burnt fiercer, and the king endured it rather than derogate from his dignity. But his blood was heated to such a degree that an erysipelas of the blood appeared the next day, which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1721, in the 24th year of his age.

The palace was once on fire; a soldier who knew the king's sister was in her apartment, and must inevitably be consumed in a few moments by the flames, at the risk of his life, rushed in and brought her out in his arms; but the Spanish etiquette was here wofully broken into! The loyal soldier was brought to trial, and it was impossible to deny that he entered her apartment, the judges condemned him to die! The Spanish Princess, however, condescended in consideration of circumstances to pardon the soldier, and very benevolently saved his life.

A NEW STYLE OF SLEIGH.—The Portland Advertiser notices the arrival in that city of a new style of sleigh. The bottom is entirely of wrought iron, the runners being plated with steel, and the fender of zinc and Russia iron. It is so constructed as to be very light, and a common single sleigh will sustain a weight of half a ton. The improvement was suggested and has been patented by Mr. John J. Haley, of Sebago. The Advertiser thinks that the improvement is a valuable one to the public.

No man has ever regretted that he was virtuous and honest in his youth, and kept aloof from idleness.

PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

To be shot down is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; yet, rapid, as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones of the face, and brought him to the ground. In the instant that preceded stupefaction, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him. The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles the XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of an attack and the necessity for defence was impressed upon him by a blow which we should have supposed too tremendous to leave an interval for thought. But it by no means follows that the infliction of fatal violence is accompanied by a pang. From what is known of the first effect of gunshot wounds, it is probable that the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is as varied as the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up.

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensations, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity, that the expression is invariably that of languor, while in death from a stab, the countenance reflects the traits of natural character, of gentleness, of ferocity, to the last breath. Some of these cases are of interest, to show with what slight disturbance life may go on under a mortal wound till it suddenly comes to a final stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water from a trooper who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards in his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of his limbs concluded his career. "Yet his voice," says the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the smallest sign of weakness."

Captain Basil Hall, who in his early youth was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out from the confusion which consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived, pale and faint, at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced to be mortal. "Indeed, I feared so," he responded, with impeded utterance, "and yet I should like very much to live a little longer, if it were possible." He laid his sword upon a stone at his side, "as gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had been turned to glass, and almost immediately sunk dead upon the turf."—*Quarterly Review.*

GOLDEN RULES FOR BRIDES.—Resolve every morning to be cheerful that day; and should anything occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him; be the occasion what it may; but much rather deny yourself the satisfaction of having your own will or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to see the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in a wife to the just will of her husband, is what she promised at the altar—what the good will reverer her for; and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive. Be assured, a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase—share and smooth his cares, and conceal his errors.

To injure a man's sight, there is nothing worse than sudden wealth. Let a wood-sawyer draw a ten thousand dollar prize, and in less than a month he will not be able to recognize even the man who used to "go security for him."

That an author's work is the mirror of his mind, is a position that has led to very false conclusions. If Satan himself were to write a book, it would be in praise of virtue, because the good would purchase it for use, and the bad for ostentation.

WALKING FISH.

Dr. Hancock gives an account of a species of fish, called, by Indians, the Flat-head Husar, which when the pools, wherein they usually reside, are deprived of water, march by night in quest of other ponds, from which that necessary element has not been evaporated. These fish grow to about a foot in length. A strong, bony arm, edged upon the lower extremity like a saw, projects from the breast of the fish near the pectoral fin, of which it forms the first ray. This arm the animals use as a kind of food, pushing themselves forward by means of their tails, they will travel as fast as a man can walk. Their bodies are in very strong plates, which it is conjectured, aid them in their progress, like those under the bodies of serpents, which partially perform the office of feet. The Indians affirm that they are furnished with an interior supply of water sufficient for their journey—an assertion which seems to be confirmed by the fact that their bodies, when taken from the water, even if wiped dry with a cloth, instantly become moist again. Mr. Cambell, a friend of Dr. Hancock, and a resident of Essequibo, Guiana, South America, once met with a flock of these animals, so numerous that his attendants were enabled to fill several baskets of them.

A CUTTING REBUKE.—The following anecdote of a cutting rebuke is given upon the authority of a respectable clergyman from whom it was received. A man had taken into his house his poor deranged father to keep. He assigned him as the only room he could enter, a small and miserable garret. One day as he was hollowing out a piece of board with his jack-knife, his little son who was attentively watching him, asked him what he was doing. "I am making a trencher for grandpa to eat out of," was the reply. "And must I make you such a trencher, when you get to be an old man?" said the boy. The father shrunk at the bare possibility, and his own unkind and severe treatment of his father looked him in the face. He immediately went up stairs and brought down his venerable parent, assigned him a pleasant apartment, and ever afterwards treated him with greater kindness and more suitable attention.

A FORM OF PRAYER

For such Christians as mean to die in carrying into execution the Fugitive Slave Law.—By Rev. Leonard Whittington of Newbury.

O Lord God of mercy and compassion who hearest the sighing of the prisoner, and loosest the bonds of such as are appointed to die; who hast, in thy Gospel, taken captivity captive and opened the gates of freedom to all mankind. I am liable this day to be called on to assist in restoring a miserable fugitive to his bondage, his toil and his chain; O, assist me to perform this dreadful task;—Blind my eyes to all the evils of his state;—may I disregard his tears, and all his supplications; may I be enabled to do to him what I should wish no other being in the Universe to do to me; may I assist in plunging him back to all the evils which he has endeavored to escape. May I be enabled to think that this is my duty; and wilt thou reward me for doing this duty in keeping me and my family from all injustice and oppression; and crown our good deeds in promoting slavery with everlasting freedom in thy kingdom above; and wilt thou grant this for Jesus Christ's sake, who redeemed, by his precious blood, white men into freedom, and negroes into perpetual bondage.—Amen.

GET KNOWLEDGE.—Pope the poet, has a line, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," which we often hear repeated, as a maxim, by those who have but a very little themselves. We have also this other maxim, "half a loaf is better than no bread;" and this is certainly true of bread. Is it not likely to be true in knowledge also? A little knowledge of navigation is better to the sailor than none. A little knowledge of soils and seasons, and stock, is better to the farmer than no knowledge. A little knowledge of anatomy is better to the surgeon than no knowledge. The truth is, that much knowledge is the best thing; a little knowledge the next best; and no knowledge the worst of all. The line of the poet is good in the sound, but bad in the sense.

In an examination recently had in the Common Pleas of Cincinnati, a woman examined as a witness testified that she was married to defendant in New York, he performed the ceremony himself, according to the rite of the Mormon Church, which the witness described to be a kind of geese cackling.

YOUNG LAWYERS.—A young lawyer being asked if he practised speech-making much, replied:

"I am at it every morning. I immediately on leaping out of my bed, convert my chamber into the court. I stick that old portrait of father's before the glass, and there is the judge staring me full in the face. On my right I establish a row of boots—those are the gentlemen of the jury; on my left is the cupboard or witness box, while on the chairs before me a lot of my learned friends.

Well, I conceive the case opened. It's an action of anything—say for breach of promise case—and then I begin. If I'm for the plaintiff, of course I pile up the pathetic; if for the defendant I reduce the thing to a mere bagatelle. For the plaintiff, I describe in tones and strains which bring tears into the rows of boots—I mean the intelligent gentleman of the jury—how fondly, how passionately, she loved the recent, base and black-hearted defendant. If for him, I transfer her affection to his pocket, and undertake to show that she never loved him at all. And I am as likely to be right in one case as the other, for how can I tell whether she loved or not.

In a case of this kind, however, give me the plaintiff, I see a tear in every eye; I hear the ladies sighing and sobbing all around me; while the intelligent men of the jury are blowing their noses with unexampled violence, lest it should be thought that they could shed a tear. I behold the judge, his facial muscles and his mouth in all sorts of shapes, as if from the depth of his emotion he would say, 'I'll tell you what it is, I can't stand this much longer.'"

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following beautiful thoughts are from the pen of Geo. D. Prentice:

"There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart, betwixt this world and the next. And in the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, that we are powerless and He all powerful, and the least faint pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter; we feel, in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, that earth has no compensation too good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no grief without some beneficent provision to soften its intensity. When the good and the lovely die, the memory of their good deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, lights up our darkened hearts, and lends to the surrounding gloom, a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness that environs it."

ODD FANCIES.

Henry III. (of France) could not remain alone in a chamber where there was a cat.—The Duke Epemont fainted at the sight of a young hare. The Marshal d'Albret found himself indisposed at any repeat at which was served up a sucking pig or a calf's head.—Lodislaus, King of Poland, was troubled and obliged to fly whenever he saw an apple.—The sight of a fish gave Erasmus the fever. Scaliger trembled all over when he beheld cresses. Tycho Brahe felt his limbs tremble under him whenever he met a hare or a fox. The Chancellor Bacon fainted every time that he saw an eclipse of the moon. Bayle fell into convulsions, on hearing the noise of water falling from a spout. Lamotte la Vayer could not endure the sound of any instrument, but experienced great pleasure at hearing the growl of thunder. In our day a French amateur prefers the sound of the tambourine to the most agreeable instrument. Saint Foix reports that an Englishman experienced the most cruel pains whenever he read the fifty third chapter of Isaiah. A Spaniard fell into syncope whenever he heard the Latin word *lana* (wool) uttered. The Arch Chancellor Cambaceres could not look at a spider. Napoleon himself was annoyed by the slightest prick of a pin, and evinced an invincible repugnance to medicine.

Gen Scott and Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, have been proposed by the Whigs of Butler county, Ohio, for President and Vice President. The Providence Journal says—"Mr. Clay once refused a dinner to take the gallant Kentuckian, 'you are a greater man than I am; you beat James K. Polk. I could not.'"

INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.—Papers by the New Orleans mails give some vague accounts of an insurrection, said to have taken place in the district between Monterey and the Rio Grande. The celebrated Canales has espoused the cause of the insurgents. The people were said to be triumphant in Monterey, but had failed in the vicinity of Canagao.

Mothers have the first direction of the mind; and if they accustomed it to evil, by a positively bad example, by wrong instructions, or by leading the child to under-value truth and duty, the evil consequences may be endless.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS:
SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851.

RAILROADS FROM PALMER.—“There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.” This is an old proverb which is true as it is old, and one which occurred to our mind as we sat down to say something about the proposed railroads north, or in a northerly direction from Palmer. A few weeks ago we announced with considerable degree of certainty that the prospects of the proposed road up the valley of Ware River were very encouraging, and the New London and Palmer people generally favored the project. But all of a sudden matters have taken a different turn. The idea of extending the New London Road up to New Hampshire line, via Ware, Barre and other towns in that direction, is, we understand, abandoned by the New Londoners. Our seaboard neighbors have already turned their attention in another direction; they have struck upon an idea which if fully carried out will (or may) eventually make the New London road a source of much profit to its owners and New London a great city.

We are greatly informed that of the three proposed routes from Palmer, all of which will owe their life or death to New London stockholders, the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Corporation have decided that the one intersecting the Vermont and Massachusetts road at Grouse's Corner, is the most deserving of their favor. The only way of rendering the New London road lucrative is its extension to some point on the line of one of the Northern Roads, and the Amherst route, from its connection with a line of road leading to Vermont and the Canadas, is considered advantageous to this purpose.

We are not authorized to state, as a fact, but the idea has gone forth, that the New London people contemplate establishing a line of Steamers between that city and Liverpool, and by means of extending the N. L. W. & P. R. R. in the direction last stated, and leasing a portion of the Northern road, which, we are informed, has been offered them, secure a safe, easy and direct route between Old England and Her Majesty's possessions in Canada. This idea however startling, does not appear wild or fanatical when we consider the great benefits that would be experienced by such an arrangement, both to New London, Canada and the intermediate places.

Should a charter be granted to the friends of the Amherst route we have reason to believe the stock would be immediately subscribed and the road put under contract without delay. The location of a Railroad from Palmer to Grouse's Corner would give a fresh impulse to the towns through which it would be built; wagon-ridden Belchertown and sleepy Amherst would prick up their ears, and with the same sang froid of other railroad towns, exclaim “we are as big as anybody.”

We cannot discover that the building of the Amherst Railroad need interfere with the proposed Ware railroad in the least, save drawing away New London capital; yet if there is a strong probability that a road up the valley of Ware River would prove profitable, there ought to be people enough along the line to take up every dollar of the stock. The two routes do not run parallel with each other, but on the contrary diverge into different sections of country where the business of one would in no way injure the business of the other. Why then cannot both roads be built? We contend that they both can and should be located as now contemplated and if any of our readers have any argument to advance against the ground we have taken we should be happy to publish the same.

DISCARDING THE GALLOWES.—The Legislature of Iowa have passed a bill abolishing the death penalty in that State. This is another of the good signs of the progress of Reform. Twenty years hence we predict there will not be a dozen states in the Union that will have Capital Punishment attached to their Code of Laws. The advance of Christianity and civilization are working wonders among the relics of barbarism that cling with almost superhuman tenacity to our race.

The report that Michigan would adopt the death penalty again, is believed to be without foundation. The Secretary of that State, about six or eight months ago, wrote to a legal gentleman in Lowell, that there was no perceptible increase of crime in the State since the abolition of Capital Punishment, and that he had every reason to believe that the majority of people in the State were utterly opposed to the adoption of the old hanging law.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that the announcement that Capital Punishment had been abolished by the Legislature of Iowa, is incorrect; the lower House passed the bill therefor, but the Senate rejected it. This is bad news, but since the House has taken the right view of the matter there is a prospect that the Senate may be importuned to do the same.

SENATORIAL CONTEST.—There was another attempt made by the House of Representatives to elect a U. S. Senator, last Wednesday, which, as usual, proved unsuccessful. There were two ballots taken, and at each time Mr. Sumner lacked only two votes of an election. There is to be another trial a fortnight from last Wednesday. We think the prospects of Mr. Sumner's election look brighter.

A rat with horns is the last curiosity they have found in Alleghany City, Pa.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—President Fillmore sent a special message to the Senate on Friday, last week, concerning the rescue of the fugitive slave at Boston. He talks quite like a young monarch, and seems very much worried at the violation of that beautiful slave law. Mr. Webster, it appears, has been spurring the President to take active measures toward carrying out the provisions of the law. This may all be well enough, so long as Mr. Fillmore talks considerably; if he has appointed men who fail to carry out the law, let him appoint men who will, instead of threatening to call out the U. S. troops to execute his directions. We believe that with proper caution and energy on the part of the officers the fugitive could not have got away. It would seem much better for the President to talk about appointing civil aids to the Marshal, than menacing the public with martial law. The President concludes his Message as follows:

I use the occasion to repeat the assurance that, so far as depends on me, the laws shall be faithfully executed, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed, and, to this end, I am prepared to exercise, whenever it becomes necessary, the power Constitutionally invested in me to the fullest extent. I am fully persuaded that the great majority of the people of this country are warmly and strongly attached to the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Government, and the maintenance of law. I am persuaded that their earnest wishes and the line of my Constitutional duty concur; and, I doubt not firmness, moderation and prudence, strengthened and animated by the general opinion of the people will prevent the repetition of occurrences disturbing the public peace, and reprobated by all good men.

A VENERABLE PAIR.—The Newark Advertiser records the death, in Rockaway, N. J., of Mrs. Nancy Gordon, wife of David Gordon, aged near 90. Had she lived until the 17th of March, she would have reached the seventy-first anniversary of her marriage to Mr. Gordon. During this period, with scarce an exception, they had lived in sight of Rockaway church. The aged pair have had nine children, of whom five survive; forty-nine grand-children, of whom thirty-three survive; one hundred and three great-grand-children, of whom seventy-four survive; and two great great-grand-children, both still living; making in number their descendants, living and dead, one hundred and sixty-three, of whom one hundred and fourteen still survive.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, last week, the Committee on Agriculture reported a resolve offering a reward of \$2000 to any person who shall succeed in discovering a sure and practicable remedy for the potato rot, and satisfy the Governor and Council thereof by the test of five years trial.

PORKERS.—Mr. Albert Day of Brooklyn, Ct., killed, last January, four hogs 16 months old that weighed together 1338 pounds, and in the month of Feb. he killed 21 others whose total weight was 10,098 pounds, and one that weighed 634 pounds. Connecticut is gaining fame for nice pork as well as for wooden nutmegs.

Mrs. Madison's household effects are advertised in the Washington papers to be sold at auction. Among them are an original portrait of Washington, by Stuart; one of Jefferson, Madison, and Mrs. M., by the same great artist; one of John Adams, by Col. Trumbull, and one of Monroe, by Vanderlyn—all originals, and painted especially for Mr. Madison, and have never been out of the possession of the family. Besides these are portraits of the three great American discoverers, Vespucci, Columbus, Cabot, and many other very valuable paintings.

At a party in the White House at Washington, somebody asked Mr. Fillmore, the President's father, why the agricultural products of New York had for some years fallen off in amount. The old gentleman replied that one reason might be that he had not been able to work himself for ten or twelve years! He is now 81 years old.

We learn from the Springfield Republican, that a new Methodist Church has been started in Granby, Mass. During last summer the members and congregation met at the West Parish Congregational Church, now unused. This was too large, and with assistance they built a fine hall, and now have the services of Rev. B. W. Wright, forty church members, and a good congregation. About fifty children attend the Sabbath School. The new Hall was dedicated on the 19th, Dec., last, Rev. L. R. Thayer of Chicopee preaching a sermon on the occasion. The society is now enjoying a season of religious interest.

DUELING.—Edward Stanley of N. C. and S. W. Inge of Ala. had some sparring in Congress a short time since, and low epithets passed between them. Stanley challenged Inge to fight a duel, but the authorities kept an eye upon them until last Monday, when they both went over to Maryland with their companions, and after exchanging a few harmless shots, a reconciliation took place, and all hands went back to Washington feeling, no doubt, a good deal better than when they left on their dishonorable mission.

The first person who carried the news of the accident to the steamer Atlantic to London was Mr. Abbot Lawrence, Jr., one of the passengers, who arrived at the Legation, to the utter astonishment of all in the house, at midnight on the 23d Jan.

A NEW CRUSADE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE HOLY LAND.—The Allgemeine Zeitung states that the Austrian Ultramontane party is preparing considerable difficulties for Prince Schwarzenberg, by its zeal for an object which the Christian world of Western Europe has for centuries abandoned—the recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Mahometans. The purpose of the crusades is to be revived, but it is to be pursued by the way of diplomacy, not by war. It is stated that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession (it is not precisely defined how) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will then be made over to societies. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre will be raised to the importance once possessed by the Knights Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one prince of every Catholic state of Europe is to be created Grand Prior. The movement, as far as it can be called one, is probably caused by the increasing influence of the Greek Church in the east, under the support of Russia. That church, too, has made the possession of the Holy Sepulchre a special object of its ambition, as well as other localities in Syria, sacred by their associations. During the two past years, while the political power of the Papal Government was prostrated, the efforts of the missionaries and agents of the Greek Church are said to have made great progress, and are gradually sapping the influence of the Latin Church. The feuds between the two churches have long been of the most bitter kind, and in Jerusalem it is well known, have grown to a scandalous excess; a guard of Turkish soldiers alone keeps peace between them on certain festivals in the Church of the Sepulchre. The Germans state that the Greek Christians have really obtained the preponderant influence in Jerusalem, and that any efforts of the Austrian Ultra-Catholics to recover the lost ground will be met by the decided opposition of the Emperor of Russia, practically the Pope of the Greek Church. Prince Schwarzenberg is not over zealous in the cause of the Austrian Pietists, and will probably suppress the whole plan as soon as it becomes politically inconvenient.

DISUNION IN ALABAMA.—The State Secession Convention of Alabama, held at Montgomery, adjourned on the 12th ult. Although not large in numbers, it is (says the Montgomery Journal), a body of much respectability and talent. A diversity of opinion prevailed on the questions at issue, and some of the delegates left the Convention. The ultras, however, prevailed. The Montgomery Journal says of the resolutions adopted, “they explicitly avow a determination to effect the secession of Alabama at the earliest period possible that they can effect it. This they hope to accomplish by their system of organized clubs and associations. The tone of the convention shows that there is no longer to be any disguise on the subject.”

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS EXPOSED.—Three of the Buffalo physicians who have witnessed the “manifestations,” publish a card in which they state that they have detected the mode in which the rappings are produced. They attribute the sounds to a partial dislocation or cracking of the knee joints, which they say is effected by an act of the will, without any obvious movement of the limb, and is sufficient to occasion distinct rattlings of doors, tables, &c., if in contact. This solution of the rapping mystery is about as clear as mud.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The hay pressing establishment of Mr. Benj. Martin, in Greenwich street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, and two unfortunate poverty-stricken white men, who had stolen into the loft to sleep, perished in the flames. The head of one was burned off, and the extremities, legs and one arm of the other were gone. Their bodies were scorched almost to crisp. Their names are unknown. Mr. Martin's loss is about \$3000.

FROM JAMAICA.—The cholera is still prevalent in many parts of the Islands, and the disease is still hanging about Lucre, and the number of deaths has been as great as 337, being more than one-third of the population which we believe was 1000 souls. Taking also a circle of 3 miles of Lucre, there have been more than 600 persons swept off. From the Leeward Districts the accounts were becoming more gloomy every day.

FROM HAITI.—Capt. Pierce, of the schooner Bengal arrived at New York on Saturday, from Port au Prince, 5th inst. reports everything quiet at that place when he left. The Emperor was preparing to march against the Dominicans. Capt. P. reports that a conspiracy had been set on foot to murder the Emperor, but it had been frustrated, and the ring leaders arrested. Capt. P. reports the United States steamer Saracen for Cape Haytien next day; he brings the mail bag of the Saracen.

The New York Assembly has summarily refused to pass a law interfering with the execution of the Fugitive Slave act. So has the Rhode Island Legislature, and the latter also laid on the table resolutions against the Law.

Eight persons have been arrested for participating in the rescue of the fugitive slave at Boston. Charles G. Davis Esq., has been discharged, by Commissioner Hallett; a negro in Salem who was arrested has been discharged. Another negro named James Scott, has been held for trial at the March session of the District Court of the United States.

John Munn of Blackstone was arrested in Pawtucket, Saturday, for attempting to pass counterfeit money. Three hundred dollars were found in two pocket books in bills of the North Providence Bank, Pawtucket, Union Bank, Providence, and various banks in New York.

XXXIst CONGRESS —2d Session.

Congress in drawing to a close is not so active as we might expect. There is too much debating, and too little real action on the part of its members. The proceedings of not more than two or three days in a week, are worth publishing.

Last week, on Friday, Mr. Giddings asked leave to offer a resolution to inquire of the President whether George Thompson, the English abolitionist, had not been recently assaulted in Springfield, Mass., and his personal liberty endangered, contrary to our treaty stipulations? Objected.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and U. S. Senators directly by the people.—Referred.

Fifteen private bills were then passed, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to support the Post Office Department.

On Saturday, in the House, the post-office appropriation bill was passed, and the Fortification bill was debated in committee. Various amendments were considered and voted on.—The Committee rose, and Mr. McLaughlin of Ind., moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried.

On Monday last, in the Senate, the cheap postage bill was taken up. Mr. Rusk's bill was adopted as a substitute for the House bill. Mr. Rusk's bill provides for 3 cents postage prepaid—5 cents if not prepaid. Letters going to 3000 miles double these rates.—The bill also imposes on newspapers a tariff from 5 to 25 cents per quarter for weeklies, according to the distance—semi-weeklies double—tri-weeklies treble—and dailies five times those rates—weekly papers to circulate free in the country where published. The bill was ordered to be engrossed. Several members desiring to speak upon it, it was laid over.

Today, in the Senate, the bill to found a Military Asylum for disabled soldiers, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill directing that money collected for customs in California prior to Nov. 12, 1849, be paid into the U. S. Treasury, was amended, debated, and then ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, in the Senate, the joint resolution directing the U. S. vessel to be used to bring Gen. Kosuth to the United States, was taken up, considered, and engrossed. The House resolution, explanatory of certain laws granting pensions to widows was passed, and the Senate insisted on its amendment to the West Point Academy bill.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution directing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to despatch a steam propeller to the assistance of vessels searching for Sir John Franklin; laid over.

The cheap postage bill, as perfected by the Senate the other day, was further debated, and passed.

The bills ordered engrossed Tuesday—Military Asylum and California duties—were passed.

The Indian appropriation bill from the House was amended, and passed. Thursday, in the Senate, the Naval Pension appropriation bill was passed, after amendment, and also the bill giving Patentees remedies against persons who shall import from Canada, and Territories adjoining the United States, articles and produce manufactured by inventors or patentees in the United States. Under the present laws, the American inventions are carried into Canada, and their produce and manufactures are brought into the United States and sold to the prejudice of the American patentees.

The Mexican indemnity bill was received from the House and referred.

The bill providing for a survey of the public lands in California, after a long debate, was tabled. Executive session, and adjourned.

The House was engaged in considering the Army appropriation bill till the hour of recess.

GIGANTIC BIRD.—At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, presented a sketch of a large bird, discovered by Mr. Parkins on the banks of the White Nile. It stands on legs four feet high, with a body like a stork, and a head like a whale. It has received the generic name of *baldnieps*, and the specific name of *rex*. At yesterday's sitting M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire presented the bones and eggs of a huge bird, a native of Madagascar. Two of the eggs are entire, but the other is broken. It is calculated, from the measurement made, that each of them can contain eight litres of liquid, or as much as six ostrich eggs, or 150 hen's eggs. Mr. H. supposes this gigantic bird to be a perfectly distinct genus.—He has given to the genus the name of *ornis*, and to the species that of *maximus*. The remains exhibited yesterday were last year obtained at Madagascar, by a merchant captain named Abadie, and by him sent to the Isle of Reunion, and thence to France.—Er.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Keziah Ann Wheeler, the girl upon whom Gibson, who is now on trial in the Municipal Court, committed an alleged assault, attempted suicide on Saturday afternoon, by taking poison. She swallowed the contents of a phial, which she supposed to be poison, and informed the family where she resided of it, but a physician was immediately sent for, who, in a short time, pronounced her out of danger. The shocking perjury exhibited in the trial of the scoundrel Gibson, affecting the reputation of the poor girl, unquestionably induced this desperate resolve.—[Boston Mail.

A MERMAID IN SCOTLAND.—In the hyperborean village of Shieldaig, on the western shore of Scotland, a lady appeared the other morning whose visit is likely to throw the sea serpent into the shade. It appears that a number of woman had risen pretty early, as their custom is, to go for fuel to the Gascan, when the attention of one was attracted by a number of sea-weeds which were hovering and screaming near the church. On a further inspection she discovered a lady sitting on a rock, with a comb and glass in her hand, singing one of her madrigals in a plaintive voice, and duly pointed her out to the others, who all maintain that they saw the strange apparition. The probability is that this mermaid was one of the Razany white seals, which are known to sit frequently on rocks during night, uttering plaintive sounds; but so superstitious are the fishers there that not a single boat has put to sea since.

HORRIBLE DEATHS.—The Plymouth (N. C.) News gives an account of the death of a man named Edwards, his wife and an interesting child, aged about four years. Edwards lived about two miles below Plymouth, and it appears that on Saturday evening last, he and his wife returned home under the influence of liquor, and while in that condition, by some means or other, they set the house on fire, and the husband, wife and child perished in the flames.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY. There is now living in the town of Brookfield, Mass., a gentleman by the name of Israel Smith, who was born Sept. 23d, 1754. He is therefore now 96 years and 4 months old. He was married to his present wife in May, 1773. They have therefore lived together in the conjugal relation 77 years and 8 months—an instance which we think will hardly find a parallel in this country. They have both been for many years exemplary members of the Church of Christ, and are awaiting in cheerful and joyful expectation of soon entering on a higher and better life.—Christian Observer.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—A late number of the Panama Star says the Panama Railroad was progressing rapidly, and adds the following interesting information:

“The track to Gatun will be completed on the 1st of July next, and to Gorgona on the 1st of January, 1852. Engines will be placed upon the road in four months. Hitherto, the work has been delayed by the desertion of the workmen, but Gen. Cermudez has prevented this, by all who desert after having enlisted in the United States.”

A colored woman, residing in Wilmington, Del., gave birth to three children last Tuesday morning; and about four weeks ago, a woman in the First Municipality of New Orleans, presented her husband with three fine boys at a birth. On the morning of the 10th ult. she was again taken ill, and soon afterwards gave birth to a fourth boy. The children are all doing well.

SALE OF OLD COINS.—At a sale of old coins in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, a half dollar with the head of Washington, dated 1792, sold for the enormous price of \$18. A Washington cent of 1782, sold for \$2 12 1-2. An American silver dollar of 1838, with the flying eagle, brought the large price of \$5, and a half dollar of the same coinage, \$7 25. Four old Massachusetts shillings brought \$3 60, and a threepenny Massachusetts piece sold for \$2.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Miss Hannah Elizabeth Woodbury, a young lady of Beverly, under the influence of alarm at a supposed accident to the train, ran out of the car, with the train at full speed, and jumped from the platform. Fortunately a gentleman passing caught her dress and broke the force of the fall, by which means she escaped uninjured.

The wife of John Mitchell, the Irish exile, has left England with her four children for South Australia. Mitchell, it is said in a letter from Hobart town, has grown fat and strong since his exile. O'Brien, Martin and Meagher are also well. Mr. Mitchell classifies the inhabitants of Tasmania as follows: “First, and best, the women; second, the dogs; third the horses; fourth, the kangaroos; fifth, the men; and sixth, the opossums and wallabys.”

“The ‘Oldest Woman in the World,’ is said to be living at Gateshead, Eng. Her name is Mary Benton. She was born Feb. 12, 1731, and if she lives till the census is taken, she will be entered as 120 years old.—She walks erect, hears well, uses no spectacles, and as late as 1848 assisted at a haymaking at Elton.

FROM NEW GRANADA.—Late accounts from New Granada report importations very low, and exports high and scarce. Santa Anna and his family were residing at Carthagena, and the General was amusing himself with his favorite diversion at cock-fighting. Many returning Californians were stopping at Carthagena recruiting their exhausted physical powers.

YOU MAY MARRY YOUR UNCLE.—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill repealing so much of the 11th section of chapter 103 of the code as prohibit, a woman marrying her aunt's husband. Despairing spinsters will now be making a regular stampede for the “Old Dominion,” we presume.

An idiot, named Briggs, of Stamford Conn., walking on the railroad track near there, was struck by a train, thrown twenty feet into the air, and instantly killed.

The new Methodist Church at Head of Mystic, Conn., was entirely consumed by fire last Monday night. It had been built about two years, and cost about \$2,500.

POWERS, THE ARTIST.—The foreign correspondent of the Newark Advertiser speaking from Florence, Jan. 20, thus writes of two statues from the skillful hand of Powers:

“Powers has nearly completed a plaster model of California. A female figure, standing erect, holding in her right hand a divining rod, pointing to the hidden gold, and in her left (thrown behind) a bundle of thorns, emblematic of the pain which attends the fortune hunter in El Dorado. His greatest new work is America: a woman half draped, emblematic of our country. The model is carefully and elaborately worked. The face conveys the idea of that firmness, strength, courage youth, and hope in the future, appertaining to our Republic. A tiara of thirteen stars circles the brow. The left hand is raised towards Heaven signifying that our surest safety and hope are in Jehovah. The right rests upon the faces, a bundle of rods bound with bands denoting that in “Union is Strength.” The left foot is firmly placed upon an emblem of tyranny, crushing it with the power of Liberty. In female figures, in beauty and delicacy of expression, in grace outline and anatomy, Powers has not a living equal. They are voluptuous, exquisite in form and tenderness—he is the modern Canova of sculpture, but can never be the Michael Angelo—he lacks the elements of grandeur, the true majesty of a highly-developed awe-inspiring genius.”

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.—We understand that a writ returnable before the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Essex, issued yesterday at the suit of Mr. Burton, of Salem, (who was violently seized, on Friday last, and brought to Boston, by a posse of ten or twelve armed men,) against Mr. District Attorney Lunt, for false and malicious prosecution. The damages are laid at ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Lunt has been or will be held to bail in that amount.

We also understand that a writ was yesterday issued on behalf of Mr. Shadrach Sims against Patrick Riley, Deputy Marshal, and George T. Curtis, U. S. Commissioner, for assault and battery, and false imprisonment—damages laid at ten thousand dollars.—Boston Commonwealth.

PENITENT.—Dr. Cantebury, a traveling dentist, was arraigned before Trial Justice Aiken in Greenfield, on Friday last week, for taking a false oath in swearing out of jail a few days since, and after examination, was ordered to recognise in the sum of \$200 for his appearance for trial at the March term of the Common Pleas Court.

MOVING A HOUSE ACROSS CONNECTICUT RIVER.—Mr. L. Kingsley, bridge builder of Northampton, moved a two story house, 26 by 33 feet, across the Connecticut, at Chicopee, week before last. This is the first attempt to move real estate across the Connecticut, in the memory of the ‘oldest inhabitant.’

A report that the French President intended to visit England, on the occasion of the forthcoming Exhibition, is erroneous.—By a special law of the constitution he is forbidden to leave the country. In a conversation with an English gentleman, it is said he thus spoke:—“My position is curious—three years ago I was not allowed to enter France: now I am not permitted to quit it.”

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ASTRONOMER.—Professor Shumacher the astronomer in the Observatory at Altona, died on the 28th December, in his seventy-first year. For many years he has been before the scientific world as the editor of the “Astronomische Nachrichten.”

Gen. Tom Thumb was arrested in Savannah, last week, for driving his state carriage upon the sidewalk, and fined \$10.—The gentleman who reported the infraction of the ordinance, did so for the sake of the joke, expecting that nothing more than a little fun would come of it. But it seems that the matter was viewed in a different light by the authorities.

Orders have been given from Head Quarters, at Washington, to the commanding officers at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor and the Navy Yard in Charlestown, instructing them to hold the forces under their command at the disposal of the U. S. Marshal, as a part of the posse comitatus, when aid shall be required in executing the Fugitive Slave Law. How alarmed you are Mr. Fillmore.

A blast on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, near Hyde Park, threw a piece of rock weighing 1000 pounds, into the air, and in its descent it went directly into an Irish shanty, demolishing the building and killing three females who were in it.

A bill has been reported in the N. Y. Senate, authorizing a new trial for election of U. S. Senator on the 25th inst., and providing for successive trials on such days thereafter as may be necessary.

Wm. Myers, the husband of Virginia Myers, the heroine of the Hoyt tragedy, at Richmond Va., died a week ago.

The Spring term of Wilbraham Academy will commence on Wednesday, March 12, and continue 15 weeks. Mr. Raymond is the principal.

Cyrus Frink and others have petitioned for a bank at Holyoke, with a capital of \$100,000. It is to be called the Hadley Falls Bank.

Robert Rantoul, the recently elected Massachusetts Senator, has taken his seat in Congress.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The business of the Legislature for a week past has been of little importance. Last Saturday both branches adjourned quite early out of respect to the memory of Washington, that being the anniversary of his birth.

On Monday, in the Senate, the greater part of the day was spent in discussing the bill concerning the taxation of mortgaged property. No conclusion arrived at.

In the House many petitions were presented, among which were those of the Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield, and of some 2000 inhabitants of Ashburnham, Ashby, Fitchburg, Lunenburg and Royalton for a new County, to be formed out of Middlesex and Worcester.

The Committee on Agriculture were instructed to collect and report such information as it may be able to procure, concerning the culture and growth of flax, and its probable substitution for cotton in the manufacture of cheap fabrics. On Tuesday the Senate were engaged throughout the day in the further consideration of the bill concerning the taxation of mortgaged property.

The business of the House was of no great account.

The business of Wednesday, beyond the Senatorial balloting, was of no particular moment.

The House of Representatives has directed the distribution of the extra printed copies of the report of the Commissioners on reform in legal proceedings, as follows, viz: to each member of the Legislature 3 copies; to each of the Commissioners 200 copies; to the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and each member of the Council, 3 copies; to each Clerk of the Courts in the several counties, to be by them distributed to the members of the bar, and others citizens interested in the subject, as follows: Suffolk 500; Essex 90; Middlesex 160; Worcester 150; Hampshire 40; Hampden 60; Franklin 40; Berkshire 70; Bristol 70; Barnstable 30; Norfolk 50; Plymouth 50; Nantucket 12; Dukes 12.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the bill concerning the taxation of mortgaged real estate, was passed to be engrossed.

The House had the general corporation bill (joint stock companies) under debate. Mr. Taylor of Norwich spoke in favor of it, and replied to Mr. Stevenson's remarks against it on Tuesday.

There were petitions to-day from I. Sumner and others to be incorporated as a Life Insurance Company in Berkshire Co.; of Levi Bradford and others in aid of George N. Briggs and others for a similar act of incorporation; and from a number of parties for more legislation against the sale of intoxicating drinks.

We submit to the Palmer Journal with all due deference, whether the editor of an independent paper has not a right to be sick when he pleases? If he does not we are without excuse this week.—Springfield Reporter.

According to the "higher law," Mr. Reporter, we consider that the editor of an independent paper has a right, not only to say whatever he pleases on all subjects, but to be sick occasionally. A man, however, situated among the "Regulators," like our neighbor of the Reporter, must expect to have his "rights" called in question.

Yesterday was the last day of Old Winter. Spring, modest, unostentatious Spring is with us again, smiling a sweet but melancholy smile upon all Nature. The blue-bird too, has arrived from southern climes, and may now be heard greeting the morning sun with her cheerful song.—March is generally a disagreeable month, but its unpleasantness is mitigated by the thought that it is the sure precursor of sunny days, balmy breezes, green fields and pretty flowers.

Considerable excitement has prevailed at Perth, Amboy, N. J., in consequence of the sudden death of a girl named Mary Johnson, who, according to a coroner's verdict, came to her death by abortion, produced by kicks and blows from her grandfather. A post mortem examination showed that the coroner's jury were mistaken, as the girl neither was nor had been enceinte, but died from inflammation of the bowels.

A lawyer in the Ohio Legislature introduced a bill in favor of instructing convicts in the State Prison in the art of Printing. Whereupon the printers of Columbus presented a petition that the said convicts might be instructed in Law.

The bill passed by the Senate to bring in to the U. S. Treasury the moneys collected as duties in California, while she was in a transition state, appropriate, besides the amounts already recorded \$300,000 to pay the expenses of California up to the period of her admission.

FIRE IN PELHAM.—The saw mill of J. L. Gray, in the westerly part of Pelham, was burned on Wednesday evening. A large stock of tools, &c., was destroyed. Fire took from a defective stove pipe. Loss, \$1,800; no insurance.

The Worcester Chronicle relates that a young woman, equally ignorant, superstitious and cruel, recently tied a cat fast to a bed post, and cut out its heart, which she stuck full of pins, as a charm to secure the affections of some man to whom she was attached.

Accounts from the Windward Islands state that there have been two severe shocks of earthquake at Antigua, though not attended by any serious consequences. The second shock is said to have lasted as long as the dreadful earthquake of 1843.

Petitions were presented in the Legislature, on Friday, from David Mack and others and Joseph Smith and 104 others of Hadley in aid of the original petition of Edward Hitchcock and others of Amherst for incorporation to build a Railroad from Palmer, north through Amherst.

The iniquities of Wall St. are rapidly developing themselves. Two brokers, John P. Cryder and James McKay, have been arrested for getting fraudulent possession of and without paying an equivalent for, nearly \$100,000 of the bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, which the Treasurer of the Company came on to New York to sell for the cash, but falling among thieves got sold himself.

The ship Natchez at New York reports news at St. Helena from Cape of Good Hope, announcing the breaking out of another Caffir War. The English Governor had issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination against the natives. Engagements had already taken place in which the Caffirs suffered severely.

The London Times says: "At the end of the next half century the Americans, having a population of one hundred and ninety millions, will make small work with the Canadians and the West Indies. There cannot be a doubt that, if the Union lasts that time, the United States will be the greatest nation the world ever saw."

FUGITIVES.—There has been quite a number of fugitive slaves leaving Boston in the last few days, who have made that city their home since their escape, some for two years or more, and some for less. The number is stated some as high as one hundred.

FAT CATTLE.—The Westfield Standard publishes a list of 43 pairs of cattle fattened in that town the past season, and owned by ten different persons. Their total weight was 175,631 lbs. or an average of 4084 lbs. the pair.

The Artesian well at Charleston, S. C. has reached a depth of one thousand feet, and is intended to go still deeper. The latest borings indicate that water in abundance cannot be far off.

ANOTHER TRIAL.—The Governor has assigned Monday, the seventh day of April next, for a third trial to elect representatives for the 32d Congress in Districts No. 2, 4, 5, and 7.

Michael Gibson and wife have been convicted at Boston of the horrid crime of attempting to commit a rape on Ann Wheeler, a young girl boarding with them.

Tens of the Mechanic's Bank, New Bedford, and five of the Cohoctate Bank, Boston, are now counterfeiters.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—It is said that 500 guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the catalogue of the great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations.

Two new cases and another death of small-pox have occurred at Ware.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The opinion prevails at Washington that the Cheap Postage Bill will be lost in consequence of the disagreeing votes of the Senate and House.

This Congress closes next Monday night. The passage of the postage bill in the Senate, looks a little as though both Houses would agree in its adoption.

It has been rumored that the Hadley Falls Company are about to engage in experiments in the manufacture of flax into linen.

The brick storehouse of H. & T. Williams, back of 30 Ferry street, Hartford, was burnt out on Saturday. The contents of lime, cement, hair &c. were all destroyed. Insured at Aetna office. Lime and water made the fire.

The convention of Virginia have refused to make governor's reëligible, and have adopted an amendment preventing any naturalized citizen from being elected to the office of governor.

Seamen are very scarce in Baltimore. Several large vessels have been ready for sea some days, but have been unable to sail in consequence of the want of seamen. One vessel left for Rio with an entire new crew of colored seamen.

Aashoor's jail was burnt a few days since. It was set on fire by a negro who was in confinement, and perished in the flames, all efforts to save him proving fruitless. Finding he must be burnt, he wrapped himself in his blanket and laid down to meet his fate.

The Pension Office, Washington, has decided that where a soldier was engaged to serve six months, and actually served four, and then hired a substitute for the remainder, both are entitled to bounty land according to the actual amount of service rendered.

Two young men at Brandon, Vt., discovered a bear frozen into his den, the water having run down and formed bars in front of him. They fired eight balls into him before killing him. He stood "em in" about \$20.

The Rev. Abel Stevens, a Methodist clergyman, has been chosen to preach the next election sermon. This is the first time during a period of twenty-five years, that this compliment has been paid to a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion.

P. S. Mr. Stevens has declined preaching the election sermon.

TWO MEN DROWNED AT HOLYOKE.—Two men, names unknown, but supposed to be Irish, undertook to cross the Connecticut, on the ice just above the Holyoke dam, from the Hadley side, on Thursday afternoon, but broke through when about half way over. A man went out from the shore to rescue them and himself fell in a fourth then went out, and succeeded in saving the third, but the original two were drowned.—Rep.

FAKIR OF AVA.—The most wonderful of modern magicians, the celebrated Signor Francisco, gave three of his entertaining soirees at Nassawann Hall the present week. The Fakir performs in a manner peculiar to himself—always pleasing, and highly humorous. He drew large and fashionable houses each evening, and completely captivated them with his elegant manners and marvelous experiments.

THE BANK.—Matters pertaining to the Palmer Bank, are steadily progressing. The case will have a hearing in the Legislature next week.—No trouble is anticipated in obtaining a charter.

The Temperance people of Palmer will hold an adjourned meeting at the Town Hall, next Monday evening.

VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Corporation held in Boston on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Whittemore was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have had space granted them in the Chrystal Palace, to exhibit bibles in one hundred and fifty different languages.

It is singular that, within the last few weeks four American lies—namely, the Equator, the States Rights, the Jessica, and lastly, the De Wit Clinton—have been driven back to the Irish coast, and have found in Cork a harbor of refuge and protection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.
THE members of the P. P. A., who have given Notes for their Assessments, are requested to make payment of the same to the holder before the 20th of March inst. 43rf.

To Subscribers.
MR. L. S. HILLS is our ONLY authorized TRAVELING Agent, to receive subscriptions for the Journal, and take pay for the same. We shall publish a list of our local Agents in a few days.

Wanted Immediately.
An intelligent, faithful Boy 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Printing business. Enquire at this office. 47rf.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and hat is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying. enf

THE MARKETS.

Provision Market—Palmer.	
(CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY.)	
Flour per Barrel,	\$5.50
" Fancy " "	6.25
" Extra " "	6.25
Corn, " per bush,	75
Rye, " "	80
Oats, " "	45
Buckwheat " "	55
Beans " "	1.25
Potatoes, " "	1.50
Hay per ton	10.00
Pork, mess per bbl,	13.00
" clear " "	15.00
Extra, " lb	8
Pork, mess per bbl,	11.00
" Extra " "	12.50
Hams, " lb.	9
Butter, " "	17
Lard, " "	8
Chickens, " "	7
Eggs per doz.	16

Brighton Market—Thursday, Feb. 27.
At market 700 Cattle, 1000 Sheep, 9 pairs Working Oxen, 37 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 350 Swine.
Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6.25; 1st quality \$5.75; 2d do \$5.50; 3d do \$4.40. Cows and Working Oxen—\$3.50, 90 a 100. Cows and Calves—\$17, 125, 25, 30 a 35. One extra lot of Sheep and Lambs—\$2 a 3. Swine—\$5 a 6c; retail 6 a 7c.

MARRIAGES.
In Ware, Feb. 12, Wm. N. Gore to Sarah Maria J. Cleveland, both of Hardwick. Feb. 16, Mr. John Carvill to Margaret Carvill, both of Barre.

In Hardwick, Feb. 5, Sylvanus M. Danforth, of Springfield, to Anna F. Newcomb, of H. In Warren, Feb. 6, James Rice, to Mary G. Davis of Warren.

In Belchertown, Feb. 7, Isaac Brooks to Mrs. Lucinda Warren, both of B.

In Amherst, Feb. 19, Leander M. Dickinson, of A. to Laura, daughter of Eliphalet Adams of L.

In Springfield, 14th, Alfred A. Allen to Anna R. Briggs; 18th, George W. Word to Harriet E. Collins.

DEATHS.

In Granby, Feb. 15, Widow Olive Moody aged 64.

In Greenwich, Feb. 17, Jeremiah M. Moore, aged 45.

In Southampton, Feb. 9, Jerusha, wife of Luther Atkins, aged 60. Feb. 16, Joshua M. Wyman, aged 60.

In Ware, Feb. 13, Mary Cummings, aged 22. Feb. 23, Thura D. Towne, aged 30.

In Springfield, Erie Co. N. Y., Luther Holland, late of Belchertown, aged 75.

Notice.

THE Firm of Miles & Stevens was dissolved by mutual consent February 13, 1851, and all persons indebted to them by note or account are requested to make immediate payment.

The business will be carried on at the old stand, McGilvray's Block by E. B. MILES, & Co. Palmer March 1st, 1851.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Chapman & French was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. The said firm will be settled by A. P. Chapman, at the old stand. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

A. P. CHAPMAN.
M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer Depot, February 24th 1851. 43w.

Thibet Cloths,

ALPACAS and other Dress Goods selling at low prices. A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer, March 1st, 1851. 48 w.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

OF all kinds for sale at the wholesale prices by Palmer, March 1st, 1851. 48 w.

Come one, Come All.

Last chance for Daguerreotypes!!

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades." J. M. Parkhurst respectfully gives notice that, owing to the increase of business he has concluded to remove one week longer. As his pictures are universally acknowledged the best ever taken in this place all who wish to secure a beautiful and correct likeness of themselves or friends, furnished in the highest perfection of the art, will please call immediately. Price \$1 and upwards according to quality of case. Office in Strong's Brick Block.

Positively for one week only. Perfect satisfaction given or no charge.
Palmer Depot, March 1st, 1851. 43 rf.

O Yes!

THE subscriber contemplating some new arrangements in business, and wishing to dispose of the entire stock of goods now in his store, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Books and Stationery, a valuable assortment of Family Medicines &c; and also a great variety of Fashionable Bonnets, Ribbons and Laces, and other goods too numerous to mention, and previous to the first of April offers them at reduced prices; many articles for less than first cost and no charge for freight.

A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, March 1, 1851. 43rf

SHAWLS!

BAY State, Brocha and Cashmere Shawls for sale at a large discount from cost, by A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer, March 1st, 1851. 43 w.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valentine, (late occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of

Family Groceries.

Among them may be found, Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses. Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap. Stows' Chemical Excelsior Do. Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong, Oolong and Ningyoung Tea.

Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee. Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Salsiceras, Cor. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for

Cash, Grain, &c.
at the lowest prices.
All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale.

J. A. HALL.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851. 44rf.

To Hat Braiders.

THE subscribers will receive no Hats on account after March 15th. All persons expecting to pay their accounts in Hats, must deliver them before that time.

Persons having unsettled accounts with us, are requested to settle the same immediately if they would save cost.

ROGERS & WILLIAMS.
Monson, Feb. 19th 1851. 47 w.

Only 25 Cents.

FOR a bottle of Dr. Langley's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root, Prickly Ash Bark, and Rheubarb.

Root and Herb Bitters.
The greatest medicine for the least money, in the world. For Coughs and Colds, Jaundice, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver Complaint, which almost everybody is troubled with, this medicine can't be beat. One bottle will tell more than a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does hurt, but always good.

Sold by B. K. Bliss and all the medicine dealers in the state, also sold in PALMER by Dr. Holbrook and D. A. Calkins. 47 3m.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience required the placing, straightening and otherwise improving the present highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simon Coy in said Brimfield, and easterly displaying out a new highway in the most feasible manner to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to Warren, between Charles Brown's house and the Ben Milner house, so called, in said Brimfield, and after her bill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing such repairs by publications, and in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield, with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least, and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Monson fourteen days at least before the said second day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said alterations and order said discontinuance, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said highway, they may sustain.

An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Court of Common Pleas, Oct. term, A. D. 1850, In Peck Jr., of Monson, in said County—Plaintiff.

Thomas Ingalls of Monson, aforesaid, otherwise of Pleasant Prairie, County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, Yeoman—Defendant.

This is an action of Assumpsit, to recover \$70.00, as by the writ on file, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1850, will appear.

It now appearing to the Court upon the suggestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of this writ in this case. And it further appearing on the inspection of the Officer's return, that the defendant's personal estate was attached on said day of August, A. D. 1850.

It is now Ordered by the court here, that the Plaintiff give notice to the said defendant, of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer County Journal, a public newspaper printed at Palmer, in the County of Hampden, and State of Mass., once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, aforesaid, and on the second Monday of March next, that he may then and there appear, and take upon himself the defence of said action.

And that this action be continued to the next term of this Court as aforesaid, and so from term to term until notice shall be given to the said Defendant agreeably to this order.

A true Copy—Attest.
RICH BLISS, Clerk.
C. TORREY, Plf's Attorney 3w. 43

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Leave Palmer
FOR WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

At 6.00 Freight train, with passenger Car, connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York.

At 10.20 On the arrival of the Morning Train from Boston and Springfield, field connecting at Norwich for Worcester, and at New London by Stage to Stonington and Providence.

At 2.40 After arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York, and at New London with the evening Boats for N. Y.

Leave New London
FOR NORWICH, WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD AND PALMER.

Connecting at Willimantic with Hartford, P. and Fiskhill N. R. for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer with Western R. Road for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

At 6.45 Freight Train, with Passenger Car connecting at Norwich with the N. & W. R. B. for Worcester.

At 11.45 Connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York, and at New London with the evening Boats for N. Y.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

J. N. PALMER, Supt. New London, Feb. 6th 1851. 45

For Five Dollars, I can sell,

either ready made, or make to measure, as good a fine French calf sew'd, or heavy double water proof sew'd Boot, as was ever sold in this village for \$6. Please call and look at the article.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December, 21. 38rf

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Gaiters and Rubbers, of every variety of style, and price, all the way from 17 cts., to \$1. Also Misses' high boots, a nice article.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December 21st. 37rf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the 5th day of February, 1851.

AS, upon the petition of Austin Fuller and others, heretofore presented, representing that the County Commissioners located three highways in Monson viz: One on the petition of Sullivan U. Staunton and others, referring to the petition of Hiram Converse and others, reference to the said Book of Records, page 307, Book 4, and one on the petition of Adams Staunton and others, by reference to said Book of Records, page 244, Book 4, that said highways cannot be constructed without great expense to the town or County, and requesting the Commissioners to discontinue said located highways, or make such alterations in the location or mode of construction, as the public good may require, and the proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance of the highway located on the petition of Sullivan U. Staunton and others, be granted; and that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance or alteration of the highway located on the petition of Adams Staunton and others should not be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel N. Ward, in Monson, on Wednesday, the second day of April, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said alterations and discontinuing said highway laid on the petition of Sullivan Staunton and others, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said second day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Monson with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least, and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Monson fourteen days at least before the said second day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said alterations and order said discontinuance, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said highway, they may sustain.

An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Court of Common Pleas, Oct. term, A. D. 1850, In Peck Jr., of Monson, in said County—Plaintiff.

Thomas Ingalls of Monson, aforesaid, otherwise of Pleasant Prairie, County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, Yeoman—Defendant.

This is an action of Assumpsit, to recover \$70.00, as by the writ on file, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1850, will appear.

It now appearing to the Court upon the suggestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of this writ in this case. And it further appearing on the inspection of the Officer's return, that the defendant's personal estate was attached on said day of August, A. D. 1850.

It is now Ordered by the court here, that the Plaintiff give notice to the said defendant, of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer County Journal, a public newspaper printed at Palmer, in the County of Hampden, and State of Mass., once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, aforesaid, and on the second Monday of March next, that he may then and there appear, and take upon himself the defence of said action.

And that this action be continued to the next term of this Court as aforesaid, and so from term to term until notice shall be given to the said Defendant agreeably to this order.

A true Copy—Attest.
RICH BLISS, Clerk.
C. TORREY, Plf's Attorney 3w. 43

Who can Sell

A good water proof double sole, double ram good leg kip Boot, for \$3.00, such as has formerly been sold for \$4?

A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December, 21. 38rf

Who can Sell

A good water proof double sole, double ram good leg kip Boot, for \$3

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

NO. 49.

VOL. 1.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK.
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STROUD'S BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.

Advertisements inserted at customary prices.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER.
For Boston, 8.49 A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 5.55, P. M.
" New York, 10.14, 11.48, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
" Albany, 11.48, A. M. and 7.30, P. M.
" The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 1tf

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1too

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Cutting in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25ctf

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
—ALSO—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1f 8

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1f 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Wines, Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDITH WARREN.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

About a quarter of a mile from Collybark* Aoint, on a beautiful little knoll, stood in the time of the Revolution, a neat and pretty (for those days it was very pretty.) American farm house, which was inhabited by an old native whom we shall call Adam Warren, his "better moiety," and two lovely daughters just budding into womanhood. From the piazza of the house the view of the surrounding country was beautiful. The majestic Hudson, a short distance from the doorway, the highlands, and the tall trees with their rich foliage made it a scene almost enchanting. The quiet and peace of the good old farmers were not disturbed in those days by the noise of steamboats and other river craft; a holy calm pervaded all around, and nature seemed fairly intoxicated with her own loveliness.

Close by the kitchen door of the farm house was a well which was said to be over a hundred feet deep, at the bottom of which old gossips shrewdly hinted that "lots of gold" was buried to prevent its getting into the hands of the British and Hessians. Adam Warren's house was two stories high, very large and commodious, with plenty of room for his family, and more to spare "for company." In those days painters and carpenters were not so plenty as they are now, you probably know gentle reader, and therefore Adam Warren was prevented from having the external appearance of his house looking just as he wanted it—for he was a man of great taste, rather upper ten thousand in his view.

It was the close of the last day of the summer of 1783, that our story commences. It had been a lovely day, and the departing rays of the sun shed a rich lustre around the surrounding scenery, which made it more picturesque and beautiful than ever. Adam had just finished his supper, when the news arrived that an intimate friend of his had fallen from a tree, broken his legs, and was not expected to survive. It was a distance of over ten miles, and altho' Adam had been hard to work all day in the field, he resolved to set off immediately. After seeing everything safe and secure in the house, for Adam Warren was a man pretty well to do in the world, he had "Black Bess" saddled for the ride. He had frequently gone away and left the family before, although those were dangerous times to do so, and as they never had been molested, he felt no fear this time, as they seemed perfectly willing to stay alone, and exerted themselves willingly to get him off.

"Mind, Martha, keep the house well fastened," said Adam to his wife as he mounted his horse. "I have the rifles well loaded in the garret, and you will find plenty of powder in the iron chest if you want it. I will be back by ten to-morrow—good bye!" and as he said this, he dashed his spurs into his horse's sides and was soon out of the lane in the road. His wife and daughters watched him from the piazza until he was out of sight, and the noise of his horse's hoofs had died away.

"The Hessians will have to be pretty cute to get our new bonnets this time, won't they Eliza?" said Mrs. Warren to her eldest daughter as they were seated around the table in the evening.

"Indeed they will," was the brief reply.

"How is that?" asked Edith, the youngest, who was very busily engaged at sewing something similar to patchwork.

"Why, mother has buried them?" said Eliza.

"Buried them? that's quite a joke, ha, ha! you don't mean it!" asked Edith, laughing until the tears started in her beautiful blue eyes.

"I do mean it, and what's more, I mean that no one will know where they are but ourselves," replied Eliza.

"I think, myself, its a famous idea," said Mrs. Warren, "people bury money; why cannot we bury our hats?"

* The name is now changed to Croton.

"Hark," exclaimed Eliza, suddenly starting up, "I thought I heard a voice under the window."

Immediately all was as silent as death, Edith dropped her work, and Mrs. Warren followed her example. They were still as possible for at least ten minutes, but not a sound was audible.

"O, pshaw, she's trying to frighten us," exclaimed Edith, tired listening.

"Or else it's the wind she heard," said Mrs. Warren, looking surreptitiously over her specs.

"Oh, nonsense, you are getting nervous," replied Mrs. Warren, resuming her work.

"Well, I might be mistaken, but it sounded very much like the voice of a man."

"Hist, did you hear that, a report of a rifle?" said Edith.

"And now another voice under the window," said Eliza.

"You are right this time," said Mrs. Warren, "I heard a voice, and footsteps, too."

"Hark, hark, don't whisper?"

"They are walking on the piazza, I do believe."

"Hist, hist, 'tis the company of foraging Hessians," said Mrs. Warren, in a low voice. "The doors and windows are well barred and bolted down stairs, girls, and let's look after the rifles in the garret."

In a moment the mother and her two children had ascended the stairs and were in the garret, or as it was termed by Adam, the "gun room."

"Four rifles well loaded, and plenty of ammunition, girls, we can give them as good as they send," said Mrs. Warren, closing the room door.

"That we can," exclaimed the girls, each took a rifle from the corner.

"Hark! hear that! they are trying to force the door!" whispered Edith.

"Open the window cautiously, Eliza," said Mrs. Warren, "and we will give them a taste of our quality!"

The words were scarcely out of her mouth, when crack! crack! crack! went the three rifles.

"Ha! ha!" shouted the leader of the party below, "we have them now—Three fair faces, or my eyes deceive me. Something more than we expected—by Jove! we must work hard for them!"

The report of another rifle was at that instant heard, and the gallant leader bit the dust.

"Quick! quick! Edith," exclaimed Mrs. Warren, "reload the rifles, or they will be too much for us!"

"You are almost exhausted, mother," replied Edith, handing her a loaded rifle; "let me take your place for a while."

"No, no; keep out of danger, girl; I am prepared for—"

Oh God! that shriek: how wild and terrible, as it burst from the lips of the young girl, when she saw the next moment her mother stretched a corpse at her feet! A rifle ball had penetrated her forehead, and sank deep into her skull.

"Let's hold out no longer," said Eliza, as she had been weeping over her dead mother. "There is no use, and now she is dead, what have we live for!"

"Courage, sister, courage!" replied Edith, taking up the rifle used by her parent, and rushing once more to the window. "This shall avenge her death!"

"Be merry, boys, be merry! shouted the present leader of the party, "we have settled the account of one of them, and the two others cannot stand it much longer."

The report of a rifle was heard from the window and another Hessian bit the dust. Hark! there goes another, another and another! Each one carries death with it.

"Damnation!" shouted one of the Hessians, "this is paying dearly for a little booty; seven killed and nothing gained yet. Come, boys, let's see if we cannot get a little rest. The other party will be along in the morning, and then we will have them without any trouble."

"Agreed," chimed in the other two, and the trio took up their quarters for the night on the piazza.

The sun rose mild and beautiful next morning, the birds caroled forth their gay notes as merrily as ever; but there seemed to be a stillness, that of death and sorrow.

Long before the hour of ten arrived (the time that Adam was to come back,) Eliza and Edith were planning how they could best get away, and inform him of the danger that awaited him if he approached the house.

"After all, Eliza," said Edith, "I think we had better resume our old position, and guard him from their attacks as best we can. If we attempt to escape from the house, we certainly shall be detected, and then all hope is lost for him!"

"You are right, you are right, sister," replied Eliza, clinging fondly around Edith's neck, "and may God bless you for a kind noble girl!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS AND NIGHTS WITHOUT DAYS.

Dr. Baird in his lecture at the Conference Room, gave some interesting facts.

There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of night. Dr. B. had no conception of it before his arrival. He arrived at Stockholm, from Gottenburg, 400 miles distance, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken notes of time—and returned at midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away, or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed. The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock.—There is a great illumination all night, as

the north-pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight. Dr. B. read a letter in the forest, near Stockholm, at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape, latitude 72 degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. The way the people there know it is midnight, they see the sun rise. The changes, in those high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great, that we can have no conception of them at all. In the winter time the sun disappears, and is not seen for six weeks. Then it comes and shows its face. Afterwards, it remains for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in regard to hired persons, and what they consider a day? He could not say, but supposed they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at their usual hours. The doctor did not know how they learn the time, but they had, and go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about seven o'clock P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into this habit of rising late, too. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm, he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch and found it was three o'clock; the next time he awoke it was five o'clock; but there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

there was no person in the street. The

EVE'S APPLE-TREE.—In an interesting volume, entitled "Recollections of Ceylon," it is asserted that Eve's Apple-tree (*koduragha*), is there a common tree. It is of medium size, its leaves nine inches in length by three in breadth, with twenty or more strong fibres branching off from each side of the central one. Its fruits are attached to a stalk of considerable length, and are produced in pairs.—The appearance produced by this fruit is said to be very peculiar, having the form of an apple of the common kind, with about one-third bitten out. It is not eatable, and is regarded as a deadly poison. When punctured, it exudes a juice or milk so acid that a single drop falling on the skin, immediately raises a blister. "The outside," says the author, "is of a bright yellow color, and the inside a deep crimson." It contains a large quantity of black seeds and scarlet-colored pulp. I have counted fifty-eight of these seeds in a single fruit. When ripe, the fruit bursts and the seeds fall out; the outside shrivels up, but still adheres to the stalk for a considerable time.

THE TWO GENEALOGIES OF OUR LORD.

Two Evangelists give us two different genealogies of our Lord. Well, that is exactly what we should have anticipated, because it is exactly what the case required. First, Matthew, writing chiefly for the Jews, gives the formal legal genealogy—showing the line of descent of Joseph, the legal or apparent father of our Lord. Our Lord was to be shown to be legally entitled to "the throne of his father David." And this, as the name of His mother could not appear in the genealogies, must be done by proving the descent of Joseph, the husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

husband of his mother. Some years ago, a certain gentleman, who was a

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.:
SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1881.

CONGRESS.—Another session of Congress has just closed but the smoke has not fairly cleared away so as to reveal all that has been done by the servants of the people. There has been more coolness of temper exhibited by the members than at the session which closed last October. The peace measures adopted at that session have been permitted to remain unchanged, and without any serious attempt being made to destroy them. The debates, of the last session, have for the most part, been on questions that do not directly concern the country, or at least, questions in which the great mass of people are not interested. The Pacific Railroad has been neglected, as well as many other important measures. The failure of the River and Harbor bill is to be deeply regretted; the extensive commercial interests of the country have long demanded of Congress such legislation as would contribute to the safety of life and property in navigating our waters. The Cheap Postage system is the almost only important measure that has been secured. For this the nation will be exceedingly grateful. As usual, the session did not close without a disgraceful transaction among some of the members. Mr. Stanley, who but a short time previous went over to Maryland, and fought a kind of pop-gun duel with Mr. Inge, of Maryland, a scuffle with Mr. Clingman, in the House, the result of which, it is thought, will be another duel. "Both members are from North Carolina, and they seem to be highly tickled with the 'chivalry' of the South.

Notwithstanding the fracas in the House on Monday evening, there seemed to be a good feeling among the majority of the members, when that body adjourned. The Senate have been holding executive sessions daily, through the week.

Cheap Postage!

Let the nation rejoice! Congress has passed a Cheap Postage bill, which has long been desired by the whole people of the United States. This is the only popular and important measure of the session; no other act of Congress will be so universally and gratefully felt as this. The new law goes into effect the first of July next. The postage on single (half ounce) letters, any where within the United States, except California and Oregon, will be, if pre-paid, 3 cents, if not pre-paid 5 cents each. For over 3,000 miles double these rates, and for double and treble letters (ounce and ounce and half each) double and treble the above rates. The rates are increasing, according to weight, as by the present system. Letters conveyed by sea, in whole or part, under 2,500 miles 10 cents each (half ounce weight); over 2,500 miles 20 cents each. Ten cents will thus be the rate to the West Indies and Mexico and Halifax, and 20 cents to England and other European ports and California and Oregon.

The postage on Newspapers will vary according to distance and weight. All Weekly papers are to go free within the County where published. This feature is favorable to the country press, and will be the means of stimulating it to healthy action. The following table exhibits the postage on newspapers, per quarter (three months) and also a comparison with the rates of the old law:

Miles.	Wkly.	Wkly.	Wkly.	D'y.
Under 50 (new bill)	5cts	10	15	25
Present rate	12	24	36	48
Over 50—under 300	10	20	30	50
Present rate	12	24	36	50
Over 300—under 1000	15	30	45	75
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 1000—under 2000	20	40	60	120
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 2000—under 4000	25	50	75	125
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 4000	30	60	90	150
Present rate	18	36	54	108

Papers weighing less than 1 1/2 ounce are to be charged one-half the above rates. This will include all papers of the size of the Palmer Journal, and making the postage on them only 10 cents per year when not sent over 50 miles from the office.

The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers are the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers, papers not over 300 square inches in extent are to be charged at one-fourth the rates in the above table.

The bill provides for the coinage of a three cent piece, which the reduced rates of letter postage render necessary.

For any other book, paper, magazine, &c., not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be paid for a distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent.

Over 500 and not over 1500 miles, 2 cents.

" 1500 " 2500 " 3 "

" 2500 " 3500 " 4 "

" 3500 " 4500 " 5 "

For each additional ounce or fraction, the rates are proportionately increased.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.—All the Appropriation bills were passed. The Light House, Post Route, Warrent Assignment, and River and Harbor bills, were each defeated. The Naval bill affords no relief to the Collins line of steamers. Mr. Clay fought gallantly for them, but was defeated by 21 to 21. Something was done for the California mails, but little. The California Dry Dock was cut down, but not repudiated. All the new lines of steamships were voted down, but all the appropriations were carried through handsomely.

THE BANK.—The stock of the proposed Palmer Bank is all subscribed. A committee of three went down to Boston the present week to lay the case before the Bank Committee of the Legislature. They are confident that a charter will be secured this session.

CLOSE OF THE WEEK.—If there is one thing among the trials and anxieties of life, that relieves the mind from chafing cares and accumulated business, it is the recurrence of Saturday night. The farmer then puts up his agricultural implements and arranges things for a day of rest; the mechanic lays aside his tools, locks up his shop and feels that his week's work is finished; the merchant closes the blinds of his store, turns the key of his desk and with a pile of books under his arm walks homeward with the pleasing thought that he can spend one day in seven in the company of his family. Men of all classes and professions in our Christian land experience a feeling of relief and gratitude at the approach of Saturday night.

We once knew a poor man, who used to leave home every Monday morning and remain in his family during the week. Every Saturday, as the sun began to descend behind the western hills, his little children would begin to dance and sing, and watch for the return of their father. As he came in sight of his little cottage, and saw the smoke coming up from among the trees that overshadowed it, and his rosy children running out to meet him, he forgot the weariness of his body, his heart leaped with joy and tears of gratitude started in his eyes. After kissing his wife and little ones, and partaking of the welcome meal which his companion was always sure to have prepared for him, the poor man would open the Bible, read from its blessed pages, and then kneeling with his family, offer up a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for the return of Saturday night, and the privilege of joining his family at home.

The sweet associations and many fond remembrances that are connected with Saturday night, make it dear and sacred to almost every individual. We welcome it with happy anticipations and seldom let it pass without thinking of absent ones who used to enjoy with us the evening fireside. Aside from the relief it brings to business and the many endearing relations that cluster around it, one fact alone renders it ever pleasant and desirable; it is the stepping stone to that best of all days in the week, the Sabbath.

INTERESTING ITEM FOR PALMER PEOPLE.—The Boston Journal gives the Palmer people a touch under the fifth rib, by publishing the following paragraph:

COMMON SCHOOLS.—According to the report of the Board of Education, the town of Brookline stands number one in the amount of money raised for the support of common schools, and the town of PALMER stands number 315—at the bottom of the list! The people of Palmer have petitioned for they occupy with regard to education is not owing to their poverty. Would it not be better if they were to bestow some of their surplus capital upon school teachers, for the benefit of their children, than to use it all in discounting notes for the purpose of increasing their wealth? Would it not be wiser for the Legislature to refuse all favors to towns which show such a niggardly spirit in the great cause of education? The School tax in Palmer yields \$143 to each child, while in poor little HULL it produces \$497!

We are almost ashamed to have it known that Palmer is set down so low in the scale of education when she possesses every facility for being among the first. We hope the efforts now being made to establish a High School will be successful. We need such an institution as much as we do a Bank. Our common schools, we believe are on fair footing, but there is yet room for them to advance! The town by neglecting to raise a certain amount, specified in the laws of Massachusetts, cannot draw School money from the State, the loss of which is sensibly felt by our District Schools.

MESMERISM, SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS, &c.—A case of insanity has occurred within a few days, by reason of the revelation made by mysterious raps, that the steamship Atlantic had been wrecked with the loss of all on board; although since this melancholy catastrophe, the passengers, whose "spirits" were declared to have made the rappings, have arrived at home—one of them to find his wife a maudlin, from a belief in these ghostly knockings. Another female has just been sent to the asylum, by reason of mesmeric operations upon her nervous system, avowedly for the purpose of rendering her clairvoyant, but with the effect of dooming her to lunacy. And these instances are not more isolated cases, for in several of the asylums the victims of these kindred impostures are hopelessly insane.—N. Y. Medical Gazette.

COINAGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT IN FEBRUARY.—Gold, 228,049 double eagles, 133,226 quarter eagles, 188,702 dollars. Silver, 105,000 dimes, 100,000 half do.—Copper, 1,686,610 cents. Total value \$3,115,358. By the 15th of March it is expected that all deposits will be paid promptly upon the ascertainment of their value. Gold bullion deposited for coinage in February \$2,860,000 from California, \$140,000 from other sources; silver do. \$7700.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY give employ to over 5,000 men. They have 550 boats, of 125 tons each. Every boat employs four, and some five persons, including the captain. This force, together with miners, engineers, mechanics, drivers, attendants on the locks, &c., compose an army of 5,500 men. The whole number of boats on the canal amounts to 750.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN SPRINGFIELD.—An attempt was made to rob the store of Lyman King, near the bridge in Springfield, on Wednesday night. The burglar effected an entrance by cutting out a pane of glass in a window. Mr. King heard the noise he made in getting in, and making an alarm, the villain instantly fled without having secured any booty.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—A Toronto correspondent of the New York Tribune mentions a report that the Falls of Niagara again receded, through another break down of the ledge of rock over which the stream runs, on the 14th ult. The writer has the following speculations which we give for what they are worth:

"This is the second tumble down of rock there this winter; and if it is considerable in extent, and shall be followed by a few more such launches, people now alive may see these celebrated Falls converted into a rapid or a succession of rapids, and Lake Erie lowered thereby several feet.

The ledge of rock at the Falls, extended about a quarter of a mile back from the cataract—beyond that the Niagara is said to be a hundred feet deep, or even deeper; when, therefore, the great fall reaches that deep water there will only be a rapid. At Black Rock, to the least of my recollection, the river is usually about twelve feet deep, flowing over a ledge of rocks. Were the Falls to be succeeded by a rapid below Chippewa, the waters of Lake Erie would flow perhaps five times as swift as they do now at Black Rock, and thus lower the lake, much to the astonishment of the dwellers at Erie, Cleveland, Buffalo and Sandusky."

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE TOWN OF PALMER.—It will be recollected by many of our readers, that in the early part of last summer, George L. Shaw, of Enfield while coming to this place with a load of calves, turned over when near Palmer Centre, and the wagon falling upon him, broke his leg.—Mr. Shaw, conceiving that the accident occurred in consequence of a gutter in the road, brought an action against the town to recover \$5,000 damages. The case was tried at Northampton last week, and the Hampshire Gazette gives the following facts concerning it:

It appeared in evidence that Piff. was driving a one-horse wagon, loaded with calves standing up, in a "crater, and that on descending a slope when opposite a quarry beside the road, the wagon was overthrown, throwing Piff. into the quarry and fracturing his leg near the knee, and otherwise injuring the joint. Piff. contended that the accident was caused by the improper state of the road, inequality in the height of the rut, &c. The defense was, that it was occasioned entirely or partially by the wagon's being improperly loaded, and carelessly driven.—The trial occupied three days, and a large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. The Court instructed the jury that Piff. was bound to prove that he was driving with ordinary care, and with a proper load, and that the road was defective; that if the accident was in any degree owing to his want of care, even though it were partly attributable to the state of the road, he could not recover. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict. For Piff., Huntington and Clark. For Defts., Bates and Chapman.

P. S. We understand that the Jury stood eight in favor of the town and four in favor of Piff.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: You noticed in your last paper a sale of old coins in Philadelphia, which brought large prices. Amongst others was a cent that sold for \$2,12 1/2. I have in my possession an old cent of Massachusetts coinage, the date of which the considerably obliterated, appears to be 1783.—On the one side is the "spread" eagle with an olive branch in one claw and thunderbolts in the other, with the word "Massachusetts" around the margin. On the other side is an Indian with bow and arrow, surrounded by a legend of which the word "Wealth" is clearly legible.

If any person, curious in these matters, wishes to obtain it I will knock off the odd 12 1/2 cents and let him have it for \$2.—Don't all speak at once. J. W. Thorndike, March 6.

The above coin can be seen at the Journal office.

SINGING MICE.—The Charlestown News says a friend has sent to that office a couple of singing mice, which strange to relate, possess such vocal powers as to imitate the lower notes of the young Mock bird, the warble being perfectly distinct. It would appear, says the editor, that the vocal sounds occasionally issue from them as from a distance, like a species of ventriloquism. An eminent naturalist of Charlestown has seen this phenomenon, and regards it as one of the most extraordinary recorded in any part of Natural History.

COTTON FACTORY IN THE SOUTH.—Gen. James, Senator elect from R. I., has been corresponding with a gentleman of Nashville, Tenn., with relation to certain contemplated manufacturing enterprises there. Gen. James who has erected many such establishments at the North, has signified his intention to visit Nashville, some time between the 18th and 22d inst., with a view to address the citizens in furtherance of the establishment of a cotton factory, and aid in the enterprise if necessary.

FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.—A Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives a glowing account of the profits of farming in California. Mr. Homer, from New Jersey, raised 35,000 bushels of potatoes on 130 acres of land. The crop was worth 10 cents a pound, or \$175,000. Onions, cabbages, tomatoes and pumpkins yielded in proportion.

There have been found in an out-house attached to the dwelling occupied by Moore, a Missouri counterfeiter, before he left for California, two large boxes containing a press for printing bank bills, bank note paper, &c., and about \$200,000 in counterfeit notes on the Bank of Missouri.

A large meeting was held at New Orleans on the 24th ult., to take into consideration the expediency of connecting that city with Tennessee, by a railroad. The sum of \$60,000, was subscribed to construct a Railroad.

FLAX COTTON.—It is stated in late English papers that other parties besides M. Claussen are turning their attention to various modes of preparing flax, with the view of rendering it suitable for spinning on cotton machinery. The Manchester Guardian notices the receipt of a hank of throstle yarn, apparently about No. 16, spun entirely from flax, and not only very superior to any the editor had previously seen produced on cotton machinery from flax alone, but superior also in evenness and smoothness to any of those mixtures of cotton and flax which have been described on former occasions. It was spun at the mill of Mr. Jas Buckley, of Chapel Field, Pilkington, from flax prepared by Thomas Edmiston, foreman in a calendering establishment at Pilkington. Samples of the material from which this yarn was produced, do not appear to differ in any essential point from that prepared by Chevalier Claussen's process.

HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.—A correspondent of the Portsmouth Journal, says:

"A careful observer and good cook informs us, that such dough-nuts as contain saleratus soak up more fat than those which are made without it: and that the more saleratus they contain, the more fat they imbibe.—Every good housewife knows that very hot fat prevents the soaking, while very cool renders the nuts unfit to eat. Therefore raise the dough just enough with yeast to make it light but not sour; then fry the nuts in hot fat, and they will be light, cheap and wholesome."

SILVER COIN.—The Philadelphia Ledger of 28 ult. says:

"The trade in silver coin is much less active than it has been, and the premium paid for it in gold nearly one per cent, less than a fortnight ago. Three and a half per cent. has been freely paid for new American halves—now two and a quarter is about the current rate. The article is becoming daily much more current in our small retail trade, and now passes comparatively free from hand to hand. Old and worn American halves and quarters command more than one cent per cent. premium, a price hardly worth the trouble of saving them up for sale by the Brokers."

A VALUABLE RELIC.—The Printing Press on which Benjamin Franklin worked while an apprentice, and on which was printed the second newspaper in America, (the New England Courant,) is now in the office of the Newport Mercury, and is offered for sale.—It was imported from England in 1790. It is no longer serviceable, but it is valuable as a relic of "long ago," and as being the vehicle by which the great statesman gave his earliest effusions to the world. It should be placed in some public museum.

SUICIDE OF ONE EYED THOMPSON.—Wm. Thompson, more commonly known as "One-Eyed Thompson," committed suicide in the Essex Market Prison in New York city last Sunday night, by taking thirty-two grains of morphine. He left a letter for his wife and also one for the coroner, stating how his death was caused and entering into a history of his life to some extent. He was arrested on Saturday morning for passing counterfeit money.

STROULAR CASE.—A lad in East Cambridge of Wm. Pettengill, was injured in the head by a fall down a flight of stairs, and remained insensible eighteen days. At the end of that time he came to, and from present appearances will not experience any permanent ill effects from the accident.

A passenger car, attached to a freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad, while ascending a grade on Mouday, near Northfield, became detached from the train, together with a freight car, and started back down the grade. The car was full of passengers, and ran about two miles, when it smashed into another freight train, injuring 10 or 12 persons. The conductor not being able to control the car jumped off.

At the last performance in the Royal Theatre at Madrid where the Queen was present, a girl who was one of the chorus singers, threw herself at her Majesty's feet as she was entering her private box, and implored her clemency for a carabineer who had been condemned to death for breaches of discipline, and was to be put en capilla previous to execution the next day. The Queen pardoned him.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following nominations it is stated have been made by the President.—Mr. E. Curtis, Commissioner of Patents, vice Mr. Ewbank, removed; Mr. Easley, commissioner of public buildings; Mr. Schenk, Minister to Brazil. There are other nominations of less importance.

FURTHER ARRESTS.—Robert Morris Jr., a colored lawyer, and J. Coburn, clothes dealer, were arrested in Boston last Saturday morning on a charge of aiding in the late rescue, and have been held to bail.

Information from Council Grove states that the Pawnee Indians attacked the Government station, and killed several persons. A company of dragoons have been despatched from Fort Leavenworth, to Council Grove.

On the evening of March 3d, 14 deaths from Cholera had occurred in the town of Franklin, Tenn. One death had occurred at Nashville.

Robert Renoult Jr., Massachusetts Senator, served nine days in Congress, for which, including mileage he received \$500.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Some of the democratic papers are again discussing the project of removing the seat of Government to Worcester or some other central town of the Commonwealth. We can't consent to a division of Hampden county just yet, but if the Palmer Journal will go in for moving the State House up to Palmer Depot we'll follow suit with all our might. In our opinion it would be a good move.—Springfield Reporter.

Well, neighbor, we like your idea wonderfully. We don't want all the good things at once, but by and by when we get our Bank, High School &c., and our Journal gets to be a Daily, the State House would make a very respectable appearance in our thriving village—perhaps city. It would seem very pleasant too, if we didn't obtain a prominent seat in that edifice about that time, to have the Governor tipping his beaver as he passed us and all the "big bugs" of the Capitol side up to us as though they understood what would be for their own interest. These are ideas, neighbor, that will stretch a man's hat band.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—A Dublin correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle states that even before the opening of the Spring, the tide of emigration has recommenced with as much vigor as in any previous season since the famine, and that it appears likely that the emigration during the present year will fully equal that of the last or any previous year, notwithstanding the long continued drain of the population, and the havoc of a protracted and desolating famine.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—"Did newspapers at any time go free of Postage in the mails?" In answer to this query, M. Noah says in his Sunday Times, "Yes all newspapers before the year 1758 were transmitted free of postage. It was then decided, in consequence of their great increase, that they should pay 9 pence per year, for every fifty miles."

Amasa Mitchell, of Scott Co., Ind., died on the 12th ult., in his 90th year. He served as a musician under Benedict Arnold; saw him afterwards in the ship Vulture; witnessed the execution of Andre, the spy, and the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis.

Middleton, Ct., March 3d.—A fire occurred in this city this morning, in J. S. Parnelee's variety store, and spread to the store of J. C. Boebe adjoining, and to the block owned by C. Elliott, and occupied by H. & F. Johnson, shoe dealer; A Putnam, book bindery; Bain Telegraph office; and the Sentinel and Witness office—all of which establishments were destroyed. Loss about 20,000 dollars—partially insured. The books and papers in the Sentinel office were all lost.

IMPROVED ORGAN.—A Mr. Westlake, of Louisville, Ky., has just finished an organ for Christ Church in that city, which has fourteen stops and a compass of five octaves. Among some improvements introduced, the organist sits facing the minister, and the wind is supplied by a crank instead of a lever, as heretofore used. This latter invention is said to supply the wind steadily.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A man standing on the Connecticut River Railroad track, about three miles North of Northampton, was run over and killed by the 2 o'clock train from Springfield, on Monday afternoon. His name has been ascertained to be Amos Saller of Ashfield. He was 54 years old, deaf and dumb, and for the past 14 years has been a pauper.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At the last advices from England the crystal palace was nearly completed, and was taken possession of by a body of custom house officers, agents, and assistants, to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of goods from abroad of which large quantities are already in the bonded warehouses. The reception of goods has commenced.

The Detroit, Free Press states that the amount of copper brought from the mines of Lake Superior in 1839 was eleven hundred and fourteen tons. The amount shipped in 1850, exceeded four thousand tons, and that shipped during the present year, will be sufficient, says the Press, to supply the whole consumption of copper in U. S. which is a little over six thousand tons.

EXECUTION AT ST. LOUIS.—We learn from the Republican, that on the 14th ult., John Thomas, convicted of murder, was hung on Duncan's Island, in the presence of 10,000 persons. He was escorted to the gallows surrounded by a detachment of police and a company of dragoons.

No sort of intoxicating beverage, whether wine, spirits, beer or cider, will be admitted to a place in the World's Fair. The continental wine growers are in despair at the exclusion of their products.

The names of the two persons drowned on the pond, at Holyoke, on Thursday last, are supposed to be Starkweather and Hanchet. Two young men of that name were seen to go on to the pond, and have not been heard of since.

Joseph Wilson, of Massachusetts, Clerk, in the Sixth Auditor's office, Washington, was wounded, it is feared mortally, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket, on Saturday.

David Jacob (colored) was found dead, last Saturday night, near the Western Railroad, about 2 1/2 miles east of Pittsfield. Supposed to be a victim of intemperance.

Green peas, grown in the open air, have appeared in the New Orleans market.

Massachusetts Legislature.

On Friday, last week, the House, after an uninteresting and mere business detail session, adjourned over to Tuesday, in order to allow members to go home, and attend "town meeting" next Monday.

The bill requiring the election of County officers uniformly on the 1st Monday of March, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 100 to 41.

In Convention of both branches, David Wilder Jr. was re-elected State Auditor, having 251 out of 279 votes.

On the motion of Mr. Lyman of Sunderland, a joint Committee was ordered to consider the expediency of removing the seat of government to some town in the interior of the State.

The Joint Special Committee on the subject of State Paupers, was ordered to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress for the passage of a law to protect the Atlantic States, Cities and Towns from the annually increasing burden imposed upon them by the influx of foreign paupers.

The Senate also adjourned over to Tuesday, doing no business of import to-day.

There were petitions for the repeal of the hawkier and pedlar law, for making women voters, more stringent license laws, anatomical diagrams in schools, &c.

Messrs. Kimball and Burney were joined to the special Committee of the House, to consider the expediency of additional laws to punish crimes and disturbances committed on the Sabbath.

The Legislature re-assembled, after its recess, on Tuesday last, but transacted no business of special importance. In the Senate, a petition for aid to the American Institute of Instruction was presented, and in the House, leave was granted the County Agricultural Societies to hold a State Agricultural Convention in the Representatives Hall, on the 20th inst. The subject of the right of Benjamin Edwards of West Newbury to his seat in the House came up by special assignment, and was discussed, without result at the hour of adjournment.

On Wednesday, the House elected Rev. Rollin H. Neal of Boston, Preacher of the next Election Sermon in place of Mr. Stevens declined.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Register of Deeds, and empowering Clerks to perform the duties of that office; and the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of empowering towns to discontinue it will their high schools, and appropriate the funds thereof for the benefit or improvement of their grammar schools.

In the Senate, there was a petition from Abel Taylor and others in aid of that of the Quabog Seminary, and one from Albert Morgan and others for another Savings Bank in Springfield.

MONEY LOST.—It is stated that on Wednesday evening, last week, about seven o'clock, a man called at the house of Flanders Newbegin, in Biddeford, Me., and told Mrs. N. that her husband had sent for his valise which he wanted at his store in order to close some business. She took it from under the bed and delivered it to the man, at the front door—in the act of doing which the wind blew her light out, so that she did not obtain a distinct view of his features. It then occurred to her that she might have done wrong, and hastening to the store she ascertained from her husband that he had not sent for his valise! It contained 12 or \$14,000, which Mr. Newbegin had packed up preparatory to going to Boston the next day for the purchase of dry goods, in which he is an extensive dealer. He offers \$100 reward for the recovery of the money.

FROM MEXICO. New York March 4. The Mobile Tribune has details of the news from Mexico. The posts for the telegraph wires between Vera Cruz and the capital are all up. Robberies on the boundary line continue frequent. Tampico is suffering greatly from the want of provisions. The cholera has again appeared at Sonora; thirty persons fall victims. A conductor left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz, on the 3d, with more than a million dollars in specie. The Monitor predicts that the country, under Arista's administration, will rise to the rank of the most distinguished nations of the earth.

Mr. Morse, M. C., from Louisiana, thinks newspapers have deteriorated for the last ten years, and if high postage would stop their circulation it will be better for the public. Mr. M. lives away down on the Bayou Teche, where the only newspapers are printed on the skins of dead alligators, where whiskey is two cents a quart, where the gospel don't shine but once in seven years, and where every man who can read or write is sent to Congress, to the Legislature, or to the Penitentiary.

CLERICAL DEPOSITION.—Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, but doing duty in the New York diocese of the Episcopal Church, has formally pronounced sentence of deposition upon Rev. Ferdinand E. White, who has renounced Protestantism.

SHADRACH SAFE.—The Toronto (Canada) Globe of Tuesday, announces the safe arrival of Shadrach the fugitive, in that city, and says he reached the asylum of English ground on the Saturday preceding. This must have been Shadrach 11.

Gov. Briggs lectured in Buffalo on the 22d to a large and fashionable audience, and argued that the chief end of man is not to make money, though most men act as if it were.

The Whitehall Democrat says that a man named William Ackhert, eloped from that village last Tuesday with a young girl some 14 or 15 years of age, daughter of Mr. Gray of the Mansion House at Whitehall. Ackhert left a wife and family.

Capt. Walker, the celebrated captain of the Texas rangers, it has been recently ascertained was killed during the Mexican war by Captain Euallio, who, for that exploit, was made a major which rank he now holds in the Mexican army.

It is stated that the South Carolina Senators—Butler and Rhett—have expressed a determination not to return to Congress as they mean to go with South Carolina when she secedes.

Town meeting next Monday. The Palmer people will hold caucuses this evening to select candidates for Town Officers.

XXXIst CONGRESS—2d Session.

On Monday, the members of Congress, feeling that their time for speech-making and law making was short, went to work in good earnest. The Senate continued in session till Tuesday morning, debating the River and Harbor, the Cheap Postage and other bills. The debates were warm and more to the point than at any other time during the session.

At 12 o'clock Monday night, the River and Harbor bill was laid aside for a short time, and the Cheap Postage, and Post Office bills were then taken up and passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

After a long debate, Mr. Soule's amendment was rejected.

At 1-12 P. M. received a message from the House, saying that they had passed a number of bills and were ready to adjourn. It was moved the Senate Adjourn.

In the House, various gentlemen, amid much noise, ineffectually endeavored to take up particular measures. The Senate amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill were considered for one minute; some of them were concurred in and the bill returned.

The Senate bill, limiting the liability of ship-owners, was taken up and passed. The bill against constructive mileage was debated and passed.

Evening Session.—Much excitement prevails, there are large crowds in the galleries.

Messrs. Clingman and Stanley had a set to at fastidiously. Neither were much hurt. Members were continually hopping up, with cries of Mr. Speaker. The Speaker raps his hammer every few minutes, but there seems to be but little attention paid.

The Senate's amendment to the resolution extending the acts of 1843 and 1844 to widows of Revolutionary soldiers was agreed to.

The bill changing the term of the circuit of the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania, was passed.

The bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, was debated and passed.

The joint resolution requesting the President to employ a national vessel to bring Kansas and his companions to this country. Passed.

Various Senate bills, of no general importance, were passed.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to take up the Senate bill for the relief of the indigent insane, and to create the office of Lieut. General.

The bill founding an asylum for infirm and disabled soldiers was debated and passed.

The Senate bill, regulating the appointment of merchandise, was passed.

The Senate bill, referring to the American Colonization Society, money for expenses incurred in supporting recaptured Africans, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, a resolution was unanimously adopted, voting the thanks of the House to Hon. H. Cobb, for the impartial and able manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of Speaker of the House.

Extra compensation was voted to the employees of the House.

A message was then sent to the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn.

Both Houses adjourned about 5 o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock the same morning.

When the House re-assembled, vain attempts were made to consider sundry bills—the House refused to take up the resolution passed by the Senate to establish the rank of Lieut. General.

The amendments of the Senate to all of the general appropriation bills were concurred in.

The Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic, and also the Army and Navy bills, have concurred in the various disputed amendments.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no communication to make, the House would then adjourn sine die.

There was much confusion in all parts of the Chamber—members rising to their feet and congratulating each other on the happy termination of the session.

The Committee reported that the President had no further communication to make. Mr. Stevens moved that the House do adjourn sine die, which was carried.

At Madrid Bend, Ky., a negro who had been placed at a stand in hunting deer, was seized by a panther which the dogs had started, and was literally torn to pieces. Two white men who went to the rescue were wounded, and the ferocious animal escaped. The hunters of Kentucky must look to their laurels—in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., one man alone killed a big panther.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—A train on the Conn. River Railroad, backing up from Cabot Junction to Cabotville village, Tuesday evening, ran over and killed a drunken Irishman, who had laid down on the track as a matter of choice or necessity. Name unknown.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Private advices from Yucatan received here state that the British had taken possession of that country, the Spanish authorities having given up everything, and left it in charge of the British government.

Late advices from Central America report that a battle had been fought between the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, in which the former was victorious.

During the months of January and February, there arrived at New York, from California, 2,702 persons. During the corresponding period last year, there were only 838 arrivals.

By the explosion of the Ferry boat at St. Louis, on the 4th, it is estimated that twenty lives were lost among them Wm. W. Benson, first engineer; Alex. McKera, pilot; Paul Trundly and Sebastian Smith, firemen; a daughter of Lewis Jarvis, Dr. Trewett, and Albert Wells.

The effect of the explosion was terrible.

New York, March 5. P. M. A. Austin & Spicer, one of the largest Auction Houses in this city, failed to-day for a large amount. Their failure was brought about chiefly by the wiles of certain wool speculators. Their liabilities are stated at over three millions.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—England.—The British Ministry have all resigned. Lord John Russell (the Premier) has tendered his resignation to Her Majesty. No Cabinet has yet been formed. The surplus revenue for the year was £2,500,000, nearly half of which is proposed to be paid on the National debt.

The American Minister and lady had a splendid reception on Thursday night, 20th. The Catholics of Ireland and England have commenced a formidable agitation against the Ministerial measures, in reference to their church.

France.—Rolls have been opened at Paris for a subscription for the President, notwithstanding his wishes to the contrary. Vigorous remonstrances are made by the Government against the entrance of Austria with all her estates into the German Confederation. The army at Rome has been re-enclosed.

A severe tornado occurred at Shreveport, La., on the 19th ult. The roofs of several houses and stores were torn off by the wind, and the end of one house was completely blown out. A steamboat lying at the levee was driven from her moorings, part of her hurricane deck wrenched off and some of her furniture borne into the air where it performed sundry gyrations before falling into the river.

MARRIED IN FOX.—At a donation party, at Harlem, N. Y., not long since, composed mostly of young people, the ladies took it into their heads to marry off two of the young men. Fitting brides were accordingly selected, and a justice who was present called upon to perform the ceremony. The usual ritual was gone over and the bride and groom each paid the justice one cent. Thus far all had supposed the matter strictly a joke, but it was soon found that the parties were legally married. One of the young ladies was engaged to be married to another person in the course of a few weeks. Their names were Robert Crawford to Clara L. Jones, and Wm. Pymon to Jane Kellogg. Miss Kellogg formerly resided in Amherst.

SINGULAR GIFT. One witness in the case of the recent slave tested, testified in one instance that he felt a man's voice, and in another that he could distinguish a black man's voice from a white man's. This is a little nicer than clairvoyance or spiritual knockings.

The Rev. John Atwood, who was re-nominated as candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, after being nominated by the Democrats, has "taken the stump" in his own behalf, and will run for Governor on "his own hook."

The trial of Rev. Mr. Gillispie (Catholic) has been concluded in the Boston Municipal Court, by an acquittal on the main charges for an indecent assault on Mrs. Towle, and a verdict of guilty on that of an assault upon the watchman, and it is understood that only a nominal fine will be inflicted thereon.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—Austin Hutchinson of Lebanon Ct. died of hydrophobia a few days since. A score on his hand was licked last September by a dog afterwards killed for madness, and it was thus as supposed that he received the fatal distemper.

The Illustrated News gives the number of deaths in the city of London, during the week ending on the first inst., at a little over fifteen hundred—or about two hundred and fifteen deaths per day.

Henry M. Johnson, who killed Judson Brownson, in Watertown, Ct., has been convicted of murder in the second degree, the punishment being State Prison for life. Johnson went to Brownson's house, by advice of neighbors, who heard B.'s wife crying murder. Brownson drove him off, and was pursuing him, when Johnson turned and gave the fatal blow with a rail.

The dam at the Paper Mill of Messrs. L. L. Brown & Co., at S. Adams, was carried off by the freshet on Saturday, the 22d.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.—On the first Monday of April, the people are to choose state officers, four representatives to congress, eight sheriffs, members of the general assembly, judges of probate and justices of the peace. The general assembly so chosen will elect an U. S. Senator for the term of six years.

ANOTHER FIRE IN PELHAM.—The dwelling house of Mr. Newell on the road from Pelham to Enfield, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday afternoon last.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF NEW MEXICO.—The citizens of New Mexico are petitioning Congress for protection against the numerous tribes of wild Indians surrounding the Territory. From all accounts, the condition of that section of our country is truly deplorable. From the rapid destruction of game in the prairies, the necessities of the wandering Indians have driven them to levy their subsistence upon emigrants and passing caravans; and it so happens, from the location and character of the country, that the white settlements of the valley of the Rio Grande are completely environed by these half-starved savages.

From the desolate plains to the East and the North, the Camanches descend upon the flocks of the poor people, and carry them off by thousands from their almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses on the West, the Navajos make their unrelenting irruption, to exact contributions of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and often, of all the women and children that fall in their way. From the hills to the southward, on the Rio Grande, the Apache Apaches send out their foraging parties upon the helpless villages of New Mexico; a cloud of dust is seen in the distance, a horde of well mounted and half naked savages are in the settlement and an hour afterwards it is swept of everything.

These savages, it appears, do not indiscriminately butcher the white settlers, nor even the Pueblo Indians, except where they resist. If the shepherds were destroyed, their flocks would be exterminated. But the rapacity of the "condemned barbarians," from the diminution of the buffalo, is every year becoming more insupportable to the New Mexicans; and the latter declare that the Indians by whom they are infested must either be removed or exterminated. N. Y. Herald.

A SLAYER.—A letter from Mayaguez, P. R. Feb. 21st, says—A brig from the coast of Africa, with 212 miserable beings, huddled together like so many swine, in her hold, touched here on the 7th inst., and the same evening sailed for the North coast of Cuba, where she no doubt discharged her cargo of humanity, consigned to bondage foul.

Senator Benton is dangerously sick with the small pox.

There were 120 deaths at New Orleans during the week ending 22d.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE members of the P. P. A., who have given Notes for their Assessments, are requested to make payment of the same to the holder before the 30th of March inst.

Mr. L. S. HILLS is our authorized TRAVELING Agent, to receive subscriptions for the Journal, and take pay for the same. We shall publish a list of our local Agents in a few days.

Wanted Immediately. An intelligent, faithful boy 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Printing business. Enquire at this office. Palmer, Feb. 22, 1851.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and that is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying.

THE MARKETS.

Provision Market—Palmer.	
[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY]	
Flour per Barrel,	\$5.25 a \$5.50,
" Fancy "	5.75 6.25,
" Extra "	6.25 a 6.50,
Corn, per bush.	75 a 80,
Rye, "	42,
Oats, "	42,
Buckwheat "	53,
Beans "	1.25 a 1.50,
Potatoes, "	50,
Hay per ton "	19.00 a 14.00,
Pork, mess per bbl.	15.00,
" clear "	16.00,
Extra, "	8, a 12,
Pork, "	11.00,
Beef, mess per bbl.	12.50,
" Extra "	9, a 10,
Lard, "	17 a 20,
" "	8 a 10,
Cheese, "	7 a 9,
Eggs per doz.	16.

MARRIAGES.

In Sturbridge, Feb. 12th, by Rev. George W. Dorrance, Mr. Clinton P. Lawson, of Union, Ct. and Miss A. Eliza Shepard, of S. H. Morse, in Brimfield March 5th, by Rev. J. R. Morse, Mr. Silas Collins of Palmer, to Miss Lydia R. Foskitt of Warren.

In Springfield, March 2d, by Rev. Mr. Savage, Charles Redfield of Clinton, Ct. and Sarah E. Cooley of Springfield.

At Monson, 4th, by Rev. Dr. Ely, Rev. Levi Pratt of Canton (West Springfield), and Nancy Holmes of M.

DEATHS.

In this town, March 4th, Mr. John Simons 53. At Conway, 5th ult., Mrs. Eunice Taylor 66; formerly of Granby.

At Belchertown, 27th ult., Susan Shaw, 9, only child of Calvin Bridgman.

In Amherst, Feb. 24th Charles Lewis, 14 mos., son of Rev. C. L. Woodworth.

LOOK !! LOOK !!

One chance more for Daguerotypes!!!

J. M. PARKHURST respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Palmer and vicinity, that his rooms in Strong's Brick Block, will be open again on Tuesday, March 11th, for two days only. Palmer Depot, March 1st, 1851. 41 w.

To Rent or Let!

TWO Farms situated in Brimfield, one containing 250 acres, and the other 100 acres. Also two tenements on the same Farms. CALVIN BRADWAY. Brimfield, March 8th, 1851. 43 w.

West India Goods.

THE largest stock in town, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 40 w.

New Spring Goods.

THIS day opening a large and desirable stock of New Dry Goods. A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 w.

Notice.

THE voters of Palmer, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Town House on this Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, to select candidates for the Town Officers for the ensuing year.

Per order Town Committee. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 w.

For Sale.

TWO Thousand second-hand Chestnut Rails. For further information enquire of Ariel G. Keith, Thorndike, or of S. D. Shaw, Palmer Center.

If not disposed of at private sale they will be sold at Auction on the 20th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 w.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Elisha Warren, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to.

DOLLY WARRNER, Administrator. March, 4th, 1851. 49 w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, of the will annexed, of Solomon Webster, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to.

JOHN A. WEBBER, Administrator. March, 4th, 1851. 49 w.

FIREMAN'S OWN BOOK.

The undersigned is now publishing, by subscription, a volume dedicated to the present and past Firemen of the country, containing accounts of the principal conflagrations which have occurred in the various cities and towns in the United States, prepared from information obtained from authentic sources; with accounts of Firemen's organizations in other countries, showing the contrast between our own and other methods of extinguishing fires; narratives of humanity in saving life and property, and rushed to near the devious element, and forfeited their lives, in doing for others what (in some cases) they would not do for themselves. Frequently these generous-hearted men have been called fool-hardy, and their widows and orphans left to provide for themselves, but the aid of their brother firemen. This should not be—the city or town authorities should look well to this matter: neither should a mere profit be divided out to them as charity. Does a soldier lose his life in battle, provision is made for the support of his family? Why should not a similar provision be made by the community for those who lose their lives or health in protecting the country against devastation by fire?

From many persons, the jolly and lively-hearted fireman receives an annual blessing, should be on his return from the midnight conflagration, venture to exchange a word with his brethren of the "machine" in a voice loud enough to disturb the slumbers of those "downy beds reclining;" and by many suggestions we have been told that our book would not succeed, that the fireman would not take sufficient interest in the work to sustain it—and we have replied that we were willing to take the risk, and expend money in it,—that Military men had volumes devoted to their calling—Firemen should not have their book.

We know something of the nature of the men who compose the Fire Companies. We have "run with the machine" ourselves, and think we know something of the people who spend their strength (and lives sometimes) of these men, you will not say they are selfish,—men who are extremely selfish do not start at all hours of the day and night to protect other people's property, or to save money for some wealthy insurance company.

It will be our aim to issue a book which will present the character of the TRUE FIREMAN, in its proper light, and we believe our efforts to get up an interesting and readable volume will be appreciated, not only by the American firemen, but by the citizens generally, having the assurance of many of the most active Firemen in the principal cities and towns, that their support will be forthcoming.

TERMS.—For the Volume, \$1.50, or four copies for five dollars and at the same rate for a larger quantity. Single numbers 10 cents. All communications, either on business or for publication, should be addressed to the Publisher, at No. 60 Cornhill, Boston, (post paid.)

All Firemen and others having facts to communicate, of incidents at Fires, remarkable escapes, or other matters appropriate to the work, are respectfully requested to forward such information to the Editor, who will thankfully acknowledge such aid. Although pretty well acquainted with the scenes of City Fires for 25 years, yet there are others who have been longer in the field, and our pages are open for the results of their experience.

It is intended to make this a work creditable to the AMERICAN FIREMAN, and their aid is solicited in extending its circulation. The Clerks of the various Fire Companies, and others are requested to act as Agents for the work.

J. B. HALL. The attention of Postmasters is called to the above.

Editors of newspapers inserting the above will receive a copy of the work, by sending a paper to the publisher.

Notice.

THE Firm of Miles & Stevens was dissolved by mutual consent February 13, 1851, and all persons indebted to them by note or account are requested to make immediate payment.

The business will be carried on at the old stand, McGilvray's Block, by E. B. MILES, & Co. Palmer March 1st, 1851.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Chapman & French was dissolved the 23rd instant, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by A. P. Chapman, at the old stand. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

A. P. CHAPMAN. M. W. FRENCH. Palmer Depot, February 24th 1851. 43 w.

Thibet Cloths.

ALPACAS and other Dress Goods selling at cost, by A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 1st, 1851. 43 w.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

OF all kinds for sale at the wholesale prices by A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 1st, 1851. 43 w.

O Yes!

THE subscriber contemplating some new arrangements in business, and wishing to dispose of the entire stock of goods now in his store, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Books and Stationery, a valuable assortment of Family Medicines &c.; and also a great variety of Fashionable Bonnets, Ribbons and Laces, &c. &c. Goods of the first quality, at reduced prices; many articles for sale at first cost and no charge for freight.

A. BLODGETT. Palmer Depot, March 1st, 1851. 48 w.

SHAWLS!

BAY State, Brochs and Cashmere Shawls for sale at a large discount from cost, by A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 1st, 1851. 48 w.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valenine, (late occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of

Among them may be found, Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars, Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses, Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap, Stoves' Chemical Eraser Do.

Sperm and Tallow Candles, Young Hogs, Old Hogs, Souchong, Oolong and Ningyong Teas.

Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil, Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Saleratus, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for

Cash, Grain, &c. at the lowest prices.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale.

J. A. HALL. 41 w. Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS, I can sell, either ready made, or make to measure, as good a fine French cut sew'd, or heavy double water proof sew'd Coat, as was ever sold in this village for \$5. Please call and look at the article.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 35 w.

MISSIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Gaiters and Rubbers, of every variety of style, and price, all the way from 17 cts., to \$1. Also Misses' high boots, a nice article.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 37 w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by an adjournment on the 5th day of February, 1851.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Austin Fuller and others, heretofore presented, representing that the County Commissioners located three highways in Monson viz: One on the petition of Sullivan Staunton and others, reference may be had to the County Commissioners' Book of Records, page 297, Book 4, one on the petition of Hiram Converse and others, reference to the said Book of Records, page 307, Book 4, and one on the petition of Adams Staunton and others, by reference to said Book of Records, page 301, that said highways cannot be constructed without great expense to the town or County, and requesting the Commissioners to discontinue said located highways, or make such alterations in the location or mode of construction of the same, as the public good may require, and that the proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance of the new Highway located on the petition of Sullivan U. Staunton and others, be granted, leaving the former order of the Board relative to specific repairs on the old highway, from Wilbraham to Monson, in full force. That so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to alterations in the highway located on the petition of Hiram Converse and others, be granted; and that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance or alteration of the highway located on the petition of Adams Staunton and others should not be granted.

It is now decreed, Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel N. Ward, in Monson, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said alterations and discontinuing the highway laid on the petition of Sullivan Staunton and others, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said second day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Monson with a copy of said petition and this order thirty days at least before the said day of April, and that the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Monson fourteen days at least before the said second day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said alterations and order the discontinuance of the highway located on the petition of Sullivan Staunton and others, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said road.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk. An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST.—RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

Only 25 Cents.

FOR a bottle of Dr. Langley's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root, Prickly Ash Bark, and Rhubarb.

Root and Herb Bitters. The greatest medicine for the least money, in a bottle of Dr. Langley's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root, Prickly Ash Bark, and Rhubarb.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, a bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver Complaint, which almost everybody is troubled with—this medicine can't be beat. One bottle will tell more than a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does hurt, but always good.

Sold by B. K. Bliss and the medicine dealers in the state, also sold in PALMER by Dr. Holbrook and D. A. Calkins.

Feb. 22d 47 3m.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, 55. At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience requires the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the present highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of John S. Brown, in Brimfield, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield center, to Warren, between Charles Brown's house and the Ben Mitchell's house, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petition be granted.

It is now decreed, Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of April, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing specific repairs by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order thirty days at least before the said day of April, and that the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said 23d day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said highway and alterations, and direct said specific repairs, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and of said alterations and specific repairs.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk. An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST.—RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

THE Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goods at a price with perfect vengeance.

Gentlemen please call in and see. Yours respectfully

T. C. DENECKE. 42 w. Monson, Jan. 18 1851.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about half a mile from the Depot village, and consisting of about 8 acres of good land, well watered, with two dwelling houses and other buildings thereon.

For further particulars enquire of Ashael Brackbridge, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pelham. LEVI B. HALL. 47 3 w.

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

NO. 50.

VOL. 1.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.

Advertisements inserted at customary prices.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.45 A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.43, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
"The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,

Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold at as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N. B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,

DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

C. TORREY,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 1tf

WM. HOLBROOK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 100.

F. T. WALLACE,

COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

SHAVING SALOON.

Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Cutting in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25ctf

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c.
Also—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1f 8

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ticket Stubs, Circulars, Business Cards, Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, &c. &c.
done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,

—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1f 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.

400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDITH WARREN.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

(CONCLUDED)

Hark what sounds approach! 'Tis the trampling of horses' hoofs. A moment, and "Black Bess," turns the angle of the road, with the gallant rider.

"Throw these dead bodies in the bushes, Ned; quick, or the old chap will be here before you. Dead men tell no tales, but they better be out of sight."

"It shall be done, Captain," and a short chubby little fellow walked from the stoop to execute the order. "Curses on old Bob's head! he has made me bloody all over!"

"Black Bess" and her rider soon approached the house. On seeing the three men on the stoop dressed as Hessians, Adam began to suspect that all was not right, but sooner than exhibit the least particle of fear, he rode up to the old walnut tree in front of the house and dismounted. The old man was without even a pistol, and seeing that the other three men were well provided with fire arms, he concluded to treat them friendly, and act as unconcerned as possible.

"Fine morning, major," said the one nearest the door, as he came up the stoop.

"A very fine morning, indeed," replied Adam.

"We have travelled considerable since daybreak, and have taken the liberty to rest awhile on your steps—suppose you have no objections?"

"None at all, gentlemen," he replied, "wont you walk in with me and take some refreshment?"

"All is now lost!" exclaimed Eliza, as she heard her father's invitation to them.

"Not yet," replied Edith, running to the head of the stairs with the rifles; "we are now equally matched. Nerve yourself and we shall soon triumph!"

"I have a terrible foreboding, Edith, that one of us will die this morning."

"Hush! hush! you are nervous, I am sure you are. They are in the house now. Hark! some one knocks at the stair door. There is a scuffle below—may be they are murdering him—hark! that knock again, 'tis his, and he has escaped! Open it quick, open it, Eliza, while I stand here with a good rifle!"

The door opens, but instead of her father, it is the present leader of the counterfeit Hessians, dressed in his clothes. In a moment Eliza discovered that she had been deceived, and started back with a bound, and endeavored to gain the top of the stairway.

"Hold! not quite so fast, my pretty one, I must taste the nectar of these pretty lips before you go. You have done considerable mischief, and you must now, in a measure, repay us!" And so saying the ruffian caught the tender form of the young girl in his arms, and would have polluted her lips with a touch of his, had she not, with one superhuman effort tore herself from him.

"Stand back, you fiend, or—" the words were scarcely out of her mouth before a ball from the rifle of Edith had entered his brain, and he fell senseless at her feet.

At the report of the rifle the old man burst away from the hold of the two ruffians, for they had endeavored to bind him to a post in the room, and seeing his child before him, he rushed toward her; but before he reached the stairs, a blow from behind made him stagger to the floor.

"They have killed him! quick Edith, they have killed him!" exclaimed Eliza on seeing her father fall.

"It's too late now, my beauty," said one of the ruffians, as he caught hold of the bosom of her dress and tore it open.

"It's too late now—you have done us enough injury, and by my good name we shall make you pay for it. Hasn't she rosy lips, Bill, I'll take her and you can have the one up stairs, but you will have to fight amazing hard to get her. She is a perfect devil in petticoats. The way she popped over the old commodore was a caution to all land sharks, now I tell

ye? Tho' a good girl and worth getting!"

He had hardly spoken the words before Adam who had recovered from the effect of the blow, was on his feet, and had his hands tightly round the ruffian's neck.

"Let go your hold, old man, or I'll strike you hark, I tell ye?"

As he spoke the other ruffian raised the butt of his rifle in the air, and the next moment the blood spirted from a broad wound in the old man's forehead, and he fell backward on the floor.

"And you take that," said he, striking Eliza a blow with his fist, "and see if you can't keep your jaw tight for a while."

The fair young girl reeled and fell behind her father without uttering a syllable. As she fell he uttered a deep groan—he was dying.

"Now for the one up stairs, and we are safe," said the ruffian, motioning his comrade to follow.

Edith had but one rifle loaded, and as she saw them approach, she determined to do the most with it.

"Stand back," she exclaimed, "I will shoot the first one that comes near."

Her courage and determination made the two ruffians shrink for a moment with fear.

"She's only a woman, Bill," said the tallest advancing.

"But she has the very devil in her eye, now, I tell ye."

"You are not afraid, are you?—come on."

Edith's mind was made up—she fired, and he fell with a terrible yell, dead at his comrade's feet.

"You have killed him, but not me," shouted the fellow, jumping forward and grasping her hand. I have your gold—they are both dead down stairs, and you have now got to follow them. But if you say you will freely become my wife, you shall live—I like your face, and I think we could agree pretty well. Which do you prefer—what say you? Speak quick; I'll have no delay."

"Sooner than wed a wretch like thee, I would prefer to die upon the rock," replied Edith, in a clear calm voice.

"You are answered, now do with me as you like."

"You had better think a moment longer, my blossom."

"You have my answer already."

"Well, since you are so ugly about it, you shall be gratified. You shall die by the side of those down stairs; so come along my blossom."

He had hardly spoken, however, before a well directed blow from behind sent him reeling to one corner of the room.—In an instant Edith had recovered herself, and looking up she exclaimed—"saved! saved! saved!" and fell prostrate at the feet of a young American officer.

"Secure that man," said he to the soldiers at his side, "and he shall be made to pay dearly for this morning's work. We are right in suspecting that some foul play was going on here."

Edith followed the young officer down stairs, and was surprised to find that Eliza was recovered from the blow, and kneeling by the side of her dying father. In an instant Edith was there also. The young officer offered his assistance, but it was of no avail. The spirit of the old man was soon to return to the God who gave it. With great effort he was raised partly up by his own request, and taking hold of the hands of Eliza and Edith, he faintly articulated—"blessings on—" the last words died away in his throat, and he sank back in Edith's arms dead.

Five months from that day America and England were at peace, and one year from that, Edith Warren was the happy wife of Edward Little, the gallant young officer. Eliza never married, but lived with her sister till the day of her death. Where once stood the old farm-house of Adam Warren, there is now erected a large elegant mansion, owned by a wealthy merchant of New York.

TAKE PHILOSOPHY.—A country poet, after looking about over life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion:

Oh, I wouldn't live forever,
I wouldn't if I could;
But I needn't fret about it,
For I couldn't if I would.

A FLOWER IN YOUR ROOM.

A fire in winter, a flower in summer. If you can have a fine print or picture all the year round, so much the better; you will always have a bit of sunshine in your room, whether the sky be clear or not. But above all, a flower in the summer.

Most people have yet to learn the true enjoyment of life; it is not fine dresses, or large houses, or elegant furniture, or rich wines, or gay parties, that make homes happy. Really, wealth cannot purchase pleasures of a much higher sort; these depend not on money, or money's worth. It is the heart, and taste, and intellect, which determine the happiness of men which give the seeing eye, and the sentient nature, and without which, man is little better than a kind of walking clothes-horse.

A snug and clean home, no matter how tiny it be, so that it be wholesome, windows into which the sun can shine cheerily; a few good books, (and who need be without a few good books in these days of universal cheapness?) no duns at the door, and the cupboard well supplied, and with a flower in your room!—and there is none so poor as not to have about him the elements pleasure.

KINDNESS IN THE FAMILY

If a man has the soul of benevolence in him, where should he more show it than at home; to whom should he more develop it than to the wife of his bosom, and the olive plants around his table?

We never could have any fellowship with that sort of piety which fails to make home sweet and happy. It never could gain our confidence. In a very practical and pertinent sense, real charity always "begins at home." There it does its first works, and some of its best.

There is a sort of piety, so called, which promises well in the distance, and has the best name farthest from home. A worse testimony than this for its genuineness need not be sought.

God made the family; every element of beauty and fitness of order and sweetness, blending in its constitution, combined to evince his handiwork. He made it to be the nursery of the church—the school of morals—the home of happiness. Let no Christian think that his home responsibilities are met, unless the family of which he forms a part, bears this image, and answers these divinely conceived ends.

SWEETNESS OF HOME.

He who has no home has not the sweet pleasure of life; he feels not the thousand endearments that cluster around that hallowed spot to fill the void of his aching heart and while away his leisure moments in the sweetest of life's joys.—Is misfortune your lot? You will find a friendly welcome from hearts beating true to your own;—The chosen partner of your toil has a smile of approbation when others have deserted, a hand to help when all others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub with prattling glee and joyous laugh, will drive all sorrow from your care-worn brow, and enclose it in the wreaths of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble the home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home,—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children, will give their possessor more real joy than bags of gold and windy honor.

The home of a temperate, industrious, honest man, will be his greatest joy.—He comes to it "weary and worn," but the sound of the merry laugh and happy voice of childhood cheers him. Envy, but healthy meal awaits him. Ambition and strife have no place there; and, with a clear conscience, he lays his weary limbs down to rest in the bosom of his family, and under the protecting care of the poor man's friend and help.

An Old Almanac, among other domestic recipes, has one to convert "a calm into a hurricane," which is as follows: Help a good looking chambermaid cord a bed, and let your wife catch you at it.

At twenty-one years of age, Arch-bishop Hughes was a working gardener.

INDUSTRY.

A lazy husband or lazy wife, tho' rich as Croesus, is a bad bargain in any rank of society, but unspeakably so in the ranks of our operatives. Here everything depends upon effort. You cannot help the mechanic or laborer who will not help himself. Indolence, like drunkenness, cannot be elevated. The proverb of Solomon has been verified in all ages—

"The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness will cover a man with rags;" and not only men but women too; for here, as in other things you will be sure to have the same sauce for the goose and the gander.

Hundreds of families are now in the most abject wretchedness, solely through their sloth and idleness. We would have all young men inquire what time their sweethearts rise in the morning, and how they spend their days; and the young woman to be just as inquisitive concerning their swains. It may not be very poetical to be thus prying, but it may save a world of trouble by-and-by. Paul's rule was, that "if people would not work they should not eat."

PETTICOAT SOVEREIGNTY.—We trust that in aspiring to the dignities of man, the females will relinquish the special privileges they enjoy as the weaker sex. If woman is to be man, if she is to share in all our enjoyments and patronize our tailors, we submit that she ought to take her chance in the omnibuses, rail-cars, and steamboats—pay her own way to places of amusements—and in all respects do her own fighting "like a man."

If we are to take our turns in rocking the cradle and washing the dishes, she must "shin it" on quarter-day, see to the delivery of goods, and make out invoices. If she insults us, she must expect to have her nose pulled; for in putting off her own delicacy she loses all title to be treated with delicacy by us. After taking the world round and tumble for a few months, the veriest Spartan of the sex would be content, we think, to subside into the dependence which is the very essence of her sovereignty.—Major Noah.

A PREDICTION.—On the 12th of October 1775, John Adams writing to a friend, records the remarkable prediction—remarkable the whole letter must be called, as proceeding from a man not twenty—that our people according to the exactest computations, will in another century become more numerous than in England itself. Five years from this—the time assigned—the prediction will be realized. Fifty years from this, the city of New York will contain a population of two millions of souls. A hundred millions of people will occupy the soil of our extended territory. Remote deserts unknown to us in the solitudes of the West will be smiling under the culture of happy freemen. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle will supplant the elk and the buffalo. Natural obstacles of intercourse will be removed, the Rocky Mountains will be tunneled and the two Oceans will meet together. The banks of our rivers and the shores of our lakes will shine with opulent cities; commerce will whiten our waters, agriculture cover the continent with wheat and corn, places now unknown to civilized man will resound with the busy hum and stir of busy life."

THE PRINTER.—Many men who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers.—Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King George III, learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all familiar with his name that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a printer. Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep it up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

Sadire should not be like a saw, but a sword; it should cut, not mangle.

THE ROMAN BED TIME.

An immense majority of men in Rome never light a candle, unless sometimes in the early dawn. And this custom of Rome, was the custom of all the nations that lived around the great pond of the Mediterranean. In Athens, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, everywhere the ancients went to bed, like good boys from seven to nine o'clock. The Turks and other people, who have succeeded to the habits and stations of the ancients, do so to this day.

The Roman, therefore, who saw no joke in sitting round the table in the dark, went off to bed as soon as the darkness began.—Every body did so. Old Numa Pompilius himself was obliged to trundle himself off in the dark. Tarquinus might be a very superb fellow; but we doubt whether he ever saw a farthing rushlight. And, though it may be thought that plots and conspiracies are to be considered the conspirators themselves had no more candles than honest men—both parties were in the dark.

Being up then, and stirring not long after the lark, what mischief did Roman go about first? Now a-days, he would have taken a pipe or a cigar. But, alas for the ignorance of the poor heathen creatures! they had neither the one nor the other. In this point, we must tax our mother earth with being really too stingy. In the case of the candles, we approved of her parsimony.

Much mischief is brewed by candle-light.—But it was coming it too strong to allow no tobacco. Many a wild fellow in Rome, your Gracchi, Syllas, Catinines, would not have played "h"—have soothed their angry stomachs with a cigar—a pipe has intercepted many an evil scheme. But the thing is past helping now. At Rome you must do as "they" does—at Rome,—De Quincy.

WEARING THE BEARD.

One great cause of the frequent occurrence of chronic bronchitis, may be found in the reprehensible fashion of shaving the beard. That this ornament was given by nature for some useful purpose, there can be no doubt, for in fashioning the human body, she gave nothing unbecoming a perfect man, nothing useless, nothing superfluous. Hair being an imperfect conductor of caloric, is admirably calculated to retain the animal warmth of that part of the body which is so constantly and necessarily exposed to the weather, and thus to protect this important portion of the respiratory passage from the injurious effects of sudden check of perspiration.—When one exercises for hours his vocal organs, with the unremitting activity of a public declamation, the pores of the skin in the vicinity of the throat and chest become relaxed, so that when he enters the open air, the whole force of the atmosphere bears up on these parts, and he sooner or later contracts a bronchitis; while had he the flowing beard with which nature has endowed him, uncut to protect these important parts, he would escape any degree of exposure unharmed. The fact that Jews and other people who wear the beard long, are but rarely afflicted with bronchitis and analogous disorders, suggests a powerful argument in support of these views.

CHILDREN, &c.

The census returns exhibit some curious facts in regard to population. For instance in Pike county Kentucky, there is a family, the husbands age 25, the wife's 21, in which there are five children, the eldest 10 years the youngest one month old. The Assistant Marshal challenges the world to beat it.—The 7th ward of Boston almost equals this, viz: the husband is 35, the wife 22: five children—the eldest 8, the youngest 4 years.

But there is a family in Muskingham county Ohio, containing 14 children—the husband is 72 years old, the wife 42, the ages of the children being 21, 20, 19, 16, 14, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, two boys, twins 4 years, and two daughters, twins, 7 months old, which we think bears off the palm.

THE CHEERFUL HEART.

It is not essential to the happy home that there should be the luxury of the carpeted floor, the cushioned sofa, the soft shade of the astral lamp. These elegances gild the apartments, but they reach not the heart.—It is neatness, order, and a cheerful heart which makes home that sweet paradise it is so often found to be. There is joy, as real, as in the heart felt by the cottage fire side, as in the most splendid saloons of wealth and refinement. The luxuries and elegances of life are not to be despised. They are to be received with gratitude. But their possession does not insure happiness. The sources of true joys are not so shallow. The cheerful heart, like the kaleidoscope, causes most discordant materials to arrange themselves in harmony and beauty.

IMPORTANT TO CHEESEMAKERS.—The Government of the Two Sicilies has issued a decree allowing the importation of cheese free of duty into the Island of Sicily, for one year from the 1st of January last to 31st December, 1851.

For the Journal.

Gethsemane.

'Twas night; and in Jerusalem, repose.
Bright o'er its temples, battlements, and walls,
Was cast the moon's soft silvery mantle.
Lovely the scene, in solitude profound!
Fair Cedron's stream, now gliding low, had
hushed
Its murmurings: wearied mortals slumber
sought.
Forth from the city gate, there cometh One,
E'en at this still hour of tranquil night,
And seeketh lone Gethsemane, to weep.
O'er hith the Garden and the Mount witness'd
The fervor of His soul.
No holy prophet, He, nor angel bright
From realms of bliss, He was the Son of God!
His heart was love, unutterable love.
Behold Him now in agonizing prayer,
And hear His words of melting tenderness.
"Father if it be possible remove
This cup of sorrow and of grief, but not
My will, Oh God, but thine be ever done!
See now these falling drops of sweat as of blood!
Was ever Love like this?
For man, for rebel sinful man, he lived
And died—but rose again triumphantly.
He is our Great High Priest, and doth prepare,
For those who serve Him here—a home in
Heaven!
March 1851.

THE END OF A TRANSGRESSOR.—We last week gave a brief account of the suicide of "one-eyed Thompson," a man well known in the annals of crime, and whose connection with the Drury case at New York gained him wide notoriety. Thompson was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and on Sunday he took 32 grains of Acetate of Morphine, which put an end to his life about 6 o'clock Monday morning. He left a letter to the coroner stating the manner in which he committed the fatal deed, and stating that he contemplated such a death from early boyhood. He also wrote a letter to his wife and children, in which he blends much good feeling, warm, undying love for his family, yet a stoical indifference as to the pangs of death and the future. No one who has a soul to feel and a heart to pity can read the letter without experiencing a sad solicitude for that bereaved wife and family—and feel that the criminal, however depraved and forsaken, has a warm spot in his heart which the tempest of life have never chilled. The following extracts from the letter to Thompson's wife will be read with interest:

"Wife of my soul, Divinity of my affections, my patient, enduring, gentle and affectionate Mary, ere this meets your eye, I trust that eternal repose will have settled upon your unhappy husband. Were this new charge my only trouble, I could certainly overcome it. But my Mary I am sick of life, so much so, that I am incapable of longer continuing it. I have lost all hope of being a benefit to you and our little ones—a hope that alone has sustained years of wretched existence, and made me capable of meeting and defeating more than most men similarly circumstanced could have done. I know, dearest Molly, that you will suffer for a time by my loss. Not only sweet ones through your affection for me, but upon you will devolve the care of our family. Cherish up—waste no time in mourning for one who is unworthy of you. To you, it was a hard fate that joined our fortunes. Once away and kind friends will protect you. Your reputation has never been assailed, and no woman ever possessed a purer or better nature, as all who know you will bear witness. Do not increase your sufferings by supposing my last moments to be peculiarly miserable. I am almost restrained, sweet wife, from giving words to my affection, and disposed to write coldly for fear of too powerfully affecting you. I have more regard for your tears than for my own blood, and, if I could, would welcome an eternity of torture, if by so doing I could secure your happiness. Again, I say, death for me, apart from considerations of you and our children, has no terrors. I have no fear of it, and I therefore leave to the Divine Mercy that created me and to whom I can owe no responsibility. My destiny is fulfilled and the Great Creator cannot mistake the purposes of his mechanism."

On my breast nearest the heart, that has beat for you alone, place a lock of your hair, with the one I preserved of my father's together with our children's—so that with my dust may assimilate a portion of the dust of those whom I have loved so well. I should like to be buried in New Jersey in the burial ground of my nuptials, but do not care—send no means unnecessarily on my body—remember that all places are alike indifferent to it. But I am getting foolishly prolix upon a subject that must be painful to you.

Our children, my boys, hear the words and heed the advice of a dying father—be careful of your mother and obey and be directed by her. My sweet Rebecca, make your mother your model. My children all, remember that I have used every effort to instill into your minds a love of truth, that no matter how the world estimate me, you know me to be an affectionate and careful father. To you I have never uttered an untruth, and if you prove worthy of the care I have bestowed upon you, I shall not live in vain. Love one another. I never allowed you to tell tales of each other, for it engenders hatred and ill will; when disposed to be ugly or quarrelsome, let a remembrance of me recall you to yourself. The world will for a time persecute you on my account, but care not, endure it patiently—prove that you are honest and truthful—and all good men will sustain you—recollect that I know every departure from the virtuous and correct to be attended with punishment—in some way it is sure—either by encouraging injurious habits, wrong thinking, or by bringing upon you the condemnation of your fellow beings—all this I have frequently explained to you—if you love me prove that you have not forgotten it. With you and your mother is my last breath—Anxiety on your accounts is the only bitterness I feel. Good bye, my Richard, Billy, sweet Rebecca, and my brave little Josey. God help and protect you.

Sweet wife—as I wrote, a passing whim made me speak of Josey. I entreat you, as you love me, to heed it not—dispose of my body in the most economical way. You, the living, require all, the little means you may possess—I am nothing. Sweet partner, good bye—fare you well. Think of me as little as possible, with the effort you can do at.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS:
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851.

Cheap Postage—Cheap Fares.

The experience which our country has had in circulating letters and newspapers for a small remuneration, and the favorable results of such a system afford, we think, a good argument against high fares on our railroads. If a reduction of postage increases the number of letters so as to produce a greater revenue than high postage, why will not the same rule apply to cheap fares in traveling?

People of the present day are a traveling people; they not only go abroad on business, but for the pleasure of traveling, and the great obstacle to a more universal indulgence in this pleasure is the high price that it costs them. More than two-thirds the population of our country are cut off from a frequent intercourse with their friends and the gratification of seeing places and things by exorbitant fares. In past years, traveling fees, perhaps, have not in most cases been any higher than to afford a just compensation to Stage, Steamboat and Railroad owners, but now-a-days, though the fares are much lower than they used to be, railroad and steamboat companies would realize more profit by reducing their regular charges at least one third.

It is not expected that our railroads, canals, steamboats and steamships can be kept in operation without considerable money, they cost in the outset millions of dollars and the corporation that ventures a heavy sum in such enterprises deserves a liberal reward. The only manner in which a reform in traveling can be brought about, is to convince our railroad companies that a low tariff of fares will treble the number of passengers over their roads and consequently produce a larger income than they now receive. Let the practice once be adopted by them and all other modes of public conveyance would likewise be cheapened.

TOWN ELECTION LAST MONDAY.—At the Annual Town meeting of the inhabitants of Palmer last Monday, the following board of officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Town Clerk and Treasurer, Theophilus H. Knight; Selectmen, A. V. Blanchard, Cyrus Knox, Marble K. Ferrill; Assessors, Jonathan Webber, A. R. Murdock, John Foster; School Committee, Rev. Thomas Wilson, Rev. Addison Parker, Rev. Phineas Moody; Collector, Chester Strong; Constables, Parker W. Webster, John Converse.

It was voted to raise \$2500, for Schools, being \$250 more than was raised last year, and \$1500 for Highways. Whole amount raised \$8000. Considerable business was deferred till the April meeting, at which time, it is thought an attempt will be made to reduce the amount appropriated for Schools. We really hope, for the credit of the town that no such attempt will be made. The position of the town as regards her schools has been the subject of reproach by our Legislature and sister towns. It is thought by some that the school money should be divided among the districts, according to the valuation of property, instead of being distributed according to the number of scholars as it now is. It seems that there could be no justice in such a distribution of School money; it would be taking the bread of knowledge from one child and giving it to another—one District would be enabled to support a good school the year round, while another could not enjoy more than four or five months schooling, and poor at that. These matters we understand will be brought up at the next meeting, and we trust they will be treated in such a manner as will not only be creditable to the town, but highly favorable to our schools.

MOXON.—The Moxson people elected the following board of Town Officers at their annual meeting last Tuesday. Town Clerk, Austin Fuller; Treasurer, Wm. N. Flynt; Selectmen, Walter Smith, Rufus M. Pease, Daniel C. Porter; Assessors, Daniel Carpenter, Edward Lovett, James M. A. Squier; School Committee, Dr. H. Cady, Charles Carpenter, Calvin S. Pease.

GENERAL SCOTT AND EX-SECRETARY MARCY.—A correspondent of the New York Express states that there has been a reconciliation between General Scott and Ex-Secretary Marcy, who have not been on friendly relations since the Mexican war. General Scott made the first advances at a dinner party and Mr. Marcy subsequently, in reply to a toast, alluded to the distinguished services of the General in a highly complimentary manner.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. D. T. Soddard, of the Nestorian Mission, and Mrs. Soddard, Rev. Mr. Rhea of Blountville, Tenn., and Miss Whitteley, left Boston, Tuesday morning in the barque Osmanli, Capt. Kendrick, for Smyrna. The usual services were held, conducted by Rev. Dr. Waterbury. Miss Whitteley expects to join the Syria Mission; the others are destined to the Nestorians.

LOST AND FOUND.—Mr. Staunton, a New York merchant, lost his pocket book, containing all the money he had with him, while in the cars on his way from New London to Palmer, last Tuesday evening. It was found in his seat by Conductor King, the same evening and forwarded to him by express the next day.

Francis Brooke, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, died at Spottsylvania a few days since.

Explosion and Burning of the Steamer Oregon.

The steamer Oregon, bound down from Louisville, while passing through the chute of Island No. 82, at 1 P. M., on the 2d inst., burst her boiler with a tremendous report, carrying away the forward cabin and upper deck, and killing and wounding 60 persons. The fact of the explosion has already been announced by telegraph. She was heavily laden, and had from 80 to 100 passengers. She took fire after the explosion, and burnt to the water's edge, and being in the channel of the river, and under way, would have consumed all those on board, but for the assistance of the Iriquois, which was wooding within a mile of the scene. Upon seeing the explosion, Captain Lee, of the Iriquois, gave orders to go to the relief of the Oregon. But few minutes elapsed before she was alongside the Oregon. The flames had just burst through the hurricane roof. Men, women, and children, were collected together on the after part of the boat, without the means of getting away but by jumping into the river. The shrieks of the women, the frenzy of the men, ready to leap overboard to avoid the more horrible death by fire, and the groans of the scalded and dying, and the piteous howling of the cattle, baffles description. Capt. Lee ran the bow of the Iriquois aft of the Oregon, and ladders being placed from the upper deck of the Oregon to the lower deck of the Iriquois, all on board the burning vessel who were able to walk, got off, the Iriquois being all the time in great danger of taking fire. The passengers of the steamer Bulletin also afforded much aid, and remained aboard the Iriquois until they reached Memphis, when the sufferers were taken to the hospital, many of them in the agonies of death.

The Iriquois had on board twenty-five of the scalded, eleven of whom died before reaching Memphis. The Oregon was scuttled, but it proved useless, as the burning of the upper works caused her to rise faster than the holes could allow the introduction of water to sink her. The Oregon's freight was insured for \$40,000, \$10,000 in Baltimore, and \$10,000 in Boston.

FEARFUL ATTACK OF A BEAR.—The Alhambra Express contains a letter from California, written near the North fork of the American river, which states, that in November last, while George Drury of Prescott, Mr. Duell of West Brookfield, and others, were on a bear hunt, Drury was slightly separated from his party passed a grizzly bear, hidden by chapparal. The bear, weighing some 1500 pounds, sprang upon him, and bit him nearly through the body, carrying him full fifteen feet, on the spring, before he touched the ground, and shook him as a dog would shake a woodchuck. He then bit his head, tearing the scalp in several places. The animal then left him and made for Duell and the others, who met him with bullets at ten yards. Drury had to be carried about 3 miles on a litter, and, strange to say, was on his feet again in four weeks; and at the date of the letter was able to work.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A daring robbery was committed at the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Depot in the City of Norwich, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock, under the following circumstances:

Mr. Henry M. Witter, the Bank Messenger for the Norwich Banks, was approached by a stranger, while in the ladies room waiting for the steamboat train to Boston, and after a short conversation was suddenly knocked down with a "billy," and while lying senseless on the floor, was robbed of his carpet bag, containing about \$400.00.

A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the detection of the robber and the recovery of the money.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Marshal Tukey, with sixty or seventy officers, swept 13 gambling halls in Boston, on Saturday night, capturing 86 persons, and seizing a large lot of implements, prop-tables, faro boards, roulette wheels, and the like.

Among the prisoners are merchants, bookkeepers and clerks of the highest respectability. The criminals were examined on Monday, and all pleaded guilty, and were fined \$5 apiece, thus putting some \$420 into the treasury. There was a great crowd and much excitement around the Court House during the examination.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY.—The world is indebted to the Memphis Express for the publication of the following important intelligence, which, of course, will produce a profound sensation. That paper, referring to Jenny Lind, says:

We heard it stated as an item of intelligence, this morning, that the celebrated "bird like notes," of this famed vocalist, were produced by a bird organ, played behind the scenes, while she stood on the stage with her mouth open, during the pantomime. This discovery is said to have been made in New Orleans, by a committee of scientific gentlemen, aided by a celebrated clairvoyant.

MORE COWHIDING BY A LADY.—The instrument commonly used for the redress of grievances in a small way, was applied by an injured female in St. Louis, last week, to the shoulder of a male, between whom and herself there had been some misunderstanding. An individual who attempted to interfere, received a passing stripe on his knuckles from the hand of the enraged beauty.

A bachelor friend says the ladies are too apt to take the law into their own hands now-a-days. He doesn't like it.

SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE RED SEA.—Mr. Robert Stephenson is now on his way to Suez to examine the route for a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This survey is directed to form a part of a conjoint survey by England, France and Austria, the former being represented by Mr. Stephenson, France by M. Paulin Talabot, and Austria by M. Negrelli. These latter have completed their labors, and on the completion of Mr. Stephenson's survey, the route will be determined on the conjoint evidence of the three reports. It is hoped the three powers will contribute the funds, if not, the works will be conceded by the Pasha, to a joint stock company.—*National Intelligencer.*

PERU.—A letter dated Callao, Feb. 9, mentions a rising of slaves at Truxillo, who, being armed to the number of 500, took possession of the town. Their grievance is that the law of 1824, giving freedom to the children of slaves born thereafter, had not been complied with. Troops had been sent from Callao to quell the movement. The letter continues: "Mr. Edward Storer, a purser in the U. S. navy, embarked with his wife, in Panama, for this place; but from some cause unknown, both died within two days of each other; but nothing positive is known, both bodies having been buried at sea."

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little son, aged 4 years, of Alfred Bellows of Mansfield, met with a sad accident on Sunday. He was running about the room, when he stumbled over his father's foot, and his left eye came in contact with the corner of the hearth side of the cooking stove—the slide being pulled out a little distance. The eye was forced out of its socket, and some of the aqueous matter dropped upon the floor.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Michael Gibson, now in Leveret street jail, Boston, awaiting sentence for an aggravated assault on the person of Keziah Ann Wheeler, attempted to destroy his life on Tuesday afternoon, by bleeding from the left arm, one of which veins was opened by a knife. When discovered about a quart of blood had escaped, and he was in a very weak condition. Dr. Clark, City Physician, was called and revived him.

LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings of the Legislature for the past week have been of no special interest. On Wednesday the House balloted again for Senator, but with worse success than at the balloting a fortnight before. There were two ballottings; the first trial gave a majority against Sumner of 12, and the 2d ballot the majority against him was 14. The matter was then deferred for one week.

SEVENTY TWO AMERICANS MASSACRED IN CALIFORNIA.—The California papers state, that at Rattlesnake Creek, seventy-two Americans were massacred by the Indians. The men were working in a gulch or chasm, when the Indians came upon them by stealth, and massacred them one by one in detail.

VERMONT CENTRAL R. R.—The Directors of the Vermont Central Railroad Company have proposed to those of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company an equal division of earnings from the north of Burlington to all competing points.

FIRE IN BARRE.—The house of the Widow King in the westerly part of Barre, was entirely consumed by fire on Monday evening of last week. The fire originated from ashes in a wooden vessel.

MORE ABOUT PALMER AND EDUCATION.—In the House of Representatives, last Saturday, the Committee on Education made a report against granting the petition of the town of Palmer for a share of the School Fund for the years 1849 and 1850. The Committee made their report in detail, and say that Palmer, "which has for four or five years stood nearly at the foot of the graduated table, showing the amount raised by each town for the education of each child in town, intended at her March meeting, to appropriate just enough to entitle her to a portion of the income of the school fund, but that when the census was taken in the May following, her youthful population had been increased so much faster than her provisions for its education, that she just failed of coming within the requirements of the law."

The Springfield Republican thinks that the above is "a bad look for the new County seat."

THE POTATO DISEASE.—A resolve reported by the Committee on Agriculture passed the House of Representatives Monday, authorizing a reward of ten thousand dollars to be paid to any person who will find a sure and practicable remedy for the potato disease, to be tested by a trial of five years. Should the resolve pass the other branch of the Legislature, and be the means of bringing to light a cheap and effectual remedy for the destructive ravages of the disease, the money would be well bestowed.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—It is said that the telegraph monopoly in England has purchased the patent of an improved mode of telegraphing by which all communications are rendered wholly private between the parties interested in and making them. Each correspondent writes his own message, being so simplified that any one can operate upon it.

An official despatch has been received in Canada from the Government promising to bring before Parliament a measure to authorize the Canadian Legislature to secularize the clergy reserves, worth about \$8,000,000 the present recipients of the reserves to continue to receive them during their lives.

REPORT IN RELATION TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A late English paper, received by the Steamship Baltic, contains the following information:

"An extra, published by the Colombo Observer, contains, under date of Singapore, Jan. 6, the following: 'I have it in my power this month to give you later information of the search which is being prosecuted for the recovery of Sir J. Franklin and his party, than even the Admiralty itself is yet possessed of. Her Majesty's surveying ship Herald arrived here from the Arctic Regions, via Sandwich Islands and Hong Kong, during the last week, and she has the latest accounts from the far North. Near the extreme station of the Russian Fur Company, they learnt from the natives that a party of white men had been encamped 3 or 400 miles inland, that the Russians had made an attempt to supply them with provisions and necessaries, but that the natives, who are at enmity with the Russians frustrated all attempts.

No communication could be opened with the spot where they were said to be, as a hostile tribe intervened. From the Esquimaux they had this vague story very satisfactorily confirmed, with the addition that the whites and natives having quarrelled, the former had been murdered. As to the possibility of these unfortunate being Sir John Franklin's party, I leave you and your readers who have paid attention to the case in all its bearings, to judge. Whether these men spoken of were or were not Sir J.'s company, little hopes can now be entertained of finding them alive, as their provisions must have been expended one year, and their fuel which is as necessary, must have all been burned out long ago."

NEGROES IN IOWA.—A Good Joke.—An incorrigible wag has admirably succeeded in perpetrating a capital joke upon the Iowa Legislature. In passing upon the bill prohibiting negroes from entering that State, and affixing heavy penalties upon them when they do enter it, J. T. Morton, of Henry, who is both a Whig and a wag, moved an additional section, "that the bill should be in force from and after its publication in the Iowa Free Democrat," the abolition paper at Mount Pleasant. The bill went back to the House so amended. The amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill passed. After a while the idea began to take through the fair of a member that the abolition organ might decline publishing the law, and thereby kill it stone dead, and he moved for a reconsideration, but failed, and the bill was left to be sent to the Governor in that crafty shape.

A SOUTHERN ALLY.—Professor Agassiz, in a recent lecture at Key West, stated his conviction that the peninsula of Florida, up to the surface level of the water, has been entirely the work of myriads of coral insects. If so, the territory of that State will continue to expand, for aught we know, until it is as large as all the rest of the United States together. We hope when our friends of the south learn what a powerful ally they have, which works without ceasing, and to such results for the extension of slave territory, they will be better contented with the acquisition of California as a free state. With the coral on their side, they will hardly need an amendment of the Federal constitution to preserve the equilibrium of state powers. The coral is a southerner in all its feelings and sympathies, it never has been known to work for northern people yet. We think you that the Union is safe.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

TEXAS.—It is said that emigrants from the western and southern states are pouring into Texas in large numbers, many of whom are wealthy planters, farmers and stock raisers. It is estimated that within the past six months, some 80,000 persons have entered the State by way of Galveston and Red River. A New Orleans letter says:—

"Good sugar land, well located, with perfect titles, are rating from \$9 to \$10, and cotton lands from \$2 to \$5 per acre."

The rapidly augmenting value of these lands since the Compromise, as was anticipated, has caused them to become a prominent object of speculation in the market, while the receding tide of California emigration is passing into Texas on the "back track," and securing much of what is everywhere acknowledged to be the best planting and Agricultural district in the Southern part of Texas.

U. S. SURVEYING PARTY.—A letter from one of the U. S. surveying party, on the boundary line, at El Paso, on the U. S. side of the Rio Grande, states that the population of the town is about 6000. The mixture of Indian and white blood is very general, yet there are not wanting families of pure Castilian blood. These are refined and dignified people. The members of the company have been well treated, and have derived much pleasure from their intercourse with the inhabitants of El Paso.

Whilst County Court of Wake, N. C., was in session Thursday week, a Mr. John Williamson struck Mr. Jas. H. Murry, the constable of the court with a rock as he stood inside the bar, stunning and falling him to the floor. Williamson was held to bail in the sum of \$5000 to appear next court; and sentenced to two months imprisonment and afterwards to pay a fine of \$50 for contempt of court.

The Barre Gazette is informed that Mr. Hosea Butterfield, of Greenwich Village, committed suicide on Wednesday morning. He went to his shop as usual and built a fire, and was found soon after suspended by a rope from a beam in his shop, quite dead, although he could not have been suspended but a few minutes. We have not heard any cause assigned.

THE CHEAP POSTAGE LAW.—We last week gave the main features of the new Postage Law, passed at the recent session of Congress but for the sake of giving our readers a more correct and full knowledge of its provisions we make the following abstracts of the Bill. The Postage on newspapers is not reduced to ten cents per year, when the weight is less than one ounce and a half as first published; but all papers containing less than 300 square inches may be sent at one fourth the rate charged for larger ones:

Sec. 1.—Provides that the rates of postage for single letters for any distance in the United States, not exceeding 3000 miles shall be when pre-paid, three cents; when not pre-paid, five cents; for any distance exceeding 3000 miles double these rates shall be charged; for single letters, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, over 2500 miles 20; under 2500 miles, 10 cents; (this provision is not, however, to interfere with special postage treaties with foreign governments which have been or shall hereafter be made); for double, treble and quadruple rates are required. Single letters are not to exceed one half ounce in weight; every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce is to be charged with an additional single postage.—Drop letters, for delivery are to be charged one cent; advertised letters are to be charged one cent in addition to the regular postage.

Sec. 2.—Regulates the postage on newspapers as follows: Papers not exceeding three ounces in weight, may be sent weekly from the publication office to home file subscribers within the county where said paper is published, free; for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county, five cents per quarter; not exceeding 4000 miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding 4000 miles, thirty cents per quarter. Monthly papers to be charged one fourth of the above rates; semi-monthlies, one half; semi-weeklies, double; tri-weeklies, triple those rates and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. For all other printed mailable matter under one ounce in weight and for a distance less than 500 miles one cent; for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; not exceeding 1500 miles double these rates; not exceeding 3500 miles treble those rates; not exceeding 4500 miles, four times those rates; and for all distances exceeding 4500 miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to periodicals are to pay one quarter's postage in advance, in which case the postage is to be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books and printed matter, not exceeding thirty-two ounces in weight, are to be considered mailable matter. All transient printing matter is to be pre-paid.—Papers are to be weighed within a day state. When printed matter which is required to be pre-paid shall be sent without being pre-paid, double rates of postage will be required. This section also provides for a free exchange of newspapers, periodicals, &c., which do not exceed sixteen ounces in weight; allows publishers to enclose their bills for subscriptions free of postage, and also provides that papers containing less than 300 square inches may be sent to bona fide subscribers at one fourth the rates stated above. Authority is also given to the Postmaster at the office of delivery to remove wrappers from papers and periodicals to see that the law is not violated by their being written upon.

Sec. 3.—Provides for the issue of stamps of the denomination of three cents, and of all other denominations as the Postmaster General may think expedient to facilitate the pre-payment of postage. It makes the counterfeiting of these stamps, felony, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Sec. 4.—Makes it the duty of Postmasters to destroy all stamps attached to letters received for delivery; and imposes a fine of \$50 upon any person using a stamp a second time.

Sec. 5.—Authorizes the publication of un-called for letters in the paper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of the office, once in six weeks, and either if the Postmaster deem it expedient, at a charge not exceeding one cent a letter, for sign letters may be advertised in foreign paper at the Postmaster's option.

Sections 6 and 7 refer to the salaries of Postmasters, and the regulations of mail routes.

Sec. 8.—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars to the Post Office Department for the mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress and the other departments and offices of the Government to be paid quarterly.

Sec. 9.—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars to supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Department.

Sec. 10.—Authorizes the appointment of carriers to deliver or receive letters, for "which not exceeding one or two cents, so reads the law) shall be charged, to be paid by the person sending or receiving the same."

Sec. 11.—Authorizes the issue of a coin of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three-hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eighths of a grain; said coin to bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins; and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America and its denomination and date; and making it a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under.

CONVICTED OF ARSON.—William A. Howard has been convicted of setting fire to the hotel owned and kept by Mr. Kirk, of Claremont N. H., in 1849, and sentenced to hard labor for life in the State prison. He is the person who is supposed to have set fire to the Island House at Bellows Falls, and also the dwelling house of Henry Hubbard Jr., of Charleston last summer.

Miss Dix is preparing to visit the prisons in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia—to busy herself indeed, during the summer, in the abodes of misery, vice, destitution and crime.—We are pleased to hear that she is not completely disheartened by the failure of her benevolent scheme for the benefit of the insane.

Besides the \$3 per diem, the members of Congress from California receive \$3,432 for mileage, the distance being put down at 4290 miles. The Texas members receive \$2,400 for 3000 miles, and Louisiana \$2,100 for 2650 miles. These are the amounts certified to by the committee on mileage in the House.

The steamer Coriana exploded her boilers at New Orleans, 25th, killing and wounding eight or ten persons.

JAMAICA AND FREE NEGROES.—The Richmond Enquirer is warmly in favor of the project for encouraging the emigration of free blacks to Jamaica, and recommends the imposition of a tax upon this class of population in Virginia; to raise a fund for their removal. It hopes thereby to separate the free negroes from direct contact with the slaves, and to build up and attract to Virginia, the trade of Jamaica. Similar views are entertained by other influential Southern papers.

FROM SANTA FE.—St. Louis.—The mail of first of February, from Santa Fe has reached Independence. It contains no news of importance. The Indians along the route are a little troublesome, occasionally disturbing the stragglers from the camp by chasing them a few miles, but none had fallen into their hands. It was reported at Fort Sumner, that a party of Pawnees had attacked the Santa Fe whites.

LIBEL SUIT.—We learn from the Springfield Republican that at the March term of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampden County, the case of Lucius E. Truesdell vs. Samuel Bowles is among those set down for trial. It is a suit for libel, growing out of the publication of a communication in the Springfield Republican, a couple of years since, reflecting severely upon the character of the tavern conducted by the plaintiff in Monson, in this county. The communication was from several citizens of that town, and they defended the suit. The plaintiff's damages are laid at \$3000.

SHARP SHOOTING.—A young man named Giebert Whitmore, of Somerville, in trying a new rifle of his own manufacture, lodged 18 balls within a circle of two inches in diameter, in firing 20 times, at twenty rods distance. Another ball also clipped the circle, and five balls struck exactly the same spot.

RAILROAD BILLS.—A bill has passed the Senate, which provides, that no railroad shall hereafter be commenced, until all the stock is subscribed and ten per cent on each share paid in. A bill has been reported to the House, which provides that no application shall be made for a charter, until fifty per cent of the required capital shall have been subscribed.

The marriage in Harlem, which we mentioned last week, the particulars of which were taken from the New York Sun, proves to have been incorrect. There was a sort of mock ceremony, but nothing binding.

Professor Silliman and his son, sailed in the steamer Baltic for Liverpool, on Wednesday last. They visit Europe for the purpose of making a geological exploration of the Central and Southern portions of that continent. They will probably return in the Autumn.

SUICIDE OF A STUDENT.—Robert T. Paine, a student in Harvard College committed suicide on Saturday, by taking 32 grains of morphia in a glass of champagne. He was the only child of Dr. Martyn Paine of New York.

Within the last three years, upward of 70 deaths have been caused in England by the poisonous coloring matter used in fancy confectionery.

Rev. James G. Bridgman, formerly of Belchertown, an American Missionary at Canton, China, committed suicide on the 6th of December, under a fit of insanity by cutting his throat.

EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake visited the city of Carthagen on the morning of the 7th ult., lasting five seconds and doing considerable damage to the city. Two or three houses were shaken down and several lives lost.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Postmaster at Lucien, Illinois, has been arrested and bound over in \$2000 bail, to answer the charge of robbing the mail of \$3000 in Farmington Bank notes contained in letters from Boston.

The enlargement of the Capitol will be commenced during the recess of Congress, and at an early day we are told. Congress has thrown the responsibility of plans, &c., upon the President, and aided by Engineers, Architects, and others, he is about to begin the work.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 8th.—Thomas McLaughlin, who murdered his wife in August last, was executed yesterday. He made no confession. About 11,000 persons witnessed the execution.

HEAVY TAXES.—The city of Buffalo last year paid a tax of over \$400,000—being about ten dollars for every man, woman and child in the city.

The whole number of deaths in the City of Mexico for 1850, was 15,336, of which 9,619 were from Cholera. The number of births during the year was 8,320, showing a diminution in the population of 7,007. The number of marriages was 1,210.

The wild woman of Navided who has been seen several times in the woods of Texas, has been caught, and turns out to be an African negroess who has been roaming in the woods for fifteen years.

Henry Carnal, found guilty of the murder of Rosseau, a few months since, in Day at New York, is sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 2d of May next.

Jenny Lind's seven concerts in New Orleans for which the tickets sold at a premium of from three to twenty dollars, realized about \$150,000.

On Tuesday last, a brakeman named Battles in attempting to get upon a freight train after it was in motion, at Pittsford, Vt., (Rutland and Burlington R. R.) made a misstep and fell under the train, the wheels passing over his head, killed him instantly. He belonged to Braintree, Vt.

The Maryland stone for the Washington Monument has been completed. It is 6 feet long, 3 broad, and 15 inches thick. The following is the motto: "Maryland—the memorial of her regard for the Father of his country, and of her children's habitual and unmoveable attachment to the American Union."

A man was put under bonds to appear before one of the Courts at Sacramento. He made his appearance at the appointed time and after thus relieving his bonds, made a rush for the door, succeeded in mounting his horse, and rode off in spite of all of his pursuers.

THE SEASON ON THE OHIO.—The past winter has been one of remarkable mildness. The Portsmouth Tribune of March 1st says "many of the peach trees are ready to blossom, the buds being swollen to the fullest extent."

FATAL SOMNAMBULISM. A somnambulist named Adam Wise, walked out of the window of his room, in the third story of a house at Savannah, Ga., on Friday night week, and was instantly killed.

FAST DAY.—The Governor, with the advice of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the 10th of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout the Commonwealth.

Chaplin the slave abductor, is under bonds to appear at Elliott's Mills, Md., on the 20th of this month for trial. There is an impression in Maryland that he will return and stand trial—which is hardly probable.

The new postal regulations adopted by the Canadians go into operation on the 5th of April. From and after that day, the rate will be uniform at three pence throughout the Province, on letters under one ounce—over one ounce—in proportion.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington states that the Senate, on Friday, in executive session, ratified the treaty with Portugal, Switzerland, and Tchaoutepet. They also rejected the extradition treaty with Mexico, and confirmed the Postmaster at Bath, Me.

The last day's debate and proceedings of the U. S. Senate is said, will make seventy columns of printed matter in the Union and Intelligencer, equal to \$2,050 for the cost of publishing that one day's proceedings, of twenty-five hours, in the two newspapers.

The appropriations for the post office department for the year ending June 30th, 1852, amount to \$5,555,000. The bill authorizes the postmaster general to employ special agents at a salary of \$1630 a year, and also authorizes the compromise of penalties "when deemed expedient."

Marshall Tukey pounced upon another gambler lying in Boston, last Thursday night, and arrested twenty-six more gamblers, eight of whom were among those arrested last Saturday night.

Archbishop Hughes of New York is preaching in Rome of the downfall of Protestantism. He has assumed the three-cornered hat, purple stockings and gold chain of a "Monsignore," which much offends the resident Americans.

Mr. Newbegin of Saco, Me., has found the carpet bag stolen from his house, but not the \$14,000 it contained. Mr. Newbegin must just begin anew.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice. The members of the F. P. A., who have given Notes for their Assessments, are requested to make payment of the same to the holder before the 25th of March inst. March 1st, 1851. 48c.

To Subscribers.

Mr. L. S. HILLS is our only authorized TRAVELING AGENT, to receive subscriptions for the Journal, and take pay for the same. We shall publish a list of our local Agents in a few days.

Wanted Immediately.

An intelligent, faithful Boy 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Printing business. Enquire at this office Palmer, Feb. 22, 1851. 47 c.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and that is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying. entf

Brighton Market—THURSDAY, Mar. 12.—At market 730 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 19 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 1900 Sheep and Lambs, and 1800 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6 50; 1st quality \$6 00; 2d do \$5 75; 3d do \$4 4 50. Working Oxen—\$6 75, 90 a 105. Cows and Calves—\$20, 25, 30 a 35. SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$3, 4 a 5. A few extra at \$7 each. Swine—5 1-2 a 6 1-2 c; retail 6 a 7c.

MARRIAGES.

At Monson, 4th, by Rev. Dr. Elv, Rev. Levi A. Field of West Springfield, and Nancy Mary, daughter of Cyrus W. Holmes of M. At Wilbraham, 9th, Hiram Bennett of Windsor Ct. and Susan Little of Springfield.

DEATHS.

In Chicopee, March 9th, of consumption, Malinda J. wife of Charles I. Johnson, and only daughter of Jefferson Alden, aged 20. At Litchfield, N. Y., Jan. 17th, Sylvanus King, 75, formerly of Monson.

Dried Apples.

TEN thousand pounds Dried Apple for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 c.

Fresh Lime. ONE Hundred Barrels Pittsfield Lime just received and for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 c.

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make payment before the first of April next, or their accounts will be left in other hands for collection after that time. LOUIS F. SFOALS. Palmer, March, 15th, 1851. 50 3w.

WANTED. TWO Hundred empty Flour Barrels. A. P. CHAPMAN. 50c.

Pork, Lard and Hams. FOR sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 c.

Grass Seed. HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top seed, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 c.

Grass Seeds. LBS. Northern Clover. 100 bush. Red Top. 100 Timothy. Grown the past season, and for sale low by E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 c.

Peas!! Peas!!! MARROWFAT and Field Peas, a full assortment at E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 c.

Administrator's Sale. BY license from the Probate Court, Feb. 4th, 1851, will be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., so much of the Real Estate of Luke B. Charles, late of Brimfield, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of his debts and expenses of Administration. GILMAN NOYES. Brimfield, March 13, 1851. 50 3w.

Plows! Plows!! THE subscribers have just received on consignment from the Milford Plow Manufacturing Co., a large and well selected assortment of Plows of all kinds, which will be sold at manufacturers prices. E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 c.

Caution to Thieves!! A T. Legal Meeting of the Palmer Society for the Protection of Thieves and Robbers, held at the Nassawanno House, Jan. 6, 1851, the following Gentlemen were chosen officers of said Society for the year ensuing, viz: OFFICERS: Marble K. Ferrill, President, Thomas Ward, Vice Pres't, E. G. Murdoch, Clerk, A. V. Blanchard, Treas'r.

DIRECTORS. Thomas Ward, Col. Elias Turner, Calvin M. Shaw, Col. Cyrus Knox, Ben. A. Burley, Jonathan Taylor, F. Morgan, A. R. Murdoch, Marshall Fox, John A. Squier, Hiram Converse.

PURSUING COMMITTEE. Rufus Fuller, Thomas M. Poole, David Tenney, Geo. W. Randall, Louis F. Shoals, Samuel Atwood, Ben. A. Burley, Dr. W. Holbrook, Lemuel Allen, John Bowles, Alonzo N. Dewy, Elphelut Tenney, John Allen, Pliny Coley, Terlin Shearer, Wm. McElwain, A. P. Chapman, Abel Webber, Laban D. Shearer, Harvey Sedgewick, James Gamwell.

Insolvent Notice. A WARRANT has been duly issued by Geo. B. Morris, Esq., Commissioner of Insolventcy in and for the county of Hampden, requiring the subscriber as messenger, to take possession of all the estate of John M. Hamilton, of Palmer, in said county, an insolvent debtor, excepting such as is by law exempt from attachment. The payment of any debts and the delivery of any property of said insolvent to him, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at the office of said Commissioner in Springfield on the 23th of March inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to prove debts and choose an Assignee or Assignees. E. L. CONVERSE, D. Sheriff. March 10th, 1851. 50 3w.

To Rent or Let! TWO Farms situated in Brimfield, one containing 250 acres, and the other 100 acres—Also two tenements on the same Farms. CALVIN BRADWAY. Brimfield, March 8th, 1851. 49 4w.

FLOUR. 300 BBLs. Extra Superfine Flour, for sale low by A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 c.

West India Goods. THE largest stock in Town, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 40 c.

New Spring Goods. THIS day opening a large and desirable stock of New Dry Goods. A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 c.

AT MONSON! THE largest and best lot of Ready Made Clothing within fifteen miles, going at prices to suit every purchaser. Though the proprietor makes a long face, to see goods for less than their real value. Call and See. T. C. DENECKE. Monson, Nov. 14th 1850.

Can fit any foot from 5 to 12 with those heavy water-proof Calb Boots of my own make, which have been so cracked up in this community. Always warranted to stay made and keep right side up. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. 47 3c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of Solomon Webber, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment. JOHN A. WEBBER, Administrator. March 4th, 1851. 49 4w.

FIREMAN'S OWN BOOK. The undersigned is now publishing, by subscription, a volume dedicated to the present and past Firemen of the country, containing accounts of the principal conflagrations which have occurred in the various cities and towns in the United States, prepared from information obtained from authentic sources; with accounts of Firemen's organizations in other countries, showing the contrast between our own and other methods of extinguishing fires; narratives of humanity in saving life and property, and for some cases they would not do for themselves. Frequently these generous-hearted men have been called foot-hair, and their widows and orphans left to provide for themselves, but for the aid of their brother firemen. This should not be—the city or town authorities should look well to this matter: neither should a mere pitiful he divided out to them as charity. Does a soldier lose his life in battle, provision is made for the support of his family, which is not admitting to receive. Why should not a similar provision be made by the community for those who lose their lives or health in protecting the country against devastation by fire?

From many persons, the jolly and lively-hearted Fireman receives anything but a blessing, should, on his return from his work, find a flagration, venture to exchange a word with his brethren of the "machine" in a voice loud enough to disturb the slumbers of those "downy beds reclining;" and by many such persons we have been told that our Book would not succeed; that the fireman would not take sufficient interest in the work to sustain it—and we have replied that we were willing to take the risk, and expend money in it—that Military people had volumes devoted to their calling—Seamen their lives, in doing for others what the Fireman should not have their Book.

We know something of the nature of the men who compose the Fire Companies. We have "run with the machine" ourself, and think we know something of the people who spend their strength (and may say of these men, you will not say they are selfish,—men who are extremely selfish do not start at all hours of the day and night to protect other people's property, or to save money for some wealthy insurance company.

It will be our aim to issue a book which will present the character of the TRUE FIREMAN in its proper light, and we believe our efforts to get up an interesting and readable volume will be appreciated, not only by the American Firemen, but by the citizens generally, having the assurance of many of the most active Firemen in the principal cities and towns, that their support will be forthcoming.

TERMS.—For the Volume, \$1.50, or four copies for five dollars and at the same rate for a larger quantity. Single numbers 15 cents. All communications, either on business or for publication, may be addressed to the Publisher, at No. 66 Cornhill, Boston, (post paid.)

All Firemen and others having facts to communicate of Incidents at Fires, Remarkable Escapes, or other matter appropriate to the work, are respectfully requested to forward such information to the Editor, who will thankfully acknowledge such aid. Although pretty well acquainted with the scenes of City Fires for 35 years, yet there are others who have been longer in the field, and our pages are open for the results of their experience.

It is intended to make this a work creditable to the AMERICAN FIREMAN, and their aid is solicited in extending its circulation. The Clerks of the various Fire Companies, and others, are requested to act as Agents for the Publisher. J. B. HALL.

The attention of Postmasters is called to the above.

Editors of newspapers inserting the above will receive a copy of the work, by sending a paper to the publisher.

Notice. THE Firm of Miles & Stevens was dissolved by mutual consent February 13, 1851, and all persons indebted to them by note or account are requested to make immediate payment.

The business will be carried on at the old stand, McGilvray's Block. E. B. MILES, & Co. Palmer March 1st, 1851.

Dissolution. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Chapman & French was dissolved the 20th inst., by mutual consent. The business will be settled by A. P. Chapman, at the old stand. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. A. P. CHAPMAN. M. W. FRENCH. Palmer Depot, February 24th 1851. 45 3w.

Thibet Cloths, ALPACAS and other Dress Goods selling at cost, by A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 4w.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Of all kinds for sale at the wholesale prices by A. P. CHAPMAN. 48 4w.

O Yes! THE subscriber contemplating some new arrangements in business, and wishing to dispose of the entire stock of goods now in his store, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Books and Stationery, a valuable assortment of Family Medicines &c.; and also a great variety of Fashionable Boots, Shoes, Bonnets and Laces, and Fancy Goods "too numerous to mention," previous to the first of April, offers them at reduced prices; many articles for less than first cost and no charge for freight.

A. BLODGETT. Palmer Depot, March 1, 1851. 48c.

SHAWLS! BAY State, Brocade and Cashmere Shawls for sale at a large discount from cost, by A. P. CHAPMAN. 48 4w.

J. A. HALL. Having taken the old stand of Hall & Valentin, (late occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of Family Groceries.

Among them may be found, Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses. Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap. Stoves' Chemical Eucalypti. Soda. Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchoing, Oolong and Ningyong Tea.

Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee. Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Salsaparilla, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for at the lowest prices.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale. J. A. HALL. 44c.

Cash, Grain, &c. All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale. J. A. HALL. 44c.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS, I can sell, either ready made, or make to measure, as good a fine French calf sew'd, or heavy double water proof sew'd Boot, as was ever sold in this village for \$6. Please call and look at the article. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 38c.

MISSIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. Gaiters and Rubbers, of every variety of style, price, all the way from 17 cts., to \$1. Also Misses' high boots, a nice article. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 37c.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by an adjournment on the 5th day of February, 1851.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Austin Fuller and others, heretofore presented, representing that the County Commissioners located three highways in Monson viz: One on the petition of Sullivan U. Staunton and others, reference may be had to the County Commissioners' Book of Records, page 27, Book 4, one on the petition of Hiram Converse and others, reference to the said Book of Records, page 307, Book 4, and one on the petition of Adams Staunton and others, by reference to said Records, page 244, Book 4, that said highways cannot be discontinued to the great expense to the town or County, and requesting the Commissioners to discontinue said located highways, or make such alterations in the location or mode of construction of the same, as the public good may require, and after due proceedings have been taken and the same are granted; and that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance or alteration of the highway located on the petition of Hiram Converse and others be granted; and that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance or alteration of Adams Staunton and others should not be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel N. Ward, in Monson, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said alterations and discontinuance of highways, and that all persons and corporations interested therein, may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said RICH BLISS, Clerk.

An abstract of the petition and order thereon. ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.

Only 25 Cents. FOR a bottle of Dr. Langley's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root, Prickly Ash Bark, and Rheubarb.

Root and Herb Bitters. The greatest medicine for the least money, in the world. For Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bilious Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver Complaint, which almost everybody is troubled with—this medicine can't be beat. One bottle will tell more than a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does harm, but always good.

Sold by R. B. Bliss and the medicine dealers in the state, also sold in PALMER by Dr. Holbrook and D. A. Calkins. Feb. 24th 47 3m.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience requires the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the present highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simon Coy, said highway and from thence lying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called leading from Brimfield center, to Warren, being a road so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing specific repairs by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said 23d day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said highway and alterations, and direct said specific repairs, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and of said alterations and specific repairs.

RICH BLISS, Clerk. An abstract of the petition and order thereon. ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.

THE Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, and in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goes it with a perfect vengeance. Gentlemen please call in and see. Yours respectfully T. C. DENECKE. 42c.

Monson, Jan. 18 1851

For Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about half a mile from the Depot village, and consisting of about 6 acres of good land, well watered, with two dwelling houses and other buildings thereon. For further particulars enquire of Ashael Brackbridge, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pelham. LEVI B. HALL. 47 3w.

Who can Sell LADIES calf Bootes, for \$1, or who can sell good kid walking shoes for \$1.10. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 38c.

Wood and Lumber. 100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of "Lumber, Terms Cash." All orders promptly attended to. D. C. N. MERRICK. Brimfield, near 30th, 1850. 47 3c.

Corn Shellers. THE YANKEE CORN SHELLER, a new article. Shells corn extremely rapid, and does it well. Every Farmer who has any amount of corn to shell would not do without one after trial, for twice the cost. Price at Manufacturers' prices, by E. VALENTINE & Co. 47 3c.

Straw Cutters. C. Hovey and Co., Superior Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters. The best in use.—For sale low by E. VALENTINE & Co. 38c.

For Sale. TWO Thousand second-hand Chestnut Rails. For further information enquire of Aral C. Keith, Thorndike, or of S. D. Shaw, Palmer Center. If not disposed of at private sale they will be sold at Auction on the 30th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. Palmer, March, 8th 1851. 49c.

Keep your minds in Harmony! LIVE UP TO NATURE'S LAWS AND BE HAPPY!

THE Subscriber has secured the services of Mr. D. C. Litchfield, Clairvoyant for the examination of the sick and afflicted; his examinations are satisfactory to the most skeptical minds, he has been thoroughly tested and is not found wanting in any knowledge as relates to disease. His examinations so far have been truthful and correct.

Patients can be accommodated at all hours of the day for examinations. The subscriber keeps on hand different compounds purely vegetable from the clairvoyance recipes, carefully compounded by the subscriber, among which may be found Cancer Syrup. Dropsy Syrup. Rheumatism do. Dyspepsia do. Consumption do. Asthma do.

Cough Balsam. Hemorrhage of the Lungs. Full directions on each Bottle, and Regimen of diet, which must be strictly attended to, and in all cases where the Clairvoyant decides that the case is curable the Patient may be assured that these Medicines are what they want.

Palmer Depot, Dec. 23th, 1850. 39c.

Jenny Lind Operas, A ND patent Sain Francaise Gaiters, and Ladies patent Congress Shoes made to order, on short notice. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 38c.

Stoves. A GOOD assortment of Stoves, Furnaces, Oven Mouths, Ash Pits and Kettle Doors, Stove Pipes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware on hand and for sale by J. S. BAILEY. 41 c.

Who can Sell A good water proof double soled, double rammed long leg kip Boot, for \$3.00; such as has formerly been sold for \$4. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 38c.

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Leave Palmer FOR WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON. At 6.00 A. M. Freight train, with passenger Car, connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York.

At 10.20 A. M. On the arrival of the Morning Trains from Boston and Springfield connecting at Norwich for Worcester, and at New London by Stage to Stonington and Providence.

At 2.40 P. M. After arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York, and at New London with the evening Boats for N. Y.

Leave New London FOR NORWICH, WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD AND PALMER. Connecting at Willimantic with Hartford and New York, and at Palmer with Western R. Road for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

At 6.45 A. M. Freight Train, with Passenger Car connecting at Norwich with the N & W R. R. for Worcester.

At 11.45 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

Stages Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity. J. N. PALMER, Supt. New London, Feb. 8th 1851. 47 4c.

To Hat Braiders. THE subscribers will receive no Hats on account after March 15th. All persons expecting to pay their accounts in Hats, must deliver them before that date.

Persons having unsettled accounts with us, are requested to settle the same immediately if they would save cost. ROGERS & WILLIAMS. 47 3w.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Esther Warriner, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

NO. 51.

VOL. 1.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.

Advertisements inserted at customary prices. Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.43, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,

Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N. B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,

DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

C. TORREY,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House,
PALMER DEPOT MASS.

April 6, 1850. 1tf

W. H. HOLBROOK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING,
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1too

F. T. WALLACE,

COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

SHAVING SALOON.

Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.

No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 23ctf

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c.
Also
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.

For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT,
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. tf 8

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.

Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Visiting Cards, Pamphlets, &c. &c.

For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT,
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. tf 8

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.

400 BARRELS prime Wines, Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.

Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOLDEN CLASP, —OR— THE PURJURED GOLDSMITH.

BY PROF. J. H. INGRAHAM.

PART I.

A modest and exceedingly pretty young girl, plainly attired, entered one of the goldsmith's stores on—street, and seeing that a gentleman was engaged with the proprietor, she timidly shrunk aside near the door until he should be at leisure. The assistants were also occupied with customers whose dress and appearance showed them to belong to the class of the rich, and so she was suffered to remain for some time standing there before she could be attended to.

The gentleman, who was a fine, noble looking person, with a remarkably polished address, seeing her waiting, courteously stood aside, and said to the goldsmith—

"Do not occupy yourself with me now, Mr. Broochard. I can examine these watches by myself while you see what this young person waiting who has been waiting so long and patiently to get an opportunity of addressing you."

"What do you wish, Miss?" asked the goldsmith, with a look which conveyed reproach to her for interrupting him while engaged with a customer of more value to him.

The girl hesitatingly approached the counter, and taking from her bosom a small gold clasp, bent over to him, and said in a low trembling voice—

"I wish, sir, you would be so kind as to keep this a few days, and let me have seven dollars on it."

Low as she spoke, her soft trembling tones reached the ears of Colonel McHenry, the gentleman who was present, and he turned to observe her face, and hear the reply of the goldsmith to this timid and painfully uttered request. The goldsmith took the clasp scornfully between his fingers, and then throwing it down, said sharply to her—

"This is no pawn broker's shop, girl, and if it was, that thing is not worth two dollars."

"It is of inestimable value to me sir—indeed it is the only thing valuable that I have," answered she, earnestly, and her cheek flushed at the manner of his reply.

"I don't know what you may value it at," he answered, with a cold laugh, glancing at Colonel McHenry, whom he saw severely observing him; I would not like to give you six shillings for it."

"But sir," pleaded the girl, unconscious of being overheard, "I must have seven dollars to-day, and I have no other way of getting it, and I was in hopes, sir, that you might let me have that sum on it, for I will certainly come back and take it up again."

"I tell you," answered Mr. Broochard angrily, "I keep no pawn broker's shop. Go to the Jews!"

"They won't give me two dollars, sir, and I want seven."

"And so you think to get it out of me?"

The young girl was about to speak again, but as if not knowing what further argument to urge, hesitated and was turning slowly away, when she checked herself and again spoke to him—

"Sir," she said, in a low thrilling voice of earnest entreaty, "my mother is lying very ill, and our rent is due at twelve o'clock to-day, and the persons we sew for having disappointed us in our pay, I have no other resources but this! Oh, sir, will you take this clasp, only for a few days, and I will then repay you?"

"Mr. Broochard felt that Col. McHenry's eyes were upon him, waiting an answer, and as he wished him to think him a man of business, (which meant in his notion a man without a heart,) he answered promptly and sternly—

"No, Do you think we are simpletons here to throw away money in this way.—If you have nothing more to say, please stand aside for customers. Well, Col. what do you think of those watches? Latest importation—full jeweled and warranted in all points; I will sell you the one you just laid down, for one hundred and ninety-five dollars."

The gentleman, however, was not heeding him, but watching the young girl whom he saw leaving the counter, and with a heavy drooping step approached the door. Her face had struck him for its loveliness, and her modesty had for him an irresistible charm; but her plea of poverty, and her eloquent appeal to the tradesman, deeply interested his feeling and enlisted his sympathies in her behalf. He had silently observed the progress of her interview with him, with emotions of contempt for the one, and pity for the other.

Her hand was on the knob of the door, when, advancing toward her—

"You asked, I believe, for seven dollars?" he said, with a gentle interest in his tone that at once awakened hope in her heart, and brought the light to her eyes and the hue to her cheeks, as she diffidently answered—

"Yes, sir. I would not have been so bold and urgent but—"

"None to much so. There is a ten dollar note—I have no smaller bills!"—And he placed it in her hand.

"Sir, you are too kind—"

"Not a word. I am happy to do you a service."

"Take the clasp, sir; though I am ashamed to offer it to you, since the gentleman says it is so valuable. But to me it is valuable as life, and I foolishly thought it must be so to others."

"I do not want it, child," answered Col. McHenry, feelingly putting the hand aside which urged it upon him.

"Indeed, sir, you must take it, for I shall feel in some degree less under obligation to a stranger. Besides, I wish to call and redeem it. Will you give me your address, sir? and as she spoke, he still declining the jewel, she laid it on the show case.

"Oh, no matter—but if you insist, the United States Hotel."

"Thank you sir, you can never know the blessing to others that will follow your kindness to me to-day." Thus speaking and looking upon him with an expression of gratitude in her tearful eyes, she left the shop, forgetting the golden clasp, which she had left upon the show case. "Will you look at one of those watches now, Col. McHenry?"

asked the goldsmith, without lifting his condemned eyes.

"No, sir," answered the gentleman sternly. And taking his gloves and cane from the shop of the avaricious goldsmith, who, too close to risk a trifle to relieve the wants of a poor family, probably lost a large amount by the purchase his wealthy customer might have made, as well as his own self-respect, such as it was, for avarice always shrinks into its shell before the broad sun of benevolence.

"Now there goes a man who throws away money upon vagrants, because I keep mine to support my family," said the goldsmith, looking after him. "He thinks me a miser and I think him a fool. Oh, here is the clasp, after all!—to prod to take it away, if he saw it. Seven dollars! It is not worth more than five!"

He opened it as he spoke, and taking up a sharp instrument, tried the fineness of the gold.

"It is good old Mexican gold. It might have cost once twenty dollars.—Ah! what a star of diamonds within it! he exclaimed, as in working about with a point of the steel he discovered a cavity.

"Twelve large diamonds of the purest water! This is indeed valuable! Let me see—they are worth at least five hundred dollars! What value to ask so much! No, no, she could not either, for she would not have let it go for so small a sum, or else asked for nearer its value. I suspect she was ignorant of this cavity, which I detected only by accident, she has probably stolen it, and will never come after it. Ah, ah, Abraham Broochard, thou hast made a good morning's work of it! he said exultingly to himself.

Then looking round among his shop-boys to see if he were unobserved, he carefully, yet with a careless air, locked the clasp in his private drawer, and taking out the key, placed it in his pocket. He had hardly done so, when Col. McHenry re-entered, and without speak-

ing or even looking at him, cast his eyes upon the show case for the clasp, which he recollected, after going out, the young girl had laid down, but did not take up again, and so he turned back for it.—Abraham Broochard was very busily engaged in replacing the watches in their doe-skin coverings, and preserved silence and ignorance. At length Col. McHenry spoke.

"The young person laid her clasp on the case, sir, which I neglected to take up. It was a pity it should be lost, she valued it so highly."

"The clasp! Oh, oh! I have not seen it sir. She took it up again."

"Did you see her?"

"Yes, oh yes! I had my eyes on her, and said at the time, you'd never see your ten dollars or the clasp again."

The gentleman eyed him steadily an instant, and then glancing round the show-case again, as if in search of it, he quit the shop.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OUR OWN CONSEQUENCE.

We think of our own consequence; our talents; our attainments. We think what a breach will be made when we die. We think of the mourners who will gather around us with broken hearts.—We think of the solemn, sad procession that will go with us to the tomb.—forgetting how seldom it is that the hearts of any considerable proportion in a funeral procession are serious and solemn at all, or care anything about the dead. We look at our own affairs and press them forward, as if everything else should give way for them, and as if the world had no interest so great that they may not be required to yield to our convenience.

Now, how contrary all this is to truth and reality, it is hardly necessary to attempt to show. Few will care about it all when we die; and the world at large will care nothing, and know nothing about it. A very little circle of friends will be affected—as a little circle of water is agitated when a drop of rain falls into the ocean:

The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Piled on, and each one as before will share
His favorite phantom.—BYRON.

A few friends will go and bury us; and then they will turn away to their own concerns, forgetful that we are sleeping in the grave. Affection will rear a stone, and plant a few flowers over our grave—but the hand that reared the stone or planted the flowers, will soon become unable to cut the letters deeper as they become obliterated, or to cultivate the flowers—and in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friend nor stranger will be concerned to ask which one of the forgotten millions of the earth was buried there. No "Old Mortality" will go to cut again those effaced words which told our name, and the time of our death. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold, or the portrait that hung in our dwellings, will cease to have the slightest value to any living being, nor will even momentary curiosity be excited to know who wore that hair, or whose countenance it delineated there:

On my grassy grave
The men of future times will careless tread,
And read my name upon the sculptured stone;
Nor will the sound familiar to their ears,
Recall my vanished memory.

CHICKENS.—A gentleman who has successfully tried the experiment, says, that with nests properly and carefully made, lined with cotton wool, and new at each sitting, a hen will set on 23 eggs, and hatch out from 18 to 23 chickens, raising three broods in a season. It is time for some improvement in poultry raising in this country. In England, the chickens brought to market are double the size of these in the United States, and afford much greater profit to the farmers, who rear them as capons.

A package of tea, only sixty-nine days from China, came by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus, by the steamer Empire City, to New York, last Saturday. It is intended as a present for President Fillmore. It reached San Francisco, 34 days from China.

TIT FOR TAT.

A girl, young and pretty, but above all gifted with an air of adorable candor, lately presented herself before a certain Parisian lawyer, (we translate the incident from the French,) and thus addressed him: "Monsieur, I came to consult you upon a grave affair. I want to oblige a man I love, to marry me in spite of himself.—How shall I proceed?"

The gentleman of the bar had of course a sufficient elastic conscience. Being sure that no person overheard him, replied.

"Mademoiselle, according to our law you already possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him; then you can swear before a judge that he is your lover."

"And will that suffice, Monsieur?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition."

"Well?"

"That you will produce witnesses who will make oath to their having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual said to have trifled with your affections."

"Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair. Good day."

A few days afterwards the young girl returned. She is mysteriously received by the lawyer, who, scarcely giving her time to seat herself, questions her with the most lively curiosity.

"Well, Mademoiselle, how do matters prosper?"

"Oh! all goes on swimmingly. I have passed a half-hour with my intended. I have been seen to go up stairs and come down again. I have four witnesses who will affirm this under oath."

"Capital! capital! Persevere in your design; but mind, the next time you consult me, you must tell me the name of the young man we are going to render happy in spite of himself."

"A fortnight afterwards, the young person, more naïve and candid than ever, knocked discreetly at the door of her counsel's room. No sooner was she within, than she flung herself hastily into a chair, saying that she had mounted the stairs too rapidly, and emotion made her breathless. Her counsel endeavored to reassure her; and made her inhale salts, and even proposed to unlace her garments.

"It is useless, Monsieur," said she, "I am much better."

"Well now, do tell the name of the fortunate mortal you are going to espouse?"

"Are you very impatient to know it?"

"Exceedingly so."

"Well then, the fortunate mortal, be it known to you, is—yourself!" said the young beauty, bursting into a laugh. "I love you; I have been three times *te te te* with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany us to the magistrate," gravely continues the narrator.

The lawyer, thus fairly caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is, that he addresses his young wife, who, by the way, makes an excellent house-keeper.

"We don't mean to be personal, but it is a fact, that there is only one thing worse than ignorance, and that is conceit. Of all intractable fools, deliver us from an over-wise man. You may make idiots philosophers—you may coax donkeys to forego thistles, but don't ever think of driving common sense into the heads of conceited persons."

The heart makes the gentleman.—We have seen men steeped to the eyelids in direct poverty—battling manfully, hour by hour and day after day, with adverse fate, for the mere permission to live; and we have felt that they deserved our profoundest homage.

Nobody blames a rich man for going with his elbows out, because everybody knows that he has got money enough to get him a new coat; but it is unparadiseable in a poor man to go ragged, because every one knows that it is out of his power to do otherwise.

Mr. Bradbury, the ex-treasurer of this Commonwealth, has seventeen children, and Major Poore thinks it is no wonder that he is a good accountant if he can multiply with such facility.

Fashion—the worst enemy of man.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

In some parts of the ocean there are enormous sea animals, called Sepia, which are a kind of polypi. They have very long legs, and are said sometimes to seize upon the coral divers along the coast of Italy. Mr. Beale tells the following adventure with one of these creatures:

While upon the Bouin Islands, searching for shells on the rocks which had just been left by the receding tide, I was much astonished at seeing at my feet a most extraordinary animal, crawling towards the retreating surf. I had never seen one like it before. It was creeping on its eight legs, which, from their soft and flexible nature, bent considerably under the weight of its body, so that it was lifted by the efforts of its tentacles only a small distance from the rock.

It appeared much alarmed on seeing me and made every effort to escape, while I was not much in the humor to endeavor to capture so ugly a customer, whose appearance excited a feeling of disgust, not unmixed with fear. I, however, endeavored to prevent its escape, by pressing on one of its legs with my foot; but, though I used considerable force for that purpose its strength was so great that it several times quickly liberated its member, in spite of all the efforts I could employ, in this way, on wet, slippery rocks. I now laid hold of one of the tentacles, with my hand, and held it firmly, so that the limb appeared as if it would be torn assunder by our united strength.

I gave it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rock to which it clung so forcibly by its suckers, which it effectually resisted; but the moment after, the apparently enraged animal lifted its head, with its large eyes projecting from the middle of its body, and letting go of the rocks, suddenly sprang upon my arm, which I had previously bared to my shoulder, for the purpose of thrusting it into the holes of the rocks to discover shells, and clung, with its suckers, to it with great power, endeavoring to get its beak, which I could now see between the roots of its arm, in a position so as to bite.

A sensation of horror pervaded my whole frame, when I found this monstrous animal, for it was about four feet long, fixed so firmly to my arm. I immediately called aloud to the captain who was also searching for shells at some distance, to come and release me from my disgusting assailant.

He quickly arrived, and taking me down to the boat, during which time I was employed in keeping the beak away from my hand, quickly released me by destroying my tormentor with the boat knife, when I disengaged it by portions at a time.

Thus are these remarkable creatures, from the different adaption of their tentacles and modification of their bodies, capable of sailing, flying, swimming, and creeping on the shore, while their senses, if we judge from the elaborate mechanism of their organs, must possess corresponding perfection.

"TO ERR IS HUMAN."—A clergyman having indulged too freely in filling up his glass, went one Sunday into the pulpit, and having given out a hymn to his congregation, sat down, the melody of the sacred song soon lulled him to sleep, and he continued for some time to play a treble base symphony with his nose. At length one of the deacons ascended to the sacred desk, and told him the hymn was out.

"Well," said he, "fill it up again."

THE POETRY OF LIFE.—"Love in a cottage" is all very well, when you own the cottage, and have lots of money out at interest.

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy sinner in a public company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I am obliged to work for it."

True religion will show its influence in every part of conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which penetrates the most distant boughs.

There are many that despise half the world; but if there be any that despise the whole of it, it is because the other half despises them.

A LOW ESTIMATE.—Doctors say, the tongue has eight muscles. Our opinion is that some tongues have more.

THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.—Among the last doings of Congress, a resolution was passed, requesting the President to send a national vessel to Constantinople to bring to this country Kosuth and the other Hungarian Refugees now in the Turkish dominion. These brave exiles have desired to make this country their home, and as they possess not the means for coming hither, it is but a mark of liberality and greatness in our nation to forward them the facilities of joining their compatriots in our country. Our Government has before requested the Sublime Porte to permit Kosuth and his companions to come to America, but the request was refused on the ground that Turkey had pledged itself to Austria that the Hungarians should not leave that country for a year. The year runs out next May, and if no new impediment transpires, they will then be removed to our shores. Mr. Webster has written a letter to Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, directing him to procure the consent of the Sublime Porte to the arrangement of our Government and, in case the favor is granted, to make all suitable preparations for the departure of the exiles. The letter is characterized with that noble dignity and humane feeling which becomes its gifted author.

It must be gratifying to each American to feel that his country, with open arms and benevolent heart, receives the oppressed of all nations; that she gives a home to the homeless and safety to the vanquished.—It must also be a delightful thought for these exiles—those men who have lost all that is dearest to them,—to contemplate the asylum that awaits them on our shores; how must their hearts swell with gratitude to think of the welcome which a strange land has extended to them. On the part of our Government it is one of the most glorious traits of its character; though it costs money and time, they are but small considerations in comparison to the glory and fame which such an act of humanity will contribute to our country.

LOCALS.—We can find nothing of interest in town worth publishing; as a general thing business is about on par with the weather—dull, dubious and unpleasant. This is a season which makes everybody feel dumpy and not over agreeable. Our merchants are about purchasing their spring stock of goods to be in readiness for a brisk trade as soon as dry roads and pleasant weather make their appearance. Of course those who sell liquor will make what they have on hand hold out till the first of May, when they must succumb to the requirements of the License Law. A few pails of pure water added to every barrel of liquor will make it last the appointed time, and do the drinker much more good than if suffered to remain just proof. We suggest this plan, supposing that our liquor vendors have *no* thought of it before. Toddy sticks and punch tumblers, it is hinted, will soon go out of fashion in the bars of our hotels, and their places supplied with more modern furniture. It is also hinted that our hotel keepers will provide crackers worth six cents apiece and the price of their candy will advance from one cent to a fourpence a stick. Such costly refreshments of course will not be always kept in the bar, but in rooms fitted up in a very accommodating manner, in an out-of-the-way part of the building. In these apartments will also be found superfine imperial segars, worth a unepence apiece, and in some instances a curious machine, whose mysterious operation would astonish the Fakir of Awa—a fourpence dropped into it will, by some agency not yet known to chemists, be immediately transformed into a glass of brandy punch, Tom and Jerry, or any other kind of exhilarating liquor that the visitor may desire. This will be a decided improvement in the manner of dealing out liquor; it will do away with striped pigs, horned rats and all such humbuggery.—Business will of course revive when these things go into operation, and Palmer will no longer be considered by her neighboring towns as being the "hole in the wall."

There was a great excitement raised in New Bedford last Saturday night and Sunday by a report that the U. S. Marshal at Boston had chartered a steamboat, and started for the former place, with 100 armed men to arrest fugitive slaves. The bell was tolled at midnight and the town was set in an uproar. The colored population, armed themselves, and instigated by flaming speeches, swore death to the Marshal and his men. But all their blustering proved a waste of fire. Sunday, and Monday passed away and no armed steamer made its appearance, and the excitement gradually subsided. It is now believed that there was not the least occasion for such a report being circulated. It was got up by some unprincipled individuals to serve their own wicked purposes.

SCHOOLS IN HAMPTON.—The number of School Districts in the County of Hampton is 207; number of schools having less than 40 scholars, 160; from 40 to 80 scholars, 65; over 80, 27; number of male teachers keeping the same school through the year, 8; female teachers do., 55; different male teachers employed, 126; female do., 313; aggregate of months taught by male teachers, 503; female, 1610; amount of compensation received by male teachers, \$14,114.53; female, \$21,444.51.

FROM OREGON.—The Oregon Spectator says that mechanics' labor of all kinds is very high in Oregon, wages varying from five to twelve dollars a day. It records the following incident, which shows that blacksmithing is about as profitable in Oregon as the most successful gold digging in California.

"Franklin Little, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Charles P. Ludwig, of St. Joseph's county, Michigan, have recently left Oregon for the States with over \$12,000 made by fair hammering, in a little less than ten months. They commenced business together on the 20th of February last with but little capital; building their shop, making their tools, except anvil and vice, cutting wood, burning coal, and leached and lodged themselves. We are informed by good authority that they made forty-two diamond plungers in the States, in the latter part of November, commencing at sunrise, and working up night after 9 o'clock, the plungers averaging thirty-five pounds. This, at the customary price, would be \$1,470.—Deduct for cost of material \$270, leaving a net profit of \$1,200.—the largest amount of money ever made by two men by fair mechanical labor, in the same space of time in the Territory; and we doubt very much if there is a parallel case in any country."

ROBBING A WHOLE AUDIENCE.—The Bologna Gazette mentions a new exploit of the famous Fossatore. On the 21st, while the last families of Forlino (Rouleg) were enjoying the pleasures of a theatrical representation, two detachments of his band entered the town, dispersed the few gendarmes who were on duty at the theatre, and mounting on the stage, ordered the curtain to be raised. Then showing the keys of the gates, they informed the assembled public that they were masters of the town, and ordered all the audience to deliver up their money. They seized the president of the municipality, dragged him into his house, which they pillaged and then forced him to give up the key of the Mont de Pleto went into that establishment, and tried to open the coffers, but ineffectually, because they did not know the secret of the locks. While a part of the population were thus forced to remain in the theatre, another part of the robbers were actively engaged in pillaging the houses of the richest inhabitants. At midnight, all the banditti effected their escape.

FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD.—About four o'clock Monday afternoon, the Western Railroad Depot at Springfield took fire, and in the course of two hours was seriously damaged. The western end including the Refreshment room, was almost entirely destroyed. A number of men and boys mounted the roof of the building, when it fell in, injuring eleven of them severely, yet none fatally.—The fire took in a bedroom adjoining the refreshment room of Mrs. Adams. A new building will now be built, much more commodious, we presume, than the old one.

About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning a fire broke out, on Ferry street, in a carpenter's shop, which consumed that building and a two-story dwelling house occupied by John O'Sullivan. Loss \$1500. Insured.

SCHOOL MONEY.—Though the Legislature has refused to grant Palmer any school money for the years 1849—50, it should not be understood that the town is not entitled to its share for the last year. The School year of 1850 ends with next May, and the town raised, last year, the sum requisite to entitle her to a portion of the State School Fund for 1850. Palmer is not the only town in the county that has lost its School money from the State. Other towns of greater pretensions than this have been known to fall short of securing any aid to their schools from the State.

DEATH PENALTY.—The good effects of the abolition of Capital Punishment, are conspicuously shown in Michigan. The hanging law in that state was abolished five years ago, and notwithstanding the repeated attempts to recant it, it has been regularly defeated.

The Detroit Tribune has an able article against such a course, and states that flagrant crimes of all descriptions have decreased since the humane law was adopted. There have been since, 1846, in a population of 197,000, but three indictments for murder, and not one conviction; the jury not being able to agree in two instances, and the other being one of confirmed insanity.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1851.—This night ten years since, viz., in 1841, the President steamer left this port. On the night of the 16th March, there occurred one of the severest snow storms that has been known here for many years. We have not had the equal of it since.

On that night the President was lost.—Three packet ships have never since been heard of. Of these four ships, two were named the President and the United States; the other two Great Britain and England—two of each nation. We believe neither of them have since been heard of.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn by the politeness of a gentleman from North Woodstock, that between 11 and 12 o'clock Friday morning, the house of Mr. Phillips was destroyed by fire and three of his children were burnt to death, and another severely injured. Mr. P., whilst endeavoring with true paternal love to save one of the children, had his ten toes completely burned off. His wife barely escaped uninjured.—*Warwick Tribune, 17th inst.*

MONEY DIGGING IN LYNN.—The Bay State says there is a story in that city that two strangers lately called and took lodgings in a private family in Swampscot, (eastern part of Lynn,) got the needed tools, proceeded to a spot on "Farmers Beach," called "Grass Head," began digging, and in due time took from the earth a box or boxes, containing a large amount in gold sovereigns, say \$500,000. The story, says the Transcript, is a good one, whether true or not.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN CALIFORNIA.—We published a short time since, a brief account of a murder near Sonora, and of the retribution visited upon the murderer. A letter from Sonora, dated Jan. 26, gives the following particulars:

"To day I went to Curtis's creek, six miles from Sonora, and have seen the truth of the saying that the way of the transgressor is hard. I will narrate the case as well as I can, not knowing the names of all the parties, I tell them as they were told to me. Tom, a miser, and William Bowen, a gambler, were playing cards last night. Tom detected the gambler in palming or dropping cards, thus causing a misdeal, and cheating him. This Tom spoke of. Bowen instantly drew his pistol and pointed it at Tom, but Bowen was knocked down by Alexander (a much respected young man) this saved Tom's life. After this they all drank together, and parted good friends that night.

This morning Bowen was at the lodgings of Alexander, and Alexander came in pleasantly and wished Bowen good morning, went to the wash-bowl and took off his coat. Bowen said, with an oath, "you mean to fight me," drew his pistol, aimed, fired, and instantly Alexander fell to the ground, bleeding. He attempted to rise, Bowen took more deliberate aim and fired again; Alexander again fell. As Bowen was taking aim for the third time, he was knocked down, and "hang him!" was the cry. A rope was soon on his neck, and in a moment he was hanging on a meat rack, and was dead before the life of Alexander was extinct. All this transpired in less than half an hour. A messenger was immediately despatched to Sonora for a Coroner, from whom I received the above account. The Coroner arrived about noon, a jury was sworn, and returned a verdict that Alexander came to his death by a shot fired by William Bowen, and that William Bowen came to his death by being hung by persons unknown. Every one present thought that justice was done to the murderer, though administered by Judge Lynch.

Returning from Curtis's, I heard that a man by the name of Newby was shot by J. Fuller on Shaw's flats. It is thought that Newby may recover. Fuller was carried to Sonora and delivered to the authorities.

We have had but four or five days rain since Dec. 1st. There is a great scarcity of water in the winter diggings, but very fine weather.

FROM YUCATAN.—Late Mexican papers, received at New York, contain later news from Yucatan, to the effect that 2000 Indians invaded the canton of Kamjochele on the 5th of January, and committed a great many excesses. The Yucatecos attacked and completely routed them, with the loss of ninety of their number. The Spaniards had thirty-one killed and wounded. Petitions had been presented to the Legislature, asking that the Governor of the State, in order to extricate it from its difficulties, may be permitted to take on himself full powers, disregarding all the restraints imposed by the present laws. The Assembly paid no attention to the petitions.

The Mexican papers also record an earthquake at Querero on the 22d ult., which, however, done no damage. The movement of the earth was followed by the appearance in the upper regions of the atmosphere, of a meteoric fire-ball, which seemingly exploded with a loud detonation.

HORRIBLE SUICIDES.—*Man cut his throat.*—Another shot himself, and his wife took Chloroform.—*Returned March 14.*—A man, named John Marrett, a resident of Pittsford, cut his throat, yesterday, with a razor, which put an end to his life. He left his dwelling early yesterday morning for the purpose, as was supposed, of working on his place. He was not again seen till 8 o'clock last evening when his body was found about twenty rods from his house, stiff, with his throat cut, and stark in death. Nothing unusual had been noticed in his manner, except, perhaps, a growing gloom and fears of coming to want. He was a native of England, and about 32 years old.

Charles McVean, a son of David McVean, Esq., of Wheatland, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, last evening. He was a young man of highly respectable and wealthy connections, and had just returned from Michigan. He was spending the evening at an uncle's with his wife, when suddenly he rose, kissed his wife, and threw a pistol and shot himself, in the presence of all in the room. The moment his wife saw what he had done, she took a bottle of chloroform and drank it, and is now in a very dangerous state. The cause of the rash act is said to have been in consequence of some difficulty between the father and son, in relation to the division of some property.

INTERESTING TO PENSIONERS.—The following is the joint resolution passed by the last Congress, explaining the acts of 7th July, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the benefit of the acts of July 17, 1838, granting pensions for five years; of the act of March 3, 1843, granting pensions for one year; and of the act of June 17, 1844, extending the acts of March 3, 1843, for the term of four years, in certain widows, shall not be withheld from any widow whose husband died since the passage of either of said acts, if said widow shall be otherwise entitled to the same.—*Provided,* that no pension shall be granted to said widow for the same time her husband received one.

Approved March 3, 1851.

AFRAY AND MURDER IN NEW HAVEN.—Sunday evening, a man named Joseph Langdon, accompanied by John Leonard, a workman in Stor's sash factory, went into a notorious rum-hole kept by one Burns, an Irishman. While in the shop an altercation arose between the two, when Leonard drew a dirk knife and stabbed Langdon in the abdomen, laying open the intestines by a long and deep gash. The unfortunate man immediately went out doors and ran several rods when he fell down dead. The murderer was arrested.

There are 5,225 rum shops in New York City at this time; 4,235 are licensed, and 3,396 are open and sell on the Sabbath which is entirely contrary to law.

On Saturday last, AMIN BEY, the Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, to the Government of the United States, was received by the President on the occasion of his taking leave of him to return to Constantinople. The several members of the Cabinet were present, and Amin Bey, on being presented to the President by the Secretary of State, read to him an address, thanking the people of this country for courtesies received, both of a public and private character.—President Fillmore made an appropriate reply to the address of Amin Bey, concluding in these words:

"We received you, Amin Bey, cordially on your arrival. The legislative authority of the whole Union, entrusted us with the agreeable duty of making you welcome. Your own excellent character and admirable deportment while you have been in the country have drawn towards you a high degree of personal regard. And now that you propose to take your leave of us, it is my duty, in the name of the country, to bid you farewell, as an honored guest; you have partaken of the hospitality of a generous people; we have been pleased with your demeanor among us. On your departure we make you bearer of our respects to the Sultan, your intelligent sovereign, and commend you to the protection of the Almighty."

THE NORWICH BANK ROBBERY.—Up to the present time nothing has transpired to throw any more light on this robbery. Young Mr. Witter, the Bank Messenger, is still quite ill; but his recollection of what occurred is somewhat more distinct. He was seated on the sofa by the window—the Carpet bag containing the money standing behind him on the cushion and resting against the end of the sofa, and he himself leaning his back against the wall. Something attracted his attention to the window, and before he was aware, the blow was received. The robber was rather a small man, with dark complexion and black hair. The week selected by the robbers for doing their business was a most fortunate one for the banks, as the sun in the hands of the messenger was much smaller than usual; and one package belonging to the Tolland County Bank, which was to have gone with the rest, was left behind in the Bank vault.—*(Norwich Courier.)*

ASHES TO ASHES—DUST TO DUST.—A San Francisco letter says that recently in that city, Charles Bartley and Charles Burnett had high words in consequence of some trifling misunderstanding. The quarrel ended by Bartley being shot through the heart. The funeral of the murdered man was held in the Parker House, in the back part of the room. At the time the funeral service was being read over the corpse, two *monde tables* in the same room were in full operation, each surrounded by a crowd of betters. A person standing in the room could hear the parson's solemn words, "I am the resurrection and life," intermingled with the gambler's cry to "Punga down."

Thomas McLaughlin, who was hung in Cumberland, Md., recently, confessed not that he murdered his wife himself, but that the deed was done by an accomplice, and he, McLaughlin, assisted to bury the body. He says he was compelled to marry his wife, Ellen Eagan, at Brooklyn, N. Y., after seducing her, and that he therefore hated and deserted her. At Cumberland he wanted to marry another girl, but in order to do so must make way with his wife, and accordingly sent for her, premeditating the crime.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS SCHOOLMASTER.—Col. James Tappan, a venerable citizen of Gloucester, Mass., now 84 years of age was (about 60 years ago) Daniel Webster's schoolmaster. He addressed a letter to his illustrious pupil, a short time since, recounting some instances of his boyhood, which was promptly answered in a familiar style, enclosing a fifty dollar note.

In the parish of Llanfihangel, Wales, a young servant girl, near her confinement, opened her side with a pair of scissors, and thus delivered herself of a full-grown infant. She was detected in the act of sticking up in the wound. Medical aid was immediately procured, but she died at the house of her parents, in a few days, from mortification.

An act was passed at the late session of Congress establishing an asylum for invalid soldiers in the U. S. army. It is said, that the President intends purchasing Mr. Vernon for the purpose of the Asylum. The power of making such a purchase has been left with him.

BAPTISTS IN VERMONT.—From footing up the columns of statistics in the Vermont Baptist Convention, it appears that the whole number of members in the Baptist churches in the state is 6,964; number of churches, 104; number of Pastors, 71; number baptised the past year, 310.

A CARGO OF ELEPHANTS.—Mr. June of June's well known Circus, at the last dates, was at Ceylon, after Elephants. He had purchased 27, which were about to be embarked on board the bark Ragetta, for this country. These elephantine passengers of course took their trunks with them.

On Monday eve., 10th, the barn of C. Darling, at Chesterfield Center, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, consisting of hay and grain, a valuable pair of oxen, five cows and a calf.

On Monday Morning, Michael Gray, employed on the Wier Branch Railroad, fell from a loaded car upon the track, when the wheels passed directly over his body, killing him instantly. He was about sixty years of age.

A man named Hudson, has been sentenced in Tennessee, to five years imprisonment for committing matrimony with his niece.

THE NEW COINAGE.—The new three cent pieces, authorized by a late act of Congress, are not yet ready to be issued. On Saturday last (15th), the dies for these new coins were still incomplete and of course had not been submitted to the President of the United States for his approval. Some days must therefore elapse before the coinage can be commenced. The Philadelphia Mint has accomplished a large business, so far, this year; the aggregate coinage at the parent mint up to 14th March being \$10,000,000 and at the branch mints, not less than \$2,400,000; thus showing a combined coinage of thirteen million of dollars in about seventy-three days.

KOSUTH.—It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, that "Captain Long, of the U. S. Navy, is to command the National ship employed to bring over to this country Kosuth and his companions. Captain Long, will be the bearer of the letter of invitation from this government." The same writer adds that "several persons have applied for this enviable office—though there is no compensation attached to it."

Captain Long is the commander of the steam frigate Mississippi, now in the Mediterranean. It is not improbable that this vessel has been selected by the Secretary of the Navy to carry out this honorable mission, and a better choice could not have been made. She is a fine vessel, with a first rate crew, and her commander is every inch a sailor and a gentleman. The cruise of the Mississippi is nearly up, and in any event she will probably return to the United States this season.

OYSTER WAR.—The steamer Herald, which left Baltimore on Tuesday evening with a party of volunteers on board, for the purpose of capturing and driving off the Philadelphia oystermen who were committing depredations on the oyster beds in the lower part of the Bay returned on Friday, having succeeded in capturing six sloops, and poonies which were engaged in the depredations, and in making prisoners of fifteen of those composing their crews.

SETTLING A DIFFICULTY.—A boy 18 years of age was lately imprisoned in the Leverett St. jail, Boston, at the suit of a woman on the shady side of 40. The matter was finally compromised by a marriage, the young gallant preferring the chains of Hymen to the locks and bars of the jail. The Providence Journal thinks this catching boys 18 years old and making them marry women old enough to be their mothers, is worse than the fugitive slave law.

SILVER COIN.—Small change is becoming more plenty, which is attributed by some to the passage of the provision for the coinage of three cent pieces, which has frightened those who have been hoarding silver for the purpose of selling at a premium. The new three cent pieces are now being made at the Philadelphia U. S. Mint. They are three quarters silver and one-quarter copper, and about the size of a spanish sixteenth though considerably thicker.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—Lieut. Goldsborough, of the U. S. Navy, writes to Professor Bache, that during a passage from Rio de Janeiro to Saldania Bay, Cape of Good Hope, being in latitude 27° 21' S., and longitude 29° 17' W., he sounded and obtained bottom at the depth of 3160 fathoms, or three and a half miles. The sounding apparatus was a thirty-two pound shot, slung with wire and attached to a small line 5000 fathoms long, and sufficiently strong to bear a weight of sixty pounds.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The Commonwealth has a dispatch from New Orleans, dated March 9th, stating that in some town in Mississippi, name not given, W. Paulding, a negro, violated the person of a white lady, and afterwards murdered her, and her son. The citizens turned out en masse and burned the negro alive.

MINNESOTA—DISTRESS AMONG THE INDIANS.—We learn from the Minnesota Chronicle of Feb. 10, that the Indians in the Upper Country, above Crow Wing, are suffering extremely, and many have literally starved to death. It is estimated, by those well informed, that within a short time past, from five to seven hundred of them have died in consequence of privations.

At Westchester, Pa., on the morning of the 10 inst., about 10 o'clock, the sun was observed in the heavens accompanied by a perfect image of himself on either side—the three, the sun and the two perillous being in a straight line parallel to the horizon, the order of the colors being, as usual in such haloes, inverted. The phenomenon continued nearly an hour.

A dinner-bell has been manufactured for the Boston jail, out of 660 counterfeit quarter eagles that were found in the possession of two young men who were convicted of making such coin.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Thomas Pritchard, who has been on trial in New York for several days past, for the murder of Dominick Landbrechts, has been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree.

VOTERS AND VOTES.—There were 121,372 votes cast in this State, last November, for Gov. yet returns to the Secretary of State from poll lists in every town show that there actually was at that time 182,033 voters in the State. Some sixty thousand voters must therefore have failed to exercise their rights at the last election.

Gov. Boutwell's Proclamation.

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER.

The season is approaching when our fathers were accustomed to implore the Divine forgiveness for their sins, and to seek the blessing of Heaven upon the coming year. I do, therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint Thursday, the Tenth day of April next, to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

And I earnestly invite the people of the Commonwealth to abstain from all amusements and unnecessary labor:

To assemble in their respective places of religious worship:

To consider in the spirit of Christianity, the private and public sins of this Commonwealth.

To invoke the blessing of Heaven upon all useful pursuits—upon the poor, the afflicted, and the oppressed—and upon all institutions of education, charity and religion:

To contemplate the value of their civil and religious privileges.

And finally to realize the hand of God in the foundation and continued existence of the wonderful system of government under which they live.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this eight day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

AMASA WALKER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

SAD ACCIDENT IN HATFIELD.—We learn from the Greenfield Republic, that on Thursday last, a son of Mr. Orie Moore, miller, of Hatfield, got caught by his fingers in the gearing of his father's mill. The agony caused a sudden spring, which threw his body directly into the gearing, which drew in one side of the child, till his body completely stopped the machinery, which was driving two run of stone. The little fellow was taken out, much mangled and crushed, yet hopes are entertained that his injuries are not likely to prove fatal.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.—Texas papers to the 14 ult., quoted in the Picayune, supply various items of information. It is said that General Brooke's expedition against the Indians will be placed under the command of Gen. Harney, who had left for San Antonio, to confer with the commanding General on the subject.

The Mexicans attribute most of the Indian depredations in the vicinity of the Rio Grande to the management of "Wild Cat."

Messrs. Owen & Sinton have completed a fine bridge across the Guadalupe, at Victoria. It cost about \$3000, about \$1,500 of which amount was lost by rises in the rivers during the progress of the work. The piers contain 250,000 brick laid in cement.

A writer in the Trinity Advocate says that a canal of four miles would let the water from Red River into the Trinity.

The exhibition of educated idiots before the Legislature, by Dr. Howe, has resulted in a grant of \$5000 per annum by the Legislature, and the organization of the following board of officers, who will have control of the institution:

President, Josiah Quincy Jr.; Vice President, George B. Emerson; Secretary, S. G. Howe; Treasurer, S. Fairbanks; Trustees, Dr. Geo. Shattuck, S. Elliot, J. Coolidge, J. A. Andrew, S. G. Howe, Jas. Lodge, S. Downer, Jr., E. Jarvis.

Farther Ritchie has sold out the Washington Union for \$30,000 to Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tenn., late Minister to Germany, the adopted son of Old Hickory, and an able politician.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.—A Louisville paper boasts the following ticket: "For President, Jane Swisshehn; For Vice President, Horace Greeley."

The Magazines for April present a choice variety of taste, literature and art. Sartain, with a splendid array of engravings, and a corps of the very best American writers, gives a book worth having. It embraces a variety of topics, and tales all of which are worth the time it takes to read them.

Graham is out again with a beautiful Fashion plate that will make any lady smile to look at. This Magazine is too well known to need recommendation; its talent and enterprise render it one of the best monthlies in our country.

Godley's Lady's Book, is really what its name indicates, a book for any lady. The present number contains, including the cover, five engravings, executed with much good taste and well adapted to the character of the book.

The above Magazines may be had at Bowles' Bookstore and at Munger's Restaurant.

The Dollar Magazine, formerly Holden's Dollar Magazine, has passed into the hands of E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, publishers of the Literary World. The April number speaks well for future numbers; it is the cheapest Magazine, considering its value, of any published. Published at New York.

The Choral Advocate for March is well filled with matters that cannot fail to interest those who have a taste for singing. This monthly is only 50 cents per year, and we wonder that a singer should go without it. Published by Mason & Law, New York.

The Genesee Farmer for March has come to hand and brings its usual store of matters and things relating to farms and farmers. Only 50 cents per year. Published at Rochester, New York.

Wacoata, or the Prophecy is a thrilling tale just issued by Dewitt & Davenport, New York. It is written in an attractive style, by Major Richardson.

Little's Living Age.—We receive weekly, this valuable magazine. It contains choice selections from foreign and American periodicals, rendering it just what any person wants to keep well posted up on literary and general matters in the Old World and new.

Massachusetts Legislature.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

In the Senate the plurality and secret ballot bills, and the House resolve to pay the expenses of forwarding goods for the Industrial Exhibition were passed to be engrossed.

In the House, there was a considerable discussion upon the bill authorizing the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Company to issue preferred stock, and finally the subject was postponed and placed at the foot of the orders of the day.

The same course was taken with regard to the bill to increase the capital of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Corporation, and to incorporate the Danvers and Georgetown Railroad Company.

The report that it is inexpedient to legislate for the erection of a monument to the Indian Apostle, Eliot, created some debate. Mr. Dunn of Roxbury moved an appropriation of \$2000 for the purpose, if Roxbury would contribute as much more.

Before any question was reached, the House, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

On Tuesday, Cyrus Washburn of Boston was elected, in Convention of both branches, State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by David Sears' resignation. Mr. Washburn had 165 votes to 138 for Henry Crocker.

A special committee has been appointed on the subject of removing the State Capital to some interior town.

Two reports were made by the Committee on Education on the subject of furnishing anatomical diagrams to the Schools; the majority against any legislation at present, and the minority in favor of appropriating \$3000 to furnish the diagrams to the schools.

On Wednesday, the Senate debated and passed to a third reading by a nearly unanimous vote, the homestead exemption bill. It proposes to exempt real estate to the amount of \$500, from attachment or sale on execution, for debts contracted after October 1, 1851. In other words, \$500 worth of real estate is secured to every man's family without regard to his debts.

The Committee on Banks reported bills to incorporate the Hallowell Falls Bank at Hallowell, the Faneuil Hall Bank at Boston, the Essex Bank at Haverhill, and the Malden Bank at Malden.

DISUNION IN ALABAMA.—The disunionists of Alabama recently held a State Convention at Montgomery, and passed the following among other resolutions:

"That in our opinion, a due regard for the rights, and interest of the people of this State and each of the Southern States, demands that they should at once set their houses in order with a view to secession."

That as each State voluntarily became a member of the confederacy, so it can be no just cause of war upon any State that chooses no longer to remain a member thereof.

That the question of the secession of Alabama from this Government is reduced to that of time only."

The New York Tribune says several disunionist emigrants who arrived in that city a few days ago by the ship Montezuma, from Liverpool, were found Monday afternoon in the streets, in a starving condition. They were taken to the Fourth Ward station, where they were provided with food, after which they were sent to the Commissioners of Emigration. These emigrants, it appears, were taken out of the poor-houses in Ireland, by Lord Lansdowne.

The Baptist Register says a letter just received from Mrs. Judson of the 13th of October last gives the melancholy intelligence that her health has become so impaired "by continued disease for the last five months," that there is but little hope of permanent relief except in a return to America. "The mission," she also says "is enfeebled by sickness and death."

About \$2500 are missing from the personal effects of Perez Burr, a rich bachelor, who died suddenly in Eastport Me. at the house of one of his tenants, named Ferdinand, a foreigner, steward of revenue cutter Alert, who has disappeared. Mr. Burr's brothers and heirs belong in Massachusetts.

Dr. Charles Robinson, formerly of Belchertown, and one of the leaders of the Squatter riot at Sacramento City, is now Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the House of the California Legislature. We have seen nothing of his trial for murder recently. Four of the members of the Legislature are Massachusetts men.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—The Centerville (Md.) Advertiser states that an aged woman who died in Kent county a few days ago, and who had not spoken a word for forty years, distinctly said, just before she died, that there would be a snow sometime during the present month, eight feet deep.

Gen William Cullum was on the 10th inst. nominated for Congress by the whigs of the Nashville District, in Tennessee. A few days previous he shot Thomas Davidson, at Gainsboro' Court, and the latter died of his wounds. Cullum has been put under bonds.

Reader did you ever hear of the honest Hibernian who had clambered to the brink of a well, and then let go his hold to spit on his hands? He was just about as wise as the man who stops his advertisement.

Fast day in New Hampshire, Thursday, April 3.

Gen. Geo. McDuffie of S. C., is dead, after a protracted and painful illness. He entered Congress in 1821, and served fourteen years successively in the House; was then eight years out of Congress, until 1833, when he was elected to the Senate, in which he served nearly or quite six years, when increasing and painful infirmities compelled his retirement from public life.

We believe he was Governor of South Carolina, during his hiatus between his withdrawal from Congress as a Representative and his return as Senator. He was a statesman of decided talent and effective eloquence—an honorable, high-souled man, and deservedly enjoyed high consideration through a long and arduous public life.—New York Tribune.

By the Br. sch. Araminta, from Cape Haytien, at New York, we learn that the U. S. steamer Saranac was at Cape Haytien from Port au Prince where she landed the American Minister, Mr. Green, and that the commander had demanded two million of dollars, part of which was on account of the detention of the American brig Leander, Capt. Mayo, which vessel was recently lost on Bermuda. This latter claim has since been settled by the payment of an indemnity in the sum of \$5,000.

The Americans residing in Rome, strongly object to Dr. Hughes of New York, having assumed the three cornered hat, purple stockings, and gold chain of a monsignore, on his arrival at Rome; it being considered beneath the dignity of an American citizen, to put on any other garb than that of his own country, a principle on which the diplomatic representatives of the United States act in defiance of the Court etiquette of European government.

BRIDGING LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Many of the most enterprising merchants of New York city, have sent in a petition to the New York Legislature in favor of the passage of the bill for bridging Lake Champlain. They disclaim all feelings of jealousy in relation to the subject, and affirm that "they fully sympathize in the liberal system of legislation which has characterized the action of sister States in encouraging the freest system of intercourse between them."

WEATHER.—Old Winter, though having taken leave of us some time ago, looked back upon us with a frown at the commencement of the week and for two or three days amused himself with breathing storms of snow and hail upon "poor mortals." The storm was quite severe in many quarters, doing considerable damage to ships in ports and along our coasts. It is respectable sleighing in many places and we hear of snow drifts six feet high in some of the towns at the north of us.

NO SENATOR YET.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made in the House last Wednesday to elect a U. S. Senator. Mr. Sumner lacked nine votes of an election. We should suppose that the friends of Mr. Sumner, would now despair of ever electing him; there have been in all nineteen ballots, and instead of gaining he has been running behind for the last three or four trials.

Judson Hutchinson, of the renowned Hutchinson family, is said to be crazy. The family continue to give concerts, and Judson exhibits his insanity between the pieces, by making some very wild and curious speeches.

NEW YORK SENATOR.—Hamilton Fish, Whig, has been elected U. S. Senator for six years, by the Legislature of New York.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—A committee of the Trustees of this institution have issued a circular soliciting the donation of \$30,000, half to be devoted to the increase of the College, library, and the residue to the erection of a fire-proof library building.

The prosecution against Gen. Quitman and others, at New Orleans, for their connection with the Cuban Invasion, have all been ended by a *nolle prosequere*. The impossibility of getting convictions has probably been the cause of this result.

On Saturday last, upon the Fall River Railroad, a brakeman named Simon Dresser, was knocked from a freight train and instantly killed, by coming in contact with a bridge which crosses the road near Middleborough. He belonged at the Eastward.

It is estimated that within the last fifty years 32,000,000 Bibles have been distributed over the earth, translated into two hundred dialects.

At Clarksville, Tenn. on the 7th inst., R. D. Newton, proprietor of Blooming Grove Furnace, was shot by John Crowder. The quarrel arose out of a dispute as to Newton's driving through John Crowder's lands, to get to an ore bank.

MILEAGE REFUSED.—The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to pay Senators for constructive mileage for the extra session, on the ground that there is no appropriation for the purpose. They drew on Corcoran & Riggs, who cashed their drafts.

Governor Boutwell's staff is now complete, and consists of Colonels Heard of Boston, Chapman of New Bedford, Williams of Worcester, and Needham, of Groton.

INCREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL.—The Committee on Banks and Banking have reported to the legislature, bills increasing the bank capital of the commonwealth nearly three million of dollars.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—John Thurman, at Squatchee, Tenn., and his brother, have been arrested for robbing the mail.

The last drafts from Portugal state that all foreign gold coin, except English sovereigns, is withdrawn from circulation, for a silver currency.

WILLIS vs. FORREST.—The case of N. P. Willis vs. Edwin Forrest, for assault and battery, has been set down for trial on Monday next, in the Superior Court of New York.

Mr. Peter Grievé writes from Zanesville to the corner of Quincy, that he wishes to have the following inscription on the tomb-stone of his son and daughter-in-law, who were found dead in the woods in that town: "To the memory of John R. Grievé, aged 22 years, and Hannah Banks, his wife, aged 15 years, both of Zanesville, Ohio, Deluded by the writings of A. J. Davis."

THE MARKETS.

Provision Market—Palmer.

[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY]

Flour per Barrel,	\$5.00	\$5.50
" Fancy "	5.75	6.25
" Extra "	6.25	6.50
Corn, per bush.	75	80
Oats, "	"	80
Rye, "	"	45
Buckwheat "	"	55
Beans, "	1.25	1.50
Peas, "	"	60
Hay per ton	10.00	11.00
Pork, mess per bbl.	13.00	14.00
" clear "	"	15.00
" Extra "	8	12
Pork, mess per bbl.	"	11.00
" Extra "	"	12.50
Hams, "	10	12
Butter, "	16	15
Lard, "	9	10
Cheese, "	7	9
Eggs, per doz.	"	12

Brighton Market—Thursday, Mar. 20.

At market 530 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 21 pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 1600 Sheep and Lambs, and 2300 Swine.
Paucers—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6.50; 1st quality \$6.00; 2d do \$5.75; 3d do \$4.45. Working Oxen—\$6.75, 80 to 100. Cows and Calves—\$2.25, 24, 26 to 35.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$2.75, 3 a 4. A few extra at \$7 each. Swine—5 a 6c; retail 6 a 7c. Fat Hogs 6c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Subscribers.

MR. L. S. HILL is our only authorized TRAVELING AGENT, to receive subscriptions for the Journal, and take pay for the same. We shall publish a list of our local Agents in a few days.

Wanted Immediately.

An intelligent, faithful Boy 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Printing business. Enquire at this office.
Palmer, Feb. 22, 1851. 47 tf.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and that is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying. entf

DEATHS.

In Paro, 16th Mrs. Molly Hawes, 93.
At Ludlow, 10th, Esther, 81, wife of Charles Converse.
At Amherst, 10th Oratia D. Hastings, 30.
At Portland, Me., 12th, Zilpha, widow of Stephen Longfellow, and mother of the poet Longfellow.
At Northampton, 13, Rev. F. M. Starkweather, 30, son of H. K. Starkweather.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer Depot, March 22d, 1851. 51 tf.

To Printers.

A GOOD Journeyman Printer will find a permanent situation, by applying soon at this Office. One who is competent to superintend the mechanical part of a newspaper, and do Job work is preferred.
MARCH 22d. 51 tf.

Guardian's Sale.

BY leave of the Hon Oliver B. Morris, Judge of Probate for the County of Hampden, I shall sell at Public auction, on the premises, in Chicopee, near Ashley's Ferry, on Wednesday the ninth day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided third part of the homestead of the late Maria McKinstry, widow, deceased, the same containing about 5 acres of land, with house and barn thereon, and being the homestead occupied by Orrin McKinstry, late of Chicopee, at the time of his decease. Said undivided third part belonging to the minor children of Benjamin A. Burley and Hannah S. Burley, under the will of said Maria McKinstry deceased.
BENJAMIN A. BURLEY, Guardian.
P. S. The whole of the above described premises will be for sale at the above time and place.
Chicopee, March 10th, 1851. 3w.

Fresh Lime.

ONE Hundred Barrels Pittsfield Lime just received and for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make payment before the first of April next, at the time of which will be left in other hands for collection after that time.
LOUIS F. SHOALS.
Palmer, March 15th, 1851. 50 3w.

WANTED.

TWO Hundred empty Flour Barrels
A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

Pork, Lard and Hams.

FOR sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top seed, for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

Grass Seeds.

1000 LBS. Northern Clover.
100 bush. Red Top.
100 " Timothy.
Grown the past season, and for sale low by
E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 tf.

Peas!! Peas!!!

MARROWFAT and Field Peas, a full assortment at
E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 tf.

Administrator's Sale.

BY license from the Probate Court, Feb. 4th, 1851, will be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 6th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., so much of the Real Estate as will produce the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of his debts and expenses of Administration.
GILMAN NOYES.
Brimfield, March 13th, 1851. 50 3w.

Plows! Plows!!

THE subscribers have just received on consignment from the Milford Farm Manufactory Co., a large and well selected assortment of Plows of all kinds, which will be sold at manufacturing prices.
E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 tf.

Insolvent Notice.

A WARRANT has been duly issued by Geo. B. Morris, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Hampden, requiring the subscriber as messenger, to take possession of all the estate of John M. Hamilton, of Palmer, in said County, an insolvent debtor, excepting such as is by law exempt from attachment. The payment of any debts and the delivery of any property of said insolvent to him, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at the office of said Commissioner in Springfield on the 24th of March inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to prove debts and choose an Assignee or Assignees.
ELISHA CONVERSE, D. Sheriff.
March 10th, 1851. 50 3w.

To Rent or Let!

TWO Farms situated in Brimfield, one containing 250 acres, and the other 100 acres—Also two tenements on the same Farms.
CALVIN BRADWAY.
Brimfield, March 8th, 1851. 49 4w.

FLOUR.

300 BBL'S. Extra Superior Flour, for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 tf.

Caution to Thieves!!

At a Legal Meeting of the Palmer Society for the Detection of Thieves and Robbers, held at the Nassawwan House, Jan. 6, 1851, the following Gentlemen were chosen officers of said Society for the year ensuing, viz:
OFFICERS:
Marble K. Ferrill, President,
Thomas Ward, Vice Pres't,
E. G. Murdock, Clerk,
A. V. Blanchard, Treas'r.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Ward,
Calvin M. Shaw,
Benj. A. Burley,
F. Morgan,
Marshall Fox,
Hiram Converse,
Col. Elias Knox,
Cyrus Turner,
Jonathan Taylor,
A. R. Murdock,
John A. Squier,
Pursuing Committee.
Thomas M. Poole,
Geo. W. Randall,
Samuel Atwood,
Dr. W. Holbrook,
Lambert Allen,
John Bowles,
Elihu Letteney,
Phiny Cooke,
Wm. McElwain,
Abel Webber,
Harvey Sedgwick,
James Grinnell.

West India Goods.

THE largest stock in Town, for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 tf.

New Spring Goods.

THIS day opening a large and desirable stock of New Dry Goods.
A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 tf.

AT MONSON!

THE LARGEST and best lot of Ready Made Clothing within fifteen miles, going at prices to suit every purchaser. Though the proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go for less than their real value. Call and see.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.
T. C. DENECKE.

Can fit any foot from 5 to 12 with those heavy water-proof Calf Boots of my own make, which have been so much up in the community. Always warranted to stay made and keep right side up. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 49 tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with will annexed, of Solomon Webber, late of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trusty giving bonds as the law directs. And will persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to JOHNA WEBBER, Administrator, March, 4th, 1851. 49 4w.

Dried Apples.

TEN thousand pounds Dried Apple for sale
A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

Timber, Boards, &c.

FOR Sale low by the subscribers, 50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling &c.
30,000 " W. Pine Boards.
23,000 " Y. Pine. Do.
10,000 " Hemlock. Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
E. VALENTINE & Co. 37 tf.

O Yes!

THE subscriber contemplating some new arrangements in business, and wishing to disengage himself of the entire stock of goods now in his store, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Books and Stationery, a valuable assortment of Family Medicines &c.; and also a great variety of Fashionable Bonnets, Ribbons and Stays! Goods too numerous to mention. Previous to the first of April, offers them at reduced prices; many articles for less than first cost and no charge for freight.
A. BLODGETT. 49 tf.

SHAWLS!

BAY State, Broche and Cashmere Shawls for sale at a large discount from cost, by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 4w.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valentin, (late occupied by Wm. L. Fayer) offers to the public, a first class assortment of
Family Groceries.
Among them may be found,
Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars.
Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses.
Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap.
Stoves! Chemical Ess'ns Do.
Spermin and Tallow Candles.
Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Soucheong, Oolong and Ningyong &c. &c. &c.
Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee.
Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil.
Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Salsiceras, C. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for
Cash, Grain, &c.
At the lowest prices.
All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale.
J. A. HALL. 44 tf.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, ss.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.
WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience requires the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the said highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simeon Coy in said Brimfield, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to Warren, between Charles Brown's house and the Ben Miller hill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, and it is the duty of said Commissioners, to require that common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.
It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, next Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing specific repairs by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.
And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Monson fourteen days at least before the said second day of April, at which time said Commissioners will proceed to locate said alterations and order said discontinuance, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said road.
RICH. BLISS, Clerk.
An abstract of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.
Only 25 Cents.
FOR a bottle of Dr. Lungle's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root, Prickly Heat, Bile, and Rheumab.
Root and Herb Bitters.
The greatest medicine for the least money, in the world. For Coughs and Colds, Jaundice, Bilious Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, a bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver Complaint, which almost everybody is troubled with—this medicine can't be beat. One bottle will tell more than a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does hurt, but always good.
Sold by D. K. Bliss and the medicine dealers in the state, also sold in PALMER by Dr. Holbrook and D. A. Calkins.
Feb 24d 47 3m.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, ss.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.
WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience requires the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the said highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simeon Coy in said Brimfield, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to Warren, between Charles Brown's house and the Ben Miller hill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, and it is the duty of said Commissioners, to require that common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.
It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, next Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing specific repairs by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.
And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said 23d day of April, at which time said Commissioners will proceed to locate said alterations and order said discontinuance, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said road.
RICH. BLISS Clerk.
An abstract of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.
THE Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, and in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goes it with a perfect vengeance.
Gentlemen please call in and see.
Yours respectfully
T. C. DENECKE. 42 tf.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, ss.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.
WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience requires the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the said highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simeon Coy in said Brimfield, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to Warren, between Charles Brown's house and the Ben Miller hill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, and it is the duty of said Commissioners, to require that common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.
It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, next Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing specific repairs by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.
And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said 23d day of April, at which time said Commissioners will proceed to locate said alterations and order said discontinuance, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said road.
RICH. BLISS Clerk.
An abstract of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.
THE Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, and in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goes it with a perfect vengeance.
Gentlemen please call in and see.
Yours respectfully
T. C. DENECKE. 42 tf.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, ss.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.
WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience requires the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the said highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simeon Coy in said Brimfield, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to Warren, between Charles Brown's house and the Ben Miller hill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, and it is the duty of said Commissioners, to require that common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.
It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, next Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing specific repairs by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.
And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said 23d day of April, at which time said Commissioners will proceed to locate said alterations and order said discontinuance, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said road.
RICH. BLISS Clerk.
An abstract of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST.—RICH BLISS, Clerk.
THE Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, and in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goes it with a perfect vengeance.
Gentlemen please call in and see.
Yours respectfully
T. C. DENE

PALMER JOURNAL.
A STRUGGLE FOR THE BLOOD
OF A MURDERER.

A letter from Ystad, Sweden Jan. 28th relates an almost incredible occurrence in that town on that day. It is a popular belief in Sweden that to swallow a drop of the blood of criminals the moment it spurts from beneath the executioner's axe, will render the weak strong, cure all maladies and secure long life. For more than 60 years no execution had taken place in the province, and for more than 8 years none in all Sweden. The evening before, crowds of peasants, of all ages and sexes, arrayed in their national costumes, arrived and bivouacked in the town all night, attending less from curiosity than to swallow the potent drop of blood. In the morning they assembled near the scaffold with cups, glasses, bowls, and even large sauce-pans to catch the blood, and the soldiery could hardly keep the crowd back. The two culprits were beheaded and the moment the last head rolled from the axe the multitude broke through the line of soldiers, and a desperate conflict ensued, the soldiers beating them back with the but of their guns. At last they reached the scaffold, but the bodies had been taken away. It then became necessary to remove all the ground on which drops of blood fell, so that they should not be lapped up by the superstitious. More than 200 people were injured in this conflict.

BLUNDERING ON THE TRUTH.

An ignorant fellow, who was about to be married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the marriage services; but by mistake, he committed the office of baptism for those of riper years: so, when the clergyman asked him, in the church, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" the bridegroom, confused by the peculiarity of his condition, and trying hard to remember his lesson, replied, in a solemn tone, "I renounce them all!" The astonished minister said—"I think you are a fool!" to which he replied, "all this I steadfastly believe."

THE GIRLS.

Not long since a marriage was to be celebrated in the village church. The minister after making a very eloquent and touching discourse on the rights and duties of those who were to be united, suddenly exclaimed, "Those who wish to get married, please rise!" immediately after there shot up, above the seated multitude, the heads of a crowd of young girls, who had understood the remark which was addressed to the contracting parties as a general invitation to all who were desirous to leave the selfish state of single blessedness.

EVIL COMPANY.

The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:
Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.
"Dear father," said Eulalia to him one day when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "Dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."
The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter—"It will not burn you, my child take it!"
Eulalia did so, and beheld her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it changed, her white dress also.
"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.
Yes, truly, said the father; "you see, my child, that coals even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious."

AARON BURR.—A correspondent furnishes the Providence Journal with the following authentic version of an anecdote of this famous man:
"While Mr. Burchard was preaching one his hottest sermons, (at the old Chatham Street Chapel, New York,) he raised his eyes toward the door just at the moment Col. Aaron Burr entered, and exclaimed, 'there is the grey-headed sinner! I shall appear in judgment against him!' Burr walked down the aisle with that bold, firm military step so peculiarly his own, until he reached the centre, and then, with a low bow, he addressed the minister thus: 'Mr. Preacher, I have been a lawyer in this city for near half a century, and of all the rascals it has ever been my lot to deal with, none surpass that class of criminals who turn State's evidence.'"

"Henry, dost thou love me, dearest?"
"Ask the stars if they love to twinkle, or the flowers to smell. Love you! Ay, as the birds to warble, or the breeze to fly! Why ask the sentiment of my heart?"
"Because my soul is grieved. Care has overcast the joy which once spread a sunshine o'er thy face; anguish sits on thy brow; and yet your Helena Ann knows not the cause. Tell me, my dearest, why this change—have friends proved false?"
"No, Helena—thank the gods; no; but my credit's fell. Cleaver, from this day forth, sells meat for cash."

Helena screeches, faints, and falls into her husband's arms, who, in the anguish of the moment, seizes a knife and stabs himself over the left shoulder.

Ambition is like a wild horse, which dances uneasily until it has thrown off its rider.

POETRY.

The Blue Bird.
For the Journal.

Spring dawn'd, and on a leafless tree
I saw a little blue bird gaily hopping,
The snow still linger'd on the lea,
And from the rocks the melted ice was dropping.
But full of glee
Hopp'd the blue bird on that leafless tree.
Then to my heart a spirit said,
This doth resemble life's serene beginning,
When innocence around is spread,
And future hopes are bright with pleasure winning;
They'll soon be fled,
To my heart a tacit spirit said.
Soon summer came, that tree was green,
That blue bird hopping there, was sweetly singing,
The landscape smiling like a queen,
Was with delightful notes of music ringing;
Bright was the scene
When the landscape and that tree were green.
And thus to me the spirit spake
"Of life's maturer years; this is a token
When sweetest pleasures are awake,
And youth with beauty joins in ties unbroken;"
But wings they take;
Thus to me that silent spirit spake.
But autumn came; that tree was sear;
The blue bird still was hopping there with gladness,
The crib received the yellow ear,
And all the fields assumed an air of sadness;
Gloomy and drear
Was the landscape when that tree was sear.
That spirit to me said again,
Behold the season of life's fading glory,
For as the sickle lifts the grain,
So time's old sedge will cut our thin locks hoary;
Naught will remain,
In my heart that spirit spake again.
Next winter came; that tree was bare;
Its naked branches brav'd the bleak winds howling;
The chirping blue bird was not there;
And all the hills were white with snow-drifts scowling,
And chill the air
When the branches of that tree were bare.
Then said the spirit, "now the last
Of earthly pictures on cold marble closes,
For childhood, youth and age have past,
And death's long winter reigns, and life reposes;
Scenes have flown fast,"
Said the spirit, but this is the last.

A Song of Life

BY CHARLES MACKEY.

A traveller through a dusty road
Strewed scorns on the lea,
And one took road and spouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
To breathe its early vows,
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The drowsy loved its dangle twigs,
The bird's sweet music bore;
It stood, a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore!
A little spring has lost its way
Amid the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scoop'd a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He wall'd it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink,
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside!
A dreamer drooped a random thought;
"Twas old, and yet was new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true;
It shone upon a gentle mind,
And lo! its lights became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitor flame
The thought was small; its issue great,
A watch-fire on the hill,
It shed its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still!

Epitaph in Melrose Churchyard.

"The earth goeth on the earth,
Glistening like gold,
The earth goeth to the earth,
Sooner than it would,
The earth buildeth on the earth,
Castles and towers,
The earth saith to the earth
All things are ours."

A Yankee has just invented a sump-dipper that

contracts on your approach to water, that the moment you come to a puddle it lifts you up and drops you on the opposite side.

"Who took care of the babies?" artlessly inquired a little girl on hearing her mother say that all people were once children.

A young miss having been invited to a military ball, inquired with great simplicity if all the ladies were expected to bare arms?

Looking Glasses.

THE subscriber has on hand the largest and best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Jan. 22nd, 1851.

At T. C. Denecke's,

FAMOUS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST opened a beautiful lot of Drab Beavers, very handsome Tweeds and Cassimeres, to be sold cheaper than can be bought at any other place in New York.
Monson, Dec. 14, 1850. 371f

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by his properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency.

Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Lands and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses every facility for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 160 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the Legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He renders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one-half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects pertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge. Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to CHAS. C. TUCKER.
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

FIREMAN'S OWN BOOK.

The undersigned is now publishing, by subscription, a volume dedicated to the present and past Firemen of the country, containing accounts of the principal conflagrations which have occurred in the various cities and towns in the United States, prepared from information obtained from authentic sources; with accounts of the various organizations in other countries, showing the contrast between our own and other methods of extinguishing fires; narratives of humanity in saving life and property, have rushed to near the devouring element, and forfeited their lives, in doing others well (in some cases) they would not do for themselves. Frequently these generous-hearted men have been called fool-hardy, and their widows and orphans left to provide for themselves, but for the aid of the other firemen. This should be the motto of the fireman, and he should be proud to be the city or town benefactor. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, and while the author rejects the superstition of the ancient Priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.—Boston Transcript.

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though written in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes even eloquent and sublime.—N. Y. Sun.

This work appears in monthly numbers—there are some numbers ready now. Sent by mail to any part of the country.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,

Tribune Buildings, Nassau Street, N. Y.

Papers inserting the above three times, as they appear, will have the back numbers sent to them on forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

BUSH'S

EXTRACT OF SINGLES OR SPANISH

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Sarsaparilla, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncombined Extract obtained from the Green Root, receives these ancient properties so long known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E. Brown & Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thomdike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 71f

War! War!!

WHEN announced to the Public that war existed in the Boot and Shoe trade, at Palmer Depot, I did not anticipate that I should have to war with the elements, but such has been the fact. We have been beaten and are glad to retreat, but not conquered. We have retreated to moreantage ground and arrayed our forces in hostile and undisputed front, to every thing in the shape of opposition in the Boot and Shoe business. We have now a large commodious store in Strong's Brick Block, fitted up with every variety of goods pertaining to the custom Shoe trade, which we will sell cheaper, than is the way to say it (for we will not be undersold) than can be bought in this vicinity. We have every kind of material and the best workmen in town to make to order every variety of work, which may be wanted, at the shortest reasonable notice. Repairing done neatly and promptly, at about two thirds the usual price.

P. S. Don't mistake the place, Strong's Brick Block, sign of the French Boot (not the Stoga). A. M. BUTTERFIELD.

Palmer, Jan. 11th 1851. 411f

Harness and Trunks Manufactured,
AND CARRIAGES TRIMMED IN THE
LATEST STYLE.

JAMES P. FOSTER, will Manufacture to order every description of the above named work in the most approved Stock, Workmanship and Style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. His shop is located at Stafford Springs, Conn.

P. S. Repairing in all the above branches punctually attended to without fail. Terms Cash on delivery of the above named articles. Stafford Springs, Dec. 28, 1850. 391f

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

From the Infancy of Mankind to the present time.

BY C. C. HEBBE, L. L. D.

NOW ready the first volume, bound in cloth. Price, \$1 75—and to be continued in monthly parts until finished. Five numbers form a volume—25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in view the celebrated treatise of Laetan—"How a history ought to be written." True in its severity and reason in its many state are the chief merits and Graces to which he has done obedience. What a different view has been opened to us of the state of the nations of by gone ages from which has been presented to us by other Historians! No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and been hailed frequently laudatory notices of the press, of which a few abridged extracts here are given.

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the principal volume of a new and improved work devoted to the history of the universe, based not merely on the usually received data of former historians, but on the revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in Phœnicia by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and events, that the theme should not have been reserved for the judicious and laborious pen of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure for a more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since when completed, it will form a compendious library of the history, the most accurate and complete extent, and written up to the spirit of the age—Democratic Review.

In regard to the literary execution of the work, we have spoken, but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume is a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any similar work of universal history in the English language.—N. Y. Tribune.

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion of it already published, is equal to his task. He comes ready prepared by 29 years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events and tracked the source of political convulsions by a thousand ways, back to the fountain-head of some great principle.—Graham's Magazine.

Dr. Hebbe, in availing himself of the light which the Egyptian hieroglyphs and other investigators of antiquity have shed on the earliest history of man by means of authority, and by his sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study, has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, and while the author rejects the superstition of the ancient Priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.—Boston Transcript.

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though written in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes even eloquent and sublime.—N. Y. Sun.

This work appears in monthly numbers—there are some numbers ready now. Sent by mail to any part of the country.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,

Tribune Buildings, Nassau Street, N. Y.

Papers inserting the above three times, as they appear, will have the back numbers sent to them on forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

BUSH'S

EXTRACT OF SINGLES OR SPANISH

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Sarsaparilla, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncombined Extract obtained from the Green Root, receives these ancient properties so long known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E. Brown & Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thomdike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 71f

War! War!!

WHEN announced to the Public that war existed in the Boot and Shoe trade, at Palmer Depot, I did not anticipate that I should have to war with the elements, but such has been the fact. We have been beaten and are glad to retreat, but not conquered. We have retreated to moreantage ground and arrayed our forces in hostile and undisputed front, to every thing in the shape of opposition in the Boot and Shoe business. We have now a large commodious store in Strong's Brick Block, fitted up with every variety of goods pertaining to the custom Shoe trade, which we will sell cheaper, than is the way to say it (for we will not be undersold) than can be bought in this vicinity. We have every kind of material and the best workmen in town to make to order every variety of work, which may be wanted, at the shortest reasonable notice. Repairing done neatly and promptly, at about two thirds the usual price.

P. S. Don't mistake the place, Strong's Brick Block, sign of the French Boot (not the Stoga). A. M. BUTTERFIELD.

Palmer, Jan. 11th 1851. 411f

T. F. SLACK,
STAFFORD SPRINGS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Stoves.
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which will warrant as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.

N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 371f

\$5,000 Reward!

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.

THE Great Original Preparation, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and although powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in France, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speedily relieve the sufferer, he shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000. It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLE'S GONORRHEA LOTION

This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Balle's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the Hospital by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Boncourt, oppe's Court Square, Main St. Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and Dr. Raron Palmer Depot. 40 f

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 27, 1850, the Express will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains. Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to. SETH A. STIMPSON. 42 f

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Con tinental Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.

Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. BURKE, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 45 f

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.

July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

THE KING OF

PAIN KILLERS

IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for RUDDING, PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S

Magical Pain Extractor,

In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.

CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences! Avoid Fraud.

Buy the Dalley's Salve ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeiters—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Genuine!

See the new Circulars for 1850.

MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.

Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such interlopers and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TOWSE.

H. DALLEY, 415 Broadway New York;

Local Agents, J. Bowles, Palmer Depot; W. N. Packard, Thomdike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 m

LANE lined Polkas, a nice article, for sale low, by A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 38 f

DENTISTRY.

E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon and Dentist, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Designing to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required.

He may be found for the present, at room No. 13, Nassawanno House.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. 41 f

At Denecke's in Monson.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS, ARE selling at such prices as would ruin an Astor, if he kept on long enough.

Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains. Monson, Nov. 14th. 1850.

Fire and Life Insurance

For Palmer and Vicinity.

THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the best Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies in New England, and will offer insurance on all kinds of property on the most reasonable terms. He has also an Agency for Life Insurance Companies and will take California risks. J. E. WESTGATE.
Palmer, April 27, 1850. 3m 4

Flows and Cultivators.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Palmer and vicinity, and public generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of B. Martin's improved Premium Flows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Also,—Flow Points of various patterns, Stoves, Chaldron Kettles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the above at cash prices.

JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry.
Palmer, April 24th, 1850. 4 f

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS. 42 f

Book Binding.

All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

NEW STATIONERY AND PRINTING

SALOON,

No. 10

State street, Hartford, Conn.

A LARGE, NEW, & SPLENDID STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

BETTER, CAP, BILLET,

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS;

Blue, Card & Letter Envelopes;

WAFERS, PENS, PENCILS, &c.;

HAVE BEEN JUST OPENED AT THE

STATIONERY & PRINTING SALOON

OF

ELIHU GEER,

No. 10

STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

These Goods were selected with great care from the best stock of several manufacturers and importers, and include the most recent styles and are now offered for sale, on the most reasonable terms at

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 1.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851.

NO. 52.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STROSC'S BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.40, A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
" New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
" Albany, 11.43, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
" The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE Building next door east the Nassawan House,
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 1tf

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1000.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25ctf

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
—ALSO—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1f 8

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand. 11tf

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1f 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOLDEN CLASP, —OR— THE PURJURED GOLDSMITH.

BY PROF. J. H. INGRAHAM.

PART II.
(CONCLUDED)

Several days elapsed, and Col. McHenry had forgotten the circumstance just narrated, when, as he was passing down Arch street he felt his sleeve suddenly pulled by some one whom he had heard running behind him, and looking round, he beheld, with a cheek glowing from the pursuit, the young girl he had seen at the goldsmith's.

"Oh, sir, I am so happy to have found you," she said, at once addressing him, as he stopped and with pleasure listened to her. "I was enabled to get my pay, and by other work have earned enough to repay you the ten dollars you so kindly gave me. You don't know the good you did, sir,—the suffering you relieved—the evil you timely averted. Here is your money, sir."

"Nay, my good girl, I do not want it. I made you a present of it at the time, and did not expect you to return it. I am, however, glad you have had the disposition to do so, and that I was not deceived in my estimation of you."

"You must take it, sir," she said with ingenious earnestness. I should be distressed to be longer under pecuniary obligations to an entire stranger. Besides, sir, I would like my clasp, if you please, sir."

"Did you not take it from the case where you laid it down?" he asked, with surprise and justly directed suspicion.

"No, sir,—indeed, sir, I hope it is not lost. It is of countless value to me. It was given to me by—"

"By a sweetheart?" he added, smiling.

"He is now—dead, sir," she answered, with overflowing eyes.

"You do well to value it. I did not take it up. Are you sure you left it there?"

"Yes, sir; hoping you would take it and keep it till I paid you."

"Well, my child, I have not got it; but I believe the goldsmith has. Let us go to him."

On their arrival, Mr. Broochard denied ever having seen it since she went out, and that he saw her take it with her, and place it in her bosom, as she left the shop. The young lady turned pale, and was incoherently distressed.

"Come with me; I will find the clasp for you," said Col. McHenry, offering her his arm, and leaving the goldsmith's with her.

"I do hope I shall find it, sir," she said as they walked. "It was Rupert's last dying gift. It was given to him in Cuba by a rich lady, whose life he had saved by rescuing her from the water.—He was a sailor, sir, and had but little to leave me, but his memory, and my poor clasp. Oh, sir, if it is lost I shall never forgive myself for offering to pledge it.—But, sir, our extremity was very great."

Colonel McHenry stopped with her at a justice's office, and clearly made his complaint, and in a few minutes Mr. Abraham Broochard was brought by an officer into the presence of the magistrate. He appeared to be in great trepidation, and was pale as ashes; for he had been suddenly taken without warning from behind his counter, leaving his shop in charge of his astonished assistants. Col. McHenry and the young lady being sworn deposed that they had both seen the clasp on the show-case, when each went out and left it, the former further deposing that he had not gone three steps from the door, before he returned and found it missing, and no one in the vicinity but the defendant.

The goldsmith was then called up to be sworn as to his knowledge of the facts. He approached the stand, where the magistrate held the Bible, and laid his hands upon it with a perceptible tremor of his whole body; but love of money was stronger than the fear of the law, and he took the oath. It appeared as if he would have sunk through the floor when he did it; but the moment an officer, who at the suggestion of Col.

McHenry, had been privately despatched by the justice with a search warrant to the shop of the goldsmith, now entered and placed something in the magistrate's hand, after whispering briefly to him.

"Did you ever see this gold ornament?" asked the magistrate, holding up the clasp before the young girl.

"Oh, it is my clasp! it is my clasp!" she cried springing forward.

He was in a few weeks afterwards taken from prison and tried and condemned for PERJURY, but reason forsook him, and instead of the gallows, he is now lying in a mad-house. Thus was avariciousness and indifference to the sufferings of others, punished in this life; the acts of this selfish man, showing to all how that acquisitiveness wrongly directed, is fatal to its possessor.

Col. McHenry proved to be a bachelor; and though a little turned of thirty, his heart was keenly alive to all the finer sensibilities of our nature. He could feel for the down-trodden poor, and sympathize with the unfortunate. To this truth none could more positively attest than the young friend of the "golden clasp," for ere two moons had waned she rejoiced in the euphonic title of Mrs. Col. McHenry, surrounded with all the appliances of wealth that a grateful heart like hers could enjoy or even desire.—Her poor, afflicted mother was well provided for, when she soon recovered her health, and happiness and prosperity smiled upon all.

MENAGERIES.

The late George Wombwell possessed at the time of his death more than twenty lions and elephants, in addition to an unrivaled collection of other wild animals. Some time since, and it is the only instance on record, one of his lionesses had a litter of two white cubs.—The proprietors of menageries experience a great loss from disease mortality and accident; and Wombwell calculated that he had lost, from first to last, a fortune of at least from £12,000 to £15,000 by mortality among his wild beasts, birds, and animals. Not many years since, a fine ostrich, worth £200, which could have picked crumbs from a ceiling twelve feet high, thrust his bill between the bars of his cage, gave it an unlucky twist, and in attempting to withdraw it literally broke his neck. Monkeys become exceedingly delicate when imported into England. They are soon affected by cold, and when they begin to cough very generally fall into consumption, and exhibit all the symptoms of human beings laboring under the same complaint.—The value of wild animals, like everything else, varies according to supply and demand. Tigers have been sold as high as £300, but at other times they can be had for £100. A good panther is worth £100; hyenas, from £30 to £40; zebras from £150 to £200. The rarer kinds of monkeys are very valuable; and lamas and gnus always exceedingly high. Upon lions, lionesses, and elephants, it is impossible to fix any price. Two cubs is the usual litter of the lioness, but Wombwell formerly had an old one which repeatedly dropped four. In these cases she nursed two and neglected the others; but Mr. Wombwell had a beautiful pointer bitch, which in her lifetime suckled four lions. The cost of Mr. Wombwell's three establishments was enormous—on an average, at least £35 a day each.—His caravans amounted to upwards of forty, and his stud—the finest breed of draught horses—varied from about 110 to 120. The expense of his hands were estimated at £40 per week; while the amount he paid for turnpike tolls in the course of a year formed a prominent item in his expenditure. Even the ale of one of his elephants came to something throughout twelve months, to say nothing of loaves (the best bread,) grass, hay; and the capacious maw consumed the latter article at the rate of 168 lbs. per diem.

CICERO'S RETORT.—This Roman orator was one day sneered at by one of his opponents, a mean man of noble lineage, on account of his low parentage. "You are the first of your line," said the railler; "and you," rejoined Cicero, "are the last of yours."

SHAM HAYS AND HIS BULL HORSE.

Some forty years ago the managers of a race-course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of \$100, "free for anything with legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to the mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track several times on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable, so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of the race Hays came upon the ground "on horse-back" on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had a dry ox hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's hump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judge's stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; the owners of the horses that were entered, objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and therefore he had a right to enter him.

After a good deal of "cussin' and discussin'," the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had a right to run, and was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting had arrived the bull and horses took their places.—The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered by the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought it would be all over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given, they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn and sunk his spurs into the sides of the bull, who bounded off with no trifling speed, the dried ox hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race-course before. The horses all flew the track, every one seeming to take the shortest cut to get out of the Sedstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays, under a great deal of hard swearing on the part of the owners of the horses.

A general row ensued; but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull.

The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of their purse, and that if it had not been for Hays' horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did.

Upon this Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse he had won, he would take off the ox-hide, and leave his tin horn, and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and the money staked.

They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given.—Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave another tremendous bellow. The horses, remembering the terrible sound, thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track again, and won the money.

From that time they nick-named him Sham Hays. He afterwards removed to Ohio; but his nick-name stuck to him as long as he lived.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—There exists in Bengal a particular class of Brahmins, known by the name of Culinis, who are notorious for the number of their marriages. One member of this caste has been known to have formed three hundred matrimonial alliances, and to have had wives scattered over a vast extent of country.

A young lady having purchased an assortment of music, turned suddenly back and said to the clerk. "There is one thing I have forgotten." "What is that?" The lady replied, "One kiss before we part," upon which the clerk vaulted over the counter and saluted the fair stranger with a buss.

CURIOSITIES OF ART.

It is singular how many men have directed their energies of mind to perfecting toys, which although displaying wonderful inventive powers, yet have never conferred any benefit on mankind, nor even been used for any other purpose than a piece of amusement—the childish exhibition of masculine mind, the fame of foolery; and foolery of fame.

Thus, Jerome Faba, an Italian priest, a native of Calabria, exercised himself in a species of industry, wonderful from its difficulty. He finished a work of box-wood which represented all the mysteries of passion, and which might be put in the shell of a walnut. To him was attributed a coach the size of a grain of wheat, within which were to be seen a man and a woman, a coachman who drove it and horses that drew it. These were presented to Francis I, and Charles the V.

In China the tomb of Confucius has been made in small miniature, no larger than a nut; but wonderfully composed of precious metals, and adorned with a profusion of gems; but its value consists of the labor expended on its execution.—Its landscapes, dragons, argles, animals, and human figures, would require several pages of description, which would, after all, without a view of the model prove tedious and unintelligible.

Charles V., of Spain, had a watch which was confined in the jewel of his ring, and a watch-maker in London presented George III, with one in the same manner. Its size was something less than a silver two-pence, and it contained one hundred and twenty-five different parts; and weighed altogether, no more than five penny-weights and seven grains.

The tomb of Raphael, executed by an Italian named Raveala, is indeed a wonder. It is only twelve inches in height, and from an inch to four inches in diameter. It is adorned with various architectural ornaments in the richest style of Gothic, and also figures of the virgin and child. The work is said to be unrivaled in merit and beauty. The model is contained in a case of wrought gold and itself of box-wood. The general design may be regarded as architectural, embellished with several compartments of sculpture, or of carving, consisting of various groups of figures. These display different events in the life of Christ.—Some of the figures are less than a quarter of an inch in height, but though thus minute, are all finished with the greatest precision and skill; and what renders this execution still more curious and admirable, is the delicacy and beauty with which the back and distant figures are executed.

THE DRUNKARD.

Poverty in itself, is not a crime. No disgrace belongs to the man, who by reverses in business, is led down from affluence to destitution. The poorest man who walks this earth of sorrow, or who toils in vain to clothe and feed his children, can stand in the presence of the man of millions, with no consciousness of inferiority. But when poverty is the result of crime, it becomes at once sinful and disgraceful; when it is the result of gambling, or drinking, or lying, it covers its victim with a robe of shame. Under any circumstance it is exceedingly unpleasant and inconvenient to be very poor, and by most men, poverty is dreaded as one of the worst evils. Now poverty is as sure to follow a course of intemperance, as light and heat to follow the rising of the sun. God has so ordained. In his word he has declared that the drunkard shall come to poverty, and wherever we behold drunkenness, we also gaze upon squalid misery. Go into any community and you will find affluence to be the result of sobriety, and destitution the sure attendant of dissipation. You will expect to find in the neat, vine-covered cottage, a frugal temperate man; and in the hovel, unpainted and desolate, the windows shattered, the doors unhung, an intemperate and dissipated man.—L. C. Eddy.

Girls who rise soon and walk apace,
Steal roses from Aurora's face;
But when they yawn in bed till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

The farmer's life is shunned by many because it seems one of thoughtless drudgery. Now this ought not to be so.—If our farmers would study and reflect more, they might do less hard labor, and yet accomplish more in the course of a year. Ten hours in a day in summer and eight in winter ought, with good management, to give any man a good living, with something to lay up for sickness and rainy weather. He who works so hard that he cannot read or reflect after the labors of the day are over, because of fatigue, does not plan wisely. No one should shun work when work is to be done, but do it with despatch and neatness. The farmer's evenings should be devoted to mental acquirement and rational enjoyment. The farmer should have about him the choicest works of his own auxiliary avocation; let those form the subject of his study at least one evening in a week. He should also have the history of his country, and the lives of some of its wisest statesmen, while the "Newspaper" should have its allotted season. Two or three dollars, contributed by each family in a neighborhood, would go a great way in the purchase of standard books at moderate prices. By the way, I think a good and well conducted newspaper a year among a family of children, is worth as much as one quarter's schooling. Our object should be more to make home pleasant and happy than to lay up riches. The wife bears a conspicuous part in rendering home delightful; she should by her cheerful countenance endeavor to promote innocent and pleasant conversation. But vain will be her amiable efforts at pleasure unless she is assisted by her husband and other members around; and truly it is an unpleasant sight to see a family, when collected together, instead of enlivening the quiet scene with a little good humored chat, sitting like statues, as if each was unworthy the attention of the other.—And then when a stranger comes in, oh dear! such smiles and animation, and loquacity. "Let my lot be to please at home," says the poet, and truly I cannot help feeling a contemptible opinion of those persons, young or old, male or female, who lavish their good humor and pleasantries in company, and hoard up sullenness and silence for the sincere and loving group which compose their family circle.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

RELIGION IN SCHOOL.

Let us here state our conviction that religion ought to lie at the foundation of the whole school—that the teacher should be, in the highest sense of the word, a religious man, positive and sincere in his belief, and firm to his principles.

What the religious teaching of such a master should be, is stated by Mr. Sewell, comparing it with that of a religious parent: "He (the schoolmaster) knows," says he, "what religion is, and he knows that to talk of teaching religion at given hours or at stated times—is the greatest absurdity, that can possibly be imagined."

Such men know that religion is to be taught at every hour; that it is to the child a solemn, insensible, secret operation, like the growing of seed in the ground, something to be fed by the most gentle dews, to be nourished by the most imperceptible light, to be watched over by little, gradual and most delicate processes, in which those who are most keenly interested scarcely dare to let the child know what they are about.

Religion is to be taught through parables, signs and types, in a thousand little ways, where there is no mention of God or of heaven; and all things belonging to heaven are, thereby, engraven on the child's mind, in the same manner as the statuary of antiquity engraved his name on the statue, covering it with plaster, which, as time went on, dried away and fell off; and the characters then revealed themselves, and remained, forever, indelible.—*Edinburgh Review.*

LARD OIL.—From the returns of the British Board of Trade, it appears that ten thousand tons of lard oil were imported into the United Kingdom last year from the United States alone. A lard oil manufactory has recently been established in Leith.

CALIFORNIA JUSTICE—THRILLING STORY.

A California correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives the following thrilling and fearful account of a lynching scene in Georgetown:

"A drunken Englishman, named Divine, murdered his wife under circumstances of unusual cruelty. During their whole married life in Georgetown, she had supported him and their children by her own industry. He asked her one morning for some money to gamble with, but she told him to wait until he was sober. He rushed across the room for a pistol, but she anticipated him and threw it into a bucket of water. He then leaped into the street, snatched a rifle from the shoulder of a passer-by, returned and shot her through the heart.

It was Sunday, and the usual places of resort were filled by miners, who invariably spend that holiday in town. The report of a rifle in the street was nothing unusual, but the tale of horror flew as only rumor can fly, and in five minutes the house was filled. In such a country as ours, and under such circumstances as these, men act rather than speak. A neighboring "Round Head" Court, gambling house, was the scene of a scene of riotousness. The prisoner was led in, and then before a word was spoken, another party brought in the body of his wife, just as she fell with the dark blood oozing from her breast. She was gently laid on a large table near her husband. "This sight stung the people into frenzy. No one thought of wasting words in a trial. The prisoner was seized, and hurried toward a little eminence overlooking the village, where the noise of a riot swung significantly from a tree. Just at this moment, a man of great influence with the people in that vicinity, attempted to persuade them to postpone their design until a Coroner's inquest should be held upon the body, and a summary trial, had, after their verdict. With much difficulty he succeeded, on condition that the inquest and trial should be held upon that day; and as the Coroner was at Columbia, four o'clock was given as the latest moment. An express was sent to Columbia, and, to save time, a jury was empaneled to act instantly upon his arrival. They sat together in the tent with the prisoner and the body. The mob waited outside, but were not unemployed. A deep pit was dug at the foot of the tree, and all the solemn furniture of the grave prepared.

As four o'clock approached, the silence of the mob was broken by deep whispers and hoarse murmurs. Rifles, pistols and bowie-knives were freely displayed. This did not escape the notice of the jury, and they began, not unnaturally, to fear for their own safety. At last when the sun was low in the west the mob could wait no longer, but tore up the sides of the tent and rushed in, just in time to see the last jurymen escaping by a back way. They went at their task without a word. At the head of a long procession the mob marched to the gallows, and the body of his wife was borne close behind him. The children—think Heaven!—were not there; but even in that stern scene, they were not forgotten. A small box, marked "For the Orphans," was nailed to the tree, and many an ounce was poured into it from the purses of those who followed the father to his death.

The body of the murdered woman was lowered into a wide pit, and even while the wretched man gazed upon it, and upon that empty but significant box by his side, the crowd suddenly tightened around his neck and he swayed in the air.

At the end of half an hour he was cut down and laid in the grave by the side of his wife. In five minutes, Georgetown was as still as that lonely grave upon the hill. Not a man was to be seen in the streets—no one knew anything of that lawless mob.

A MURDER.—The London Times of the 8th inst. gives an account of a woman by the name of Sarah Cheesman who was to be executed for crime as heinous as any recorded in atrocity. She was tried at the assizes of 1817 for poisoning her children. A short time afterwards she was again placed in prison on a charge of like nature, but again pronounced guiltless. On the present occasion she was indicted for the murder of her own husband, and a verdict has at length been obtained against her. This woman has thus had a notorious and almost public career for upwards of four years. The incidents that led to her execution in 1816, and since that time it is supposed she has poisoned no less than thirty persons. She carried about lozenges, or "suckers," which she slipped in the mouths of children at play. The murder of her husband was accomplished in a manner almost too terrible to think of. She put her arsenic into a bag of rice, and mixed up the whole with such care that every single grain of rice was saturated with arsenic as poison as it would take. She then gave it to her husband at intervals and in small doses, consuming him by slow tortures, and leaving him at last, after six months' suffering, with so little arsenic in his body that its presence was scarcely discoverable by the most searching tests of chemistry.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—It is said that the Bonaparte family are preparing to prosecute a claim of French nationality against France. The Emperor Napoleon, in the days of his imperial supremacy, appropriated to his use twelve millions of property, of which he was despoiled by Louis XVIII. The President of France has consulted eminent counsel, and obtained favorable opinions. Besides this claim, Prince Lucien Murat, a cousin of the French President, claims the French throne, and claims a large sum of money. This real estate was a present to his father from the Emperor, and the money is claimed as an indemnity for estates at Naples, taken from his father. Eminent lawyers have also given favorable opinions in this case.

MOVEMENTS OF JENNY LIND.—Jenny Lind was at St. Louis at this last telegraphic address. She left New Orleans on the steamboat Magnolia, and gave a concert at Memphis on the 14th inst., which was highly successful. She also gave two concerts on board the steamboat on her passage up the river. After giving four concerts at St. Louis, Miss Lind will visit the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and thence visit Louisville, where she expects to give her first concert on the 5th of April.

Mr. Gilbert, M. C., has forwarded to Andronico Vallejo, son of M. G. Vallejo, his appointment as cadet at West Point, the first representative of California in the military academy.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1851.

END OF THE VOLUME &c.—The present number of our paper closes the first volume of the Palmer Journal, and brings us to a time convenient to announce that the name of "Palmer Publishing Association" will be attached to it no longer. The Association transferred all its right in the Journal to the Publisher some two months since, but it was thought proper to continue its publication under the same name till the expiration of the present volume. It is known to most of our readers that the Association by which the Journal was started did not enter upon the enterprise with the hope of making it a lucrative business, but for the sake of establishing a newspaper in Palmer. The several fruitless attempts heretofore made to locate a press here rendered the prospects of the present undertaking anything but flattering; yet the enterprise for which our business men are noted prompted them to take hold of the matter in good earnest. They did so, and though they have had occasion to put their hands into their pockets more than once to meet the wants of the undertaking, they have now the satisfaction of seeing their one year old offspring in a healthy, good humored condition, promising fair for a long life of prosperity.

The Journal now has a circulation larger than any other paper in the county, out of Springfield, and we are happy to add, its subscription list is steadily increasing. As a country newspaper it will compare favorably with any in the State; though not of the bed-bullet class it is one in which all the current and interesting events of the day may be found, not in long windy articles but boiled down into small doses which can be swallowed, digested and comprehended by the man of business, who cannot spend time to wade through a column of matter to get at the pit of it. The character of the Journal will continue to be the same as it has been with what improvement, perseverance and experience will continually be adding to it. As a Family paper it will instruct and warn the hearts of the domestic circle; as a business sheet it will answer all ordinary purposes of the community; as a Temperance organ it will ever make war against King Alcohol and endeavor by gentle means to win the drunkard from his bottle to his home, his wife and his children.

In behalf of the Palmer Publishing Association we return our grateful thanks to our patrons for the aid they have extended to the Journal in its infancy, trusting that their favor, which is essential to the future vitality of our sheet, will continue to encourage us in our efforts to make a newspaper that shall not only be worth the money it costs the subscriber, but one which will speak well for the credit of Palmer, and withal afford its publisher an honest, comfortable living.

MARCH, with the march of time, goes out next Monday night. He is now putting on a smile indicative of a warmer time when he first opened his battery of storms and wind upon us. March is a fair type of a blustering fellow, who salutes us with high words and threatening gestures, but finally works himself down to a congenial temperature before taking leave of us. A few patches of snow are still visible, scattered about the fields, endeavoring to hide themselves in the shade of walls and fences, but old Sol will soon find them and greet them with one of his melting smiles. Birds, those happy chorists of nature, are beginning to fill the air with their melody, valuing the hills and valleys from the cold sleep of winter. Coquette April will soon be along, with her bland countenance and warm breath, giving us a smile one day, a cloud the next and watering the earth with her pearly tears.—Spring, happy Spring! Thou art full of poetry, love and flowers!

AN HONEST OBITUARY.—A Western paper announcing the death of a resident of the county, says: He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-world, which soon placed him in a non-traveling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He has been a regular tippler for the last half century.

BALLOONING.—An attempt was recently made by the Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. Greene, to perform the voyage from London to Germany in a balloon. The ascent was made from Vauxhall Garden, in a majestic manner; but the aeronauts finding the upper current of wind adverse to the particular course which they intended to take, descended in about two hours from the time of starting, at Gravesend. Another trial was to be made as soon as the wind became favorable. The car was supplied with thirteen carrier pigeons, for the purpose of communicating with those interested in the fact.

STUDENT SHOT BY A TUTOR.—An affray lately took place at the Missouri University between George P. Clarkson, a student, and Robert A. Grant, a tutor. Grant informed the faculty of some offence which Clarkson had committed, for which the latter attacked Grant with a stick and pistol. Grant drew from his pocket a pistol and shot Clarkson, the ball entering his side. He then surrendered himself to the authorities.

For the Journal.

Colleges.

The increase of colleges in our country can scarcely be regarded as less rapid than our unparalleled advancement in all that constitutes national greatness.

We now have over one hundred regular organized colleges with thousands of attending students.

In their arrangements we copied largely from the English models and have made but few changes since the foundation of Harvard near Boston. The necessity of so doing begins to be perceived and seriously contemplated. The present system seems too limited for our demands.

It is an admitted axiom that the preservation of republican institutions must rest mainly on the intelligence of the people and their acquaintance with the science and practice of their various occupations in life.—The question then arises whether any change can be made in collegiate instruction more conducive to this end. The design of the present system is mostly to fit the student for the professions, while other callings of equal if not greater importance, considering the numbers engaged and what constitutes our national strength, are left to be ascertained, if ascertained at all, by the exertions of each individual or imperfect theories. It may be policy to do this in those governments whose perpetuity and stability rest on the ignorance of the masses and education of the few. But it will soon undermine the foundation of a free democracy. Yet we have scarcely a single school devoted entirely, or in part to the science of agriculture, for instruction in the mechanical arts, or for obtaining a comprehensive and scientific knowledge of the operation and laws of trade. In these callings the masses—the bone and sinew of the land—are engaged, and we contend that it is right and necessary to open as broad a field for the instruction of youth in these departments as is now offered in that of language.

While we throw off the forms of government ruling the mother country and improved largely on her common school system—presenting the rudiments of knowledge within the reach of all, yet little or no advancement has been made in the higher departments. The strong reverence for the past system and the extent to which our people have been engaged in their various occupations have doubtless tended to draw their attention from the subject. But while it behoves us to pay all due respect to the institutions of the past yet we should have no hesitation in rejecting or enlarging them when reason plainly indicates the necessity.

Nothing is more self-evident than that there is an essential difference in the tastes and abilities of men for different studies and occupations, and rarely do we find any person arrive to eminence unless both of these important requisites combine to aid his own exertions. Now our colleges present the same course of study to all, whatever their tastes—their abilities to learn a profession they intend to follow—including the required preparatory course, some four or five years must be devoted mostly to the classics and in the majority of cases, the student is then hardly able to read with precision and ease an ordinary sentence of Latin or Greek. These studies are certainly of great importance in the professions and should not be abandoned. But that those of greater utility in most other callings of life can be pursued, we believe, equally true especially, considering the short time generally devoted to study. What relation we would ask has Greek roots and Latin idioms to the cultivation of the soil or the laws of trade? Most certainly but little. What can be learnt during a four years course that will fit a man for these occupations under the present system? Comparatively nothing. Yet many in our colleges design to follow these; and many more would be found there or in other schools if corresponding courses of study existed.

But the evil does not stop here. Young men are often sent to college with excellent abilities and ardent desires for some one of the different pursuits out of the field of literature, and who, if these were cultivated and expanded by the most proper means, would in the future do honor to themselves and benefit the community.

But they soon become disgusted with the classics and dry metaphysics—neglect their duties—learn to mistrust their own abilities and consequently receive no benefit. An equilibrium, however, in man's knowledge and morals cannot well be maintained, especially in the critical age of youth—if these are not advancing for their benefit they are to their injury. And when study is regarded as a necessary evil it will be avoided as much as possible. But time is to be employed in something—and that something oftentimes may be found in idleness and even other more destructive vices. This is injustice to the student and an incalculable injury to society. But a partial change in our present collegiate system or the establishment of other schools for the purpose of teaching the principles involved in the leading occupations would soon bring them into the broad light of science and thus raise their standard and usefulness. Let him who will laugh at this proposition.—It is not chimerical. But takes for its basis not only the demands of the student and the present advancement of the various interests of the land, but over and above all, finds a deep root in the requirements for our national perpetuity.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES is one hundred millions of dollars.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.—The Panama Star of the 5th inst. contains the particulars of a horrid murder on the Chagres River of persons ascending in boats. Eleven dead bodies—6 men, 3 women, and 2 children—had been found murdered. The men were picked up in the river, their clothing having caught on snags. The women were found buried—some of them with an arm sticking out, with a velvet sleeve. They were known to belong to the passengers who sailed in the Empire City on the 14 February and were supposed to have been murdered on the 26th of the same month.

Parties in pursuit had succeeded in capturing 3 or 4 of the murderers, who proved to be Carthaginians, negroes, and half-breed Indians, who hate the whites. Some of them had confessed to killing the white men by beating their brains out at night, with clubs; but they deny having killed the women, and it is supposed another boat load of passengers had been murdered.

The two boys killed were about the ages of 9 and 10. The white men killed had a chest of tools with them, which the natives thought contained specie.

The murders had created great excitement on the Isthmus, and active measures had been adopted to arrest all concerned, and to find out everything by memorandum.

A VETERAN OF THE PRESS GOES.—Major Noah extensively known in the world of letters, died in New York, of paralysis, last Saturday evening. For nearly half a century he had been connected with the press in N. Y. and his career was chequered and eventful. Possessing a remarkably retentive memory, he was a living encyclopedia of facts, and his reminiscences have interested many readers. At the time of his death he was the proprietor and editor of "Noah's Sunday Times," a weekly paper which possessed more than ordinary originality. Major Noah was a Jew. A sketch of his life would be read with no common interest.

A SOULLESS CREDITOR.—John J. Bradley, a "poor debtor," died of Consumption in Leverett st. Jail, Boston, on Thursday, last week. He was committed on the 10th inst., and at the time was extremely emaciated by his disease. He was imprisoned at the suit of Thomas Britton who, although informed of his condition, utterly refused to release him. A thousand such souls as Mr. Britton's could swim in a sea drop, or dance a country dance in the ear of a musketo.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The agricultural capabilities of California are no longer a question. The facts of the past six months, and the loads of produce poured in from every spot in the State where the earth was dug skin deep, have settled it abundantly; but in no part of the world, certainly of the temperate zones, are the labors of the husbandmen so easily rewarded, and with such lavish returns of the fruits of the earth, especially of those that are necessary to sustain life.

A MARRIED SET.—Somebody has repeatedly called one of the editors of the Springfield Republican "the bachelor editor," on which that paper makes the following announcement:

"The publishers are married men, the editors are married men, the clerk is a married man, the foreman is a married man, some of the compositors are married men, and the remainder will be at the earliest possible moment, while 'the devil' manifests strong excitement every time a bevy of school girls crosses his vision."

NEW KIND OF EXORCISM.—At Ft. Madison, Iowa, a Rev. Mr. Hummer has been arrested for an attempt to murder his wife by suffocation, under pretence of driving the devil out of her. She was rescued from his hands by neighbors. A very strong propensity was shown to lynch the black-coat. Hummer was a dabbler in mesmerism.

THE CARPET BAG, is a new paper just started in Boston, by Snow & Wilder, and edited by B. W. Wilder and B. P. Shillber. It is a rich, racy sheet, and is to be the medium through which the renowned Mrs. Partington will give her intellectual feasts to the public. Terms \$2 per year, and cheap at that.

FROM SANTA FE.—Later news from Santa Fe has been received at St. Louis. The party which arrived report great quantities of snow on the plains, and it was falling almost constantly. The Indians continued their depredations. The winter had been unusually mild throughout New Mexico, and extensive preparations were being made by the Santa Fe merchants for the spring trade. Corn was selling at \$3 per bushel, and it was expected that in the spring it would bring \$4 to \$4.25. Wheat was bringing \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel, and flour \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs.

HELL GATE.—A proposition is before the Legislature of New York to advance the money for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, and to claim the sum from the general government when the improvement is accomplished. If this fails, an appeal will be made to private subscriptions. One individual has offered \$5000 towards the object.

"HIGHER LAW."—At Snow Hill, N. J., a colored lawyer named Banks was dragged from his bed in the night, and dreadfully beaten by colored men. His house had been set on fire, and an armed guard was placed around it to protect it from the fury of the negro populace. Banks is suspected to have acted in concert with the officers in arresting fugitives from servitude.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The wheels of our Legislature continue to move slowly. It is about time, we should think, for the members to talk of adjourning, but there does not appear at present, any indications of their having any disposition to do so. Another balloting for Senator takes place next Wednesday. On Tuesday in the House a number of petitions were presented in relation to the establishment of a new County in Northern Worcester.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Pittsfield petitioned in aid of that of Stephen Parks and others; Matthias R. Lancton and others; (remonstrance) against the same.

The Mercantile Committee reported a bill to incorporate the Milford Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Railway Committee reported that it is inexpedient to legislate concerning prohibiting persons from walking upon Railroad tracks.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the House resumed the consideration of the general Corporation bill.

The Senate did nothing of general interest. The latter part of the day was occupied in a discussion of Mr. Keyes's bill to repeal the act of last year relating to High Schools, which act, Mr. Keyes contends, strikes at the root of the High School system, and that he considers the base of all our school system.

Wednesday, in the House, the Corporation bill came up in less than half an hour after the House came to order.

Mr. Stevenson of Boston made a rather long speech against two bills, and moved the amendments—the first making stockholders in all these Corporations jointly and severally liable for debts due to their laborers, servants and apprentices—and the other prohibiting Corporations which own real estate from mortgaging or giving a lien on the same.

A TALE OF HORROR.—We last week gave a brief account of the murder of a woman and child in Miss, by a negro, and the subsequent burning of the murderer. The editor of the Puddling Miss, Clarion, who was one of the coroners in the case, gives the following particulars relating to the revolting affair.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Dixon unconscious of the awful doom impending over his family, started from home in quest of cattle. His little son, an artless child, a few months over two years old, started fondly after him, pursuing some distance, unnoticed by the father and undiscovered by the mother. Mrs. Dixon soon missed the boy, went after him, and called him to return. She was then approached by the brutal villain Haley, a slave belonging to Mr. Zachariah Thompson, who at once offered such indignities as the pride and virtue of civilized women resent and reject, even at the word of life. She repelled the advances of the beastial monster, yielded neither to threats nor disgusting importunities when he felled her to the earth with his fist.

She asked, at the hands of the fiend, life—life, that she might prepare for her solitary remaining hope—a refuge for her crushed spirit in Heaven! But the ruffian heeded not; he spurred the prayer of the wife injured beyond reparation, and beat her on the head with pine limbs, and stabbed her till she died! Bruised, mangled and defiled, the corpse of this lady, whom a husband had greeted gladly and unsuspectingly a few hours before, presented a spectacle too hideous, too repulsive with horrible memories, for an unwept eye.

The infant was found about thirty steps from the mother's throat cut twice, with long deep gashes.

It is probable that the child was the last victim—and that the last aspiration of her unutterable agony fell appallingly upon his infant ear, before the cold knife of the monster assassin passed over the throat of the innocent creature.

When Haley was arrested, his clothes were stained with blood, and the wretch attempted, and did throw away his knife. After being severely whipped, he made a confession. On Thursday about two hundred persons assembled, including many ladies.

The guilt of Haley was too manifest for doubt, and while indignation was at its height and the blood curdled at the vivid recollection of the unexampled atrocity, it was proposed that Haley be burned to death. To this proposition there was not a single dissentient, if we may except the officers of the law, who in compliance of their sworn duty, protested against the illegality of the act. All were eager for the instant and signal punishment of the worse than murderer. Accordingly, he was borne to a tree, chained to it, and surrounded with light and other wood, which was set on fire; the flames soon encircled the murderer, and amid the applause of the crowd he was consumed by the devouring element.

It is worthy of remark that the slaves present evinced commendable abhorrence of the crime and criminal, and assisted with alacrity in his punishment.

On Tuesday morning of last week, Rev. Dr. McDowell's Church, Philadelphia, was crushed by the weight of the snow upon the roof and the force of the wind; the entire roof fell in, and a portion of the walls was forced out. It will have to be entirely torn down and rebuilt.

Dr. Janius Smith who is paying great attention to the culture of tea in South Carolina, says that the heat of summer is far more to be feared for the tea-plant than the cold of winter. He thinks that the cultivation of the tea-plant may be vastly extended in New England, while comparatively it stands still in the South.

Ohio Liquor Law.—The Legislature of Ohio has passed a law, which provides—"That if any person shall sell or vend, or give away with intent to evade the provisions of this law, any spirituous liquors, of any kind whatever, to be drunk in the place where sold; or if any person shall sell, or vend, or give away with intent to evade the provisions of that act, any spirituous liquors, of any kind whatever, to any person under sixteen years of age; each and every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for the first offence above specified, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5; for the second offence above specified, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$50, nor less than \$10; and for the third offence above specified, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$75, nor less than \$15; Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as to make it unlawful to sell any spirituous liquors for medicinal or pharmaceutical purposes.

FORFEITED HIS BAIL.—General Chaplin, who was under bonds to appear for trial at the Howard District Court, for abducting slaves, has forfeited his bail. The sum of \$1,000 has been deposited in the bank, and is secure to the State. The Baltimore Patriot understands that the Governor of Maryland will demand the return of Chaplin as a fugitive from justice. The Patriot says:

"We assume of course that he will be given up by the Governor of any State, wherever he may be found. We assume this because we would not willingly believe that any Governor would be found faithless to his oath of office by refusing to give him up. The associates of Chaplin, however, seem to think otherwise. We shall see whether they are right in the estimate they place on the Governor of the State where he is."

CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that the Cuban authorities have not given any official warrant for the circulation of American gold, and he is of opinion that they will set the example of receiving it in private business, and that it will gradually, and perhaps speedily obtain a footing that will greatly relieve the agricultural interests, now suffering from a lower rate of exchange than has been known there since 1836, the year of extraordinary high prices for sugars.

POOR, YET MAKING MANY RICH.—Dr. Judson received between four and five thousand dollars as a present for his services as interpreter during the English and Burman war, the whole of which he placed at the disposal of the Baptist Board for missionary purposes. He also received nearly fourteen hundred dollars for the memoir of his second wife, which with self-sacrificing devotion, he also laid upon the altar, and died a poor man.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Arrangements have been made by Mr. H. H. Webb with the British Consul at Havana, by which all letters from this country to any part of the West India Islands will be forwarded by the British Steamers. Hon. J. M. Morris, the newly appointed Postmaster-General of Canada, is on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a postal arrangement with the Postmaster-General of the United States.

HENRY CLAY AT HAVANA.—News from Havana to the 13th, by the Prometheus, states that Hon. Henry Clay landed on the 17th from the Georgia, and took lodgings at Madam Almy's where he met his old friend, Dr. Mercer. Soon after landing he received invitations from the Captain General, Com. a. to visit the place, and from the Com. Puntieri to attend a grand souree musicale given to the Americans visiting Havana. He was in good health and expected to leave for New-Orleans on the 2d of April.

James Grouce, the man who killed the fruit girl, Mary Welsh, at Philadelphia on the 23d of October last, died at Moyamensing Prison on Sunday night, from the effects of a wound he inflicted upon his throat, in an attempt to destroy himself soon after his committal.

Tom Hyer, the prize fighter, is out with a challenge to fight any man in the world for \$10,000; and offers to give any man from England \$3,000 to meet him here.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens was held at the City Hall, Worcester, Hon. Isaac Davis presiding, to oppose any geographical division of Worcester County. After considering the report, &c., the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next.

DEATH OF AN EX-JUDGE.—The Hon. Samuel Green, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, (until his age ruled him constitutionally off the bench) and for the last twelve or fifteen years a clerk in the Treasury Department, died in Washington on Saturday.

During the years 1840 and 1850, three hundred and twenty-three houses have been demolished in Paris for the sake of improvements. The average price paid by the city to the owners are four hundred and fifteen francs for one metre. The total amount of the out-lay was 23,999,000.

CONSPIRACY IN HAVTI.—A letter from Port au Prince, dated March 5th, gives a vague statement of the discovery of a plot to overthrow Souleouque, and to substitute a Republic. The story we believe is old.

The schooner Eliza, while at anchor in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, was blown up. Ten persons were killed, and about twenty wounded. She had 240 passengers, most of whom happened to be on shore at the time.

A manufactory of machine cards is to be established at Holyoke, and there is some talk of a carpet factory.

Burglary in Springfield.

Last Thursday night thirteen buildings, houses and stores were broken into; and from some of the valuable property was stolen. The man or men it is not known whether or not more than one individual was concerned, went down State street, thence into Maple, and thence into Main street, trying many doors which would not yield to the force applied. Most of the entrances were affected by the aid of pliers or forceps applied to the key in the lock. From Mr. Merriam's a large quantity of silver spoons and an overcoat were taken, and from Mr. Conley, the money from the pantaloons that hung by his bed.

In the morning officers were sent in every direction in search of traces of the offender. Mr. Braman, who went to West Springfield, saw a man get into the cars there, having on his arm an overcoat whose plaid sleeve linings answered the descriptions given by Mr. Merriam of the thieving man. Mr. Braman stepped up to the stranger, put his hand into the coat pocket, and finding it full of spoons, arrested the rogue, and took him to Springfield, where he was committed on two charges, for want of bail in \$1000, on each.

Mr. Merriam gave Mr. Constable Braman a check for \$100, as a token of his satisfaction with that officer's conduct in the matter.

A TOWER FALLER.—Few persons who have travelled over the Boston and Worcester railroad of late years, have failed to see and bear in remembrance, a tall and unimpeachably white tower, erected in the centre of a small island at the west end of Long Pond, Worcester. This Pond has long been celebrated for being full as pleasant to look upon as the famous Loch Lomond in Scotland. The tower was built, if we mistake not, by the Hon. Isaac Davis as an observatory and a cool pleasure spot during the summer solstice. Those who have in times past enjoyed its refreshing coolness and the hospitality of its owner, will be grieved to learn that in the heavy gale of last Monday week, the tower was blown down and its long length now lies prostrate on the island.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A few days since the suspension bridge, over the Niagara, from Lewiston to Queenstown, was tested in the presence of a large number of persons. Thirteen wagons, laden with sand and stone, passed from each side, meeting in the centre; and at the same time one hundred persons on horseback and on foot passed over. The result was satisfactory.

THE POTATO ROT.—The following is the resolve passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved by the Governor, offering a reward for the discovery of a remedy for the potato rot:

Resolved, That a reward of Ten Thousand dollars be offered to any person within this Commonwealth, who shall satisfy the Governor and Council, that by a test of at least five successive years, he has discovered a sure and practical remedy for the potato rot; and that a warrant be drawn therefor accordingly.

Approved, March 22d, 1851.

THE PENALTY OF KIDNAPPING.—On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Parsons, George F. Alberti and James Frisby were sentenced for kidnapping a free-born colored boy. Alberti was ordered to pay a fine of \$1000 for the benefit of the county and the prosecutor and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of ten years. Price was sentenced to pay a fine of 7000 dollars and undergo an imprisonment for 10 years.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—The Pittsburg Gazette states that within a few miles of that city, a young lady, whose family is of the utmost respectability, was chastising her little brother or sister, when her mother interfered for its protection, upon which the young girl struck her with a poker. The blow, or stab, rather, took effect in her abdomen, causing death within a short time.

All the world, except England, expend annually about thirty-six millions of dollars for divine service and religious instruction.—England, Wales and Ireland thirty-six and a quarter millions annually, while they have one-third of the hearers.

A reward of \$1000 is offered in the Cherokee Advocate, by the Indian Commissioners, for the recovery of the daughter of Mrs. White, supposed to be held in captivity by the Apaches.

The recent freshets in the Susquehanna exposed the graves of several Indians who were buried years ago on its banks near Fort Augusta. The favorite burying place of the Aborigines was upon the grassy bank of a stream.

The Boston Post says it is estimated that more than a million of dollars in sales have been lost to Boston this season on account of the impression among Southern merchants that Boston would not sustain the compromise measures.

AN AGED WITNESS.—One of the witnesses before the C. C. P. at Greenfield, last week, is supposed to be one hundred and fifteen years of age. She is a colored woman, named Katy Dickinson. Her hearing is good, and she walks as a woman 60 or 70 years of age.

The Westfield people have subscribed \$75,000 toward the new Bank there, and there is little or no doubt that all the required amount will soon be taken.

Rio Janeiro dates to February 11th report an explosion of powder on board the French ship *Elisa*, from Havre for San Francisco, by which 10 persons were killed and 20 severely injured.

The difficulty between Messrs. Clingman and Stanley has been amicably arranged.

LOCALS.—The money market is good; plenty of cash on hand, little in circulation. Credit low, especially in cases where Real Estate is mortgaged and money is not plenty. Honestly, a scarce commodity—the market is empty. Charity, plenty on hand but hard to be dispensed with. Temperance, an article easily claimed, but much out of use. Beauty, the market glutted—everybody has a large stock on hand. Empty pockets, plenty as dirt, and very fashionable.

Shadrach, the Boston rescued fugitive, is in Montreal, and writes therefrom to his Boston friends for "aid and comfort," as he can get no business. A band of Ethiopians playing at Montreal have given him a "benefit," he closing the performance by a public recital of escape from the kidnappers at Boston.

A ship has arrived at Cork, having sailed nearly 2000 miles without a man on board. She left St. John, New Brunswick 4th of November, and was abandoned and set on fire on the Banks of Newfoundland. She drove before the wind till the 4th of Feb. when she was discovered off Cape Clear by a pilot boat, and towed into Cork.

A CLOCK FOR SIXTY CENTS.—Mr. Chauncy Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, has actually made a time-piece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

The Legislature of North Carolina, previous to adjourning on the 29th ult., incorporated 13 plank road companies, 2 navigation, and 2 river improvement companies, 3 railroads, 4 mining and 4 manufacturing companies, 9 academies, and added \$1,000,000 to the banking capital of the State.

DEATH OF J. S. SKINNER.—John S. Skinner, Esq., editor of the "Plover," Loom and Anvil, died at Baltimore on Friday. He fell through a doorway, at the post office, into a cellar, struck his head upon a stone and fracturing his skull. He survived the accident but a few hours.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Hamlet H. Perkins, Esq., judge of the court, was drowned at the falls of St. Croix, Minnesota, recently. He undertook to cut away a piece of ice, which the workmen on the new dam declined to do on account of the hazard, and was carried down the falls. When found it was supposed he might have been strangled by the construction of his cravat. Judge Perkins was a native of Hingham, N. H., and leaves a wife and family.

SWEDISH ISLANDS.—There are reports that the commander of the French frigate *Sirois* had demanded from the king \$25,000, and upon refusal, was preventing Hawaiian vessels from sailing to and from Honolulu. The first public election ever held in the islands, took place on the 6th of January. The Polynesians of the island state that the islands continue remarkably healthy.

COMPLICATION OF CRIMES.—In Hurwinton Conn., on the night of the 17th inst., Mr. Samuel Cook attempted to murder his wife, but she escaped to a neighboring house severely wounded. He then set fire to his own house, which was burnt down, and committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. No cause other than insanity or an incurable temper is assigned for these acts.

A SHIP ON A RAILWAY.—According to arrangement, a small ship, fully rigged and manned, arrived on the cars on the 26th ult., from Cleveland, and was launched that afternoon, amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the multitude. The previous evening she sat gracefully on the waters of Lake Erie, and on the next she was anchored in the Ohio.

It has been asserted, but we do not believe it, that one reason why the London is omitted the use of wood in constructing the building for the World's Fair, is, that there would be so many Yankees there they were afraid they would scintillate it down!

Four little children were left by their mother, (the wife of Mr. Jesse S. Bitts, an employee of P. O. Department at Washington,) to attend some outdoor business, a few days since, and upon her return discovered the oldest girl, Clara, six or seven years of age, lying upon her face burnt to death!

The suit against the editor of the Springfield Republican for libel, alluded to in our paper a few days since, has been decided in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff's counsel has moved for a new trial.

Capt. Nathaniel Weston, of Salem, while walking on the track of the Essex Railroad, was knocked by a locomotive from the bridge crossing the basin of North River, and had one of his ribs broken. It was a providential escape.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO BANGOR.—We learn that a well attended and spirited railroad meeting was held in China, Me., on the 18th ult., to consider the feasibility of a railroad from Augusta to Bangor, by way of Unity. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the project.

The New York Express, proposes to divide the State, so as to make a separate State of New York City and a small portion of the adjacent country. The object is to get rid of the ignorant "rural districts."

The British ship *Ellen*, Capt. Phillips, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., from Liverpool, having on board 400 English Mormons, under the guidance of two elders.—They are on their way to St. Louis, proceeding thence to the Salt Lake City.

McFadden, the druggist, who was sentenced at Philadelphia on Saturday, to three months imprisonment, for causing the death of Miss Nell, by carelessness in administering morphine, has been pardoned by Gov. Johnson.

COLONIZATION.—The New Orleans Picayune says that another vessel will be despatched from that port with emigrants for Liberia, in two or three months, if the means can be raised.—About fifty free persons of color in Louisiana and Mississippi are ready and anxious to go.

THE MARKETS.

Provision Market—Palmer.	
(CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY)	
Flour per Barrel,	\$5.50 a \$5.50,
" Fancy "	5.50 a 6,
" Extra "	6.25 a 6.50,
Corn, per bush.	76 a 78,
Rye, "	81,
Oats, "	45,
Buckwheat, "	53,
Beans, "	1.25 a 1.50,
Potatoes, "	61 a 70,
Hvy per ton	10.00 a 11.00,
Pork, mess per bbl,	14.00,
" clear "	15.00,
Extra, " lb	8, a 12,
Pork, mess per bbl,	11.00,
" Extra "	12.50,
Hams, " lb	10, a 12,
Butter, " "	16 a 18,
Lard, " "	9, a 10,
Cheese, " "	7 a 8,
Eggs per doz.	12.

Brighton Market—Thursday, Mar. 27.—At market, 750 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 35 pairs Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 1200 Sheep and Lambs, and 30 Swine. 1st quality \$5.25, 2d \$5.75; 3d \$6.40. Working Oxen—\$75, 80, 90, 100, 110. Cows and Calves—\$12, 21, 23, 25, 30, 35. Sheep and Lambs—\$1, 75, 2 a 3. One extra lot sold at \$7 each. Swine—5 a 6; retail 6 a 7. The market was well supplied with the large number of Beef Cattle at market, and the high prices of Beef, the markets were brisk and the prices well sustained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Subscribers.—Mr. L. S. HILLS is our only authorized Traveling Agent, to receive subscriptions for the Journal, and take pay for the same. We shall publish a list of our local Agents in a few days.

Wanted Immediately.—An intelligent, faithful Boy 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Printing business. Enquire of this office. PALMER, Feb. 22, 1851. 47 tf.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and has it lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying. entf

MARRIAGES.

In Pelham, March 6, by Rev. Mr. Crosby, Francis Kingman of Amherst, to Lucy Jane, daughter of Levi B. Ball. Same time and place, Seth B. Ball of Pelham, to Mary C., daughter of Joseph Barrows.

In Springfield, 12th, Chas. J. Hamilton of Pittsfield, to Margaret, daughter of the late Gideon Gardner of St.

DEATHS.—In Belchertown, March 12, Theron Wells, aged 17, only child of Alanson and Maria E. Stacy.

In Ludlow, March 16, Esther, aged 81, wife of Chas. Converse.

At Jenckesville, 23th, Charles E., 4 years, son of Ephraim C. Jencks.

LOST!

BETWEEN Thrale and North Wilbraham on Thursday, March 27th a Wallet containing about \$200, mostly in bills—4 gold 2) franc pieces, and some change. There were also several Notes running to Noah Stinson, and papers which are of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at E. Murdock's Store, at Tarriff's, or with the subscriber.

GEORGE BISHOP. Wilbraham, March 29, 1851. 52 tf.

MUSIC.

FOR Sale a fine toned Parlor Pipe Organ, apply to MERRILL LADD. 52 tf.

Books, Stationary

AND Fancy Articles, many of the most popular Magazines, cheap Periodicals, Boston, New York and Springfield daily and weekly Newspapers, at publishers prices in fine sale.

J. BOWLES. No. 1 Nassawann Block. Palmer Depot, March 29. 52 tf.

Go it Boots!

THE Subscriber has now in store, and fresh arrivals every week, the largest, the best and the cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for retail trade, offered for sale in these dignities.

J. BOWLES. No. 1 Nassawann Block. Palmer Depot, March 29. 52 tf.

The Subscriber

HAVING been so fortunate as to purchase about 2000 lbs. of the Monson Large Red Clover seed, and a large quantity of others, which is probably all that has been brought to this market, would most respectfully inform the farmers of this vicinity that it is for sale.

M. C. MUNGER. Palmer, March, 1851. 52 tf.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF CROCKERY WARE.

Featon's Patent Flint Enamelled Ware. The subscribers have the Sole agency for the Sale of this Ware in HAMPTON COUNTY, and the towns of Northampton and South Hadley,

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

WE have on hand a very large stock of Ware, which we have just opened, and to which we invite the attention of the public. We are ready to establish agencies in all the towns in this county, and the above towns in Hampshire Co. Any one wishing to take the agency, can have the exclusive sale of the ware for a number of years guaranteed to them, and will find it very profitable.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN. No. 5 Burr's Building. Springfield, March 29th, 1851. 52 3 w.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms. GEORGE W. RANDELL. Palmer Depot, March 22d, 1851. 51 tf.

To Rent or Let!

TWO Farms situated in Brimfield, one containing 250 acres, and the other 100 acres—Also two tenements on the same Farms. CALVIN BRADWAY. Brimfield, March 8th, 1851. 49 4w.

FLOUR.

300 BBLs. Extra Superfine Flour, for sale low, by A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 tf.

West India Goods.

THE largest stock in Town, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 tf.

New Spring Goods.

THIS day opening a large and desirable stock of New Dry Goods. A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 tf.

Timber, Boards, &c.

FOR Sale low by the subscribers, 50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling &c. 2,000 W. Pine Boards. 2,000 Y. Pine. Do. 10,000 Hemlock. Do. 10,000 Luth. 50,000 White Chestnut Shingles. Bills of Timber furnished at short notice. December 14, 1850. VALENTINE & Co. 37tf

O Yes!

THE subscriber contemplating some new arrangements in business, and wishing to dispose of the entire stock of goods now in his store, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewels, Books and Stationery, a valuable assortment of Family Medicines &c.; and also a great variety of Fashionable Bonnets, Ribbons and Laces, and Fancy Goods—too numerous to mention,—previous to the first of April offers them at reduced prices; many articles for less than first cost and no charge for freight.

A. BLODGETT. Palmer Depot, March 1, 1851. 43tf

SHAWLS!

BAY State, Brocade and Cashmere Shawls for sale at a large discount from cost, by A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, March 1st, 1851. 49 4w.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valentine, (dately occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of Family Groceries.

Among them may be found, Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses. Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap. Stows' Chemical Erase Do. Sperry and Taylor Candles. Gunpowder, Hesson Skins, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong, Oolong and Ningyong Tea's. Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee. Winter Strained, Sterm and Refined Oil. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Saleratus, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for Cash, Grain, &c.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale. J. A. HALL. Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851. 41tf.

Peas!! Peas!!!

MARROWFAT and Field Peas, a full assortment at E. VALENTINE & Co. March, 15th, 1851. 50 tf.

Administrator's Sale.

BY license from the Probate Court, Feb. 4th, 1851, will be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 21th day of April, at 2 o'clock P. M., so much of the Real Estate of Luke B. Clarke, late of Brimfield, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of his debts and expenses of Administration.

GILMAN NOYES. Brimfield, March 13, 1851. 53 3w.

Plows! Plows!!

THE subscribers have just received on consignment, from the Milford Plow Works, a large and well selected assortment of Plows of all kinds, which will be sold at manufacturers prices. E. VALENTINE & Co. March, 14th 1851. 50 tf.

WANTED.

TWO Hundred empty Flour Barrels A. P. CHAPMAN. March, 15th, 1851. 51tf

Pork, Lard and Hams,

FOR sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 53 tf

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top seed, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. March, 15th, 1851. 50 tf

Grass Seeds.

1000 LBS. Northern Clover. 100 bush. Red Top. 100 " Timothy. Grown the past season, and for sale low by E. VALENTINE & Co. March, 15th 1851. 50 tf.

Guardian's Sale.

BY leave of the Hon. Oliver B. Morris, Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, I shall sell at Public auction, on the premises, in Chicopee, near Ashley's Ferry, on Wednesday the ninth day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided third part of the homestead of the late Maria McKinstry, widow, deceased, the same containing about 5 acres of land, with house and barn thereon, and being the homestead occupied by Orrin McKinstry, late of Chicopee, at the time of his decease. Said undivided third part belonging to the minor children of Benjamin A. Burley and Hannah S. Burley, under the will of said Maria McKinstry deceased.

BENJAMIN A. BURLEY, Guardian. P. S. The whole of the above described premises will be for sale at the above time and place. Chicopee, March 10th, 1851. 3w.

Fresh Lime.

ONE Hundred Barrels Pittsfield Lime just received and for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. March, 15th 1851. 50 tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make payment before the first of April next, or their accounts will be left in other hands for collection after that time. D. OUS F. SHOALS. Palmer, March, 15th, 1851. 50 3w.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS, I can sell, either ready made, or make to measure, as good a fine French calf sew'd, or heavy double water proof sew'd Boot, as was ever sold in this village for \$6. Please call and look at the article. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 35tf

MISSIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Gaiters and Rubbers, of every variety of style, and price, all the way from 17 cts. to \$1. Also Misses' high boots, nice price. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 37tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the 5th day of February, 1851.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Austin Fuller and others, heretofore presented, representing that the County Commissioners located the highway in Monson viz: One on the petition of Sullivan U. Staunton and others, reference may be had to the County Commissioners' Book of Records, page 27, Book 4, one on the petition of Hiram Converse and others, reference to the said Book of Records, page 37, Book 4, and one on the petition of Adams Staunton and others, by reference to said Records, page 244, Book 4, that said highways cannot be constructed without great expense to the town or County, and requesting the Commissioners to discontinue said located highways, or make such alterations in the location or mode of construction of the same, as the public good may require, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance of the new Highway located on the petition of Sullivan U. Staunton and others be granted, leaving the former order of the Board relative to specific repairs on the old highway, from Wilbraham to Monson, in full force. That so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to alterations in the highway located on the petition of Hiram Converse and others be granted; and that so much of the prayer of said petition as relates to the discontinuance or alteration of the highway located on the petition of Adams Staunton and others should not be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel N. Ward, in Monson, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said alterations & discontinuing said highway laid on the petition of Sullivan Staunton and others, by publishing an abstract of said petition and the order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said second day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Monson, a copy of said petition and this order thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Monson fourteen days at least before the said second day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to decide said alterations and order said discontinuance, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and by reason of the discontinuance of said road.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk. An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST.—RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

Only 25 Cents.

FOR a bottle of Dr. Lingley's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Mandarin Root, Frick's Bark, and Rheumal.

Root and Herb Bitters.

The greatest medicine for the least money, in the world. For Coughs and Colds, Jaundice, Bilious Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, a bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver Complaint, which almost everybody is troubled with—this medicine can be best. One bottle will cure them a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does hurt, but always good.

Sold by B. K. Bliss and the medicine dealers in the state, also in PALMER by Dr. Holbrook and D. A. Calkins.

Feb 22d 47 3m.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience requires the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the high way leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simon Coy in said Brimfield, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to Warren, leading from Charles Brown's house and the Ben Miller hill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said alterations, and directing specific repairs by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield, a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said 23d day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said highway and alterations, and direct said specific repairs, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and of said alterations and specific repairs.

RICH. BLISS Clerk. An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST.—RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

THE Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, and in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goes it with a perfect vengeance. Gentlemen please call in and see. Yours respectfully T. C. DENECKE. 42tf

Monson, Jan. 19 1851

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm, situated about half a mile from the Depot village, and consisting of about 8 acres of good land, well watered, with two dwelling houses and other buildings thereon. For further particulars enquire of Asahel Brackett, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pelham. LEVI B. HALL. Palmer, 22, 1851. 47 3 w.

Who can Sell

ADIES calf Boots, for \$1, or who can sell good kid walking shoes for \$1? Ans. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 35tf

Wood and Lumber.

100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Lumber. Terms Cash! All orders promptly attended to. A. N. MEIERICK. Brimfield, Nov. 30th, 1850. 1f 35

Corn Shellers.

THE YANKEE CORN SHELLER, a new article. Shells corn extremely rapid, and does it well. Every Farmer who has any amount of corn to shell would not be without one after a trial, for twice the cost. For sale at Manufacturers' prices

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851.

NO. 1.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

VOL. 2.

AN IDEA.

Suppose the great Creator were to make a new world somewhere in the regions of infinite space, and to fit it out in most respects like our own. It is to be the place and abode of such minerals, vegetables, and animals as our own. Instead, however, of populating it gradually, he fills it at once with inhabitants; and instead of having the arts and sciences in their infancy, he creates everything in full maturity. In a word, he makes a world which shall be exactly a copy of our own, with the single exception that the 800,000,000 of free agents in it shall be supposed to be wholly ignorant in regard to the nature of food assigned them. But the new world is created, we will suppose, at sunrise in October. The human inhabitants thereof have stomachs, and soon, that is, by mid-day or before night, feel the pangs of hunger. Now what will they eat?

my old rifle, and can be found at the crossing—you know where. All you have got to do in the morning, is to make a bee line for the spot, and when you see old Simon, blaze away!"

The two parted in apparent friendship, and the old man retired to rest. At dawn, he arose, and made preparation for the conflict, which he knew must be deadly. Balls were made—flints picked—powder examined, etc., and without communicating to his family his intention, he sauntered forth, and was soon at the appointed place. He found the Indian had anticipated his arrival, and was leaning upon his rifle, at a short distance from the place he had designated, in a thoughtful mood. Signs were exchanged, and then commenced a terrible "bush fight."

The Indian fired and missed, and then took shelter behind a large hickory. Kenton was cool and collected, and trying again the flint of "Black Det," told his antagonist to stand forth. The Indian had reloaded, and both chose a position and fired, without effect. Quick as thought the pieces were reloaded and the "artful dodging" that followed can be better imagined than described. From tree to tree the assailants glided, and every means ingenuity could invent was resorted to by them to gain an advantage.

This lasted some moments, when the Indian, finding he could not outwit his white antagonist, in the woods, came forward, and proposed that both should go to a clearing at hand, with uncharged rifles, and, at a signal agreed upon, load and fire. Kenton readily accepted the offer, and repaired to the clearing. The remainder is soon told. As soon as the signal was given, both began loading with the utmost haste, being distant from each other but a few yards. The Indian's movements were hurried but certain—Kenton was more methodical, but no less effective, and the ramrods were drawn out at the same time. Kenton, however, made a fatal mistake. Instead of throwing his rod on the ground, as his antagonist did, he attempted to put it in his place, and while doing so, received a ball that sent his spirit to a better world.

Years have rolled away since the occurrence we have mentioned, but there are many yet in the land of the living who remember the sad fate of the old warrior. Near the translucent Licking may be found the grave of as noble a spirit as ever filled a tenement of clay.

ANECDOTE OF RICHARD III.—In the town of Leicester, the house is still shown where Richard III passed the night before the battle of Bosworth, and there is a story of him still preserved in the corporation records, which illustrates the caution and darkness of that Prince's character. It was his custom to carry among the baggage of his camp, a cumbersome wooden bed, which he pretended was the only bed he could sleep in. Here he contrived a receptacle for his treasure, which lay concealed under a weight of timber. After the fatal day on which Richard fell, the Earl of Richmond entered Leicester with his victorious troops. The friends of Richard were pillaged, but the bed was neglected by every plunderer as useless lumber. The owner of the house afterwards discovered the hoard, and became rich without any cause. He bought lands, and at length arrived at the dignity of being Mayor of Leicester. Many years after, his widow, who had been left in great affluence, was murdered for her wealth by her servant maid, who had been privy to the affair, and at the trial of the woman and her accomplices, the whole transaction came to light.

CLOUDS FROM MY CIGAR.—A woman's birthplace is the spot where she has most loved. Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower. Nimon de Enclous defines him who receives, without impoverishing her who gives. "Very true but misses should be careful to choose none but deserving objects on whom to bestow their charities. Time is an old novelist who takes pleasure in printing his tales on our countenance." He writes the first chapters with a swan's down, and graves the last with a steel pen. Constancy often contains as much obstinacy as real affection. When you say farewell to a mistress take care not to shake hands with her. In such cases, women have always some bird-line on the tip of their fingers.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY had been celebrated with much spirit throughout Texas.

The world being mature, everything in it is, of course, mature. Around, on every hand, are corn fields with their rich treasures; above, that is, in the boughs of the orchards, hang the rich russets, pippins, and the various other excellent kind of apples, with which our own country and other temperate climates abound. In tropical regions, of course, almost every vegetable production is flourishing at the season, as well as the corn and the apple. Or, he has but to look on the surface of the earth on which he stands, and there are the potato, the turnip, the beet, and many other esculent roots; to say nothing of the squash, the pumpkin, the melon, the chestnut, the walnut, the beechnut, the butternut, the hazel nut, etc. most of which are nourishing, and more or less wholesome, are in full view. Round him, too, are the animals. I am willing to admit even the domestic animal—the horse, the ox, the sheep, the dog, the cat, the rabbit, the turkey, the goose, the hen, yes, and even the pig. And now, I ask again, what will he eat? He is destitute of experience, and he has no example. But he has a stomach, and is hungry, he has hands and he has teeth: the world is all before him, and he is the lord of it, at least so far as to use such food in it as he pleases.

Does any one believe that, in these circumstances, man would prey upon the animals around him? Does any one believe—can he for one moment believe—he would forthwith imbue his hands in blood, whether that of his own species or of some other? Would he pass by the mellow apple hanging in richest profusion every where, inviting him as it were by its beauties? Would he pass by the fields, with their rich ears? Would he despise the rich products of fields, and forests, and garden, and hasten to seize the axe or knife, and ere the blood had ceased to flow, or the muscles to quiver, give orders to his fair but affrighted companion within, to prepare the fire, and make ready the grid-iron or the spider? Or, without the knowledge even of the process of cooking to be completed, would eat raw the precious morsel? Does any one believe this? Can any one repeat the question—can any one for one moment believe this?

On the contrary, would not every living human being revolt, at first, from the idea, let it be suggested as it might, of plunging his hands in blood? Can there be a doubt that he would direct his attention at first—yes, and for a long time afterwards—to the vegetable world for his food? Would it not take months and years to reconcile his feelings, his moral nature—to the thought of flesh-mangling, or flesh-eating? At least would not this be the result, if he were a disciple of Christianity? Although professing Christians, as the world is now constituted, do not hesitate to commit such depredations, would they do so in the circumstances we have supposed?

THE QUARTERS OF LIFE.

The seven ages of man have been proverbial;—but in respect to the condition of the minds, there are granted to us but four periods of life.

The first fifteen years are childhood.—We know nothing—*We hope*. The next fifteen years are passion and romance—*We dream*. During the thirty-five years of life, from thirty to forty-five we are what nature intended us to be. Character has formed; we pursue a course of life—we reason we meditate. This is the period in which we may be said to live.—The fourth period is that of commencing decay. We may grow wiser; but it is a wisdom that speaks in a shake of the head. Pain and penitence begin—*We sorrow*. Nevertheless if the third period has been passed in providing against a fourth, nature is changed; our declining years are lighted with happiness and love, and as they approach their destined end, instead of the gloom naturally accompanying decay, they are tinged with a ray from before them, the shadows are cast behind us on our path, feelings spring up, unfelt, even in the magic periods first traversed by us—*We rejoice*.

THE CROWNED SKELETON.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, derives its name from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave instructions that when he died he should be buried in a royal position; not prostrate as slumbering dust, but seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch.—He had the mausoleum erected after the chapel which had been reared over the sepulcher of our Saviour at Jerusalem.

In a tomb within this chapel he was put upon a throne. The Gospels, which I suppose he had often read whilst he was living, he would appear determined to study thoroughly after he was dead. He directed they should be laid upon his knees before him; by his side was his sword—his celebrated sword;—upon his head was an imperial crown, and a royal mantle covered his lifeless shoulders.

Thus was his body placed, and thus did his body remain for about one hundred and eighty years.

One of his successors resolved he would see how Charlemagne looked, and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly a thousand years after Christ, the tomb was opened by the Emperor Otho. The skeleton form of the body was found there, dissolved, and dismembered; the various ornaments that I speak of were all there too; but the frame had sunk into fragments, the bones had fallen disjointed and asunder; and there remained nothing but the ghastly skull wearing its crown still!—and nothing to signify royalty but this paganizing of Death in its most hideous form.

The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness, and their being successors of Charlemagne.

DEATH IS SILENT.

In the city, while men are brawling in the crowded streets, death is entering the secret chambers, and friends sit pallid by the couches of the breathless, or love is drinking in the sigh which bears the soul to heaven. Death is silent; he is silent as the shadow of the dial, and the music of their words become sad echoes in the distance of our memory.

Living hatred thunders in the strife of war, but when the contest is over, Death, grim and speechless, is monarch of the field. Death is silent.

Tempests shriek madly upon the ocean, and many are they who sink with this re- quiem into their fathomless grave; but from the depths of that sublime sepulcher, no sound comes back to tell of those who perished. Death is silent; yet not so entirely; silent to the ear, but not to the heart; our brethren are still bound to us, and though dead they have not ceased to be. There is much to be felt and learned where they rest.

Humility has instruction from the proud man's monument, and contented lesson from the vanity that overlies his clay.

There is pathos in the solitude where the stranger sleeps; there is mute eloquence on his unlettered grave; there is beauty in the poor man's epitaph, inscribed honestly by affection; there is sublimity in the rude sculpture of the peasant's tomb, when it is the effort to symbolize an immortal faith. And it is such faith which takes terror from the power of death, and despair from the silence of the grave.

There is that in us which is not all clay. That which belongs to earth must go to the earth; but when earth claims and gets back its atoms, God gathers up and calls home his spirits.—*Rev. Henry Giles.*

TIME OF THE MORNING SONG OF BIRDS.—Probably one of the most curious examples of the apparently trifling pursuits of scientific men has been exhibited by one of the most esteemed members of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, M. Dureau de la Malle. He was anxious to ascertain at what hour different birds began their morning song; he therefore, from the 1st of May to the 6th of July, made observations, which he regularly published. It appears that for thirty years this vigilant naturalist went to bed at 7 o'clock in the evening, and rose at midnight, during Spring and Summer, and that this eccentric habit was for scientific purposes. It seems that the concert is opened about 1 o'clock, by the Chaffinch, and that the sparrow is the latest bird, not leaving her nest until 5 o'clock. In the intermediate hours, at marked intervals, which Mr. Malle has carefully noted down, other birds commence their natural melody. He has shown, on more than one occasion, that the different birds have mistaken artificial light for the dawning of day, and that a solar lamp has awakened the little chorists.

LIVE FOR THE FUTURE.—List! it comes on every breeze—in the stillness of the night—in the dawn of day—at the hush of even—wherever we stand, the voice of wisdom speaketh, be wise and live for the future.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A CHAPTER OF FACTS, NATURAL CURIOSITIES &c.

COMPILED FOR THE JOURNAL.

POLYPTERIA OR POLYPS.—These little creatures build up their habitations from the bottom of the ocean, which form the coral islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, &c. They build, apparently, upon the tops of sub-marine ridges, and sometimes on the margins of ancient volcanic craters, beneath the ocean. They continue their labors until the ridge gets to the surface of the sea at low water; after which the sea washes upon it fragments of coral, drift wood, &c., and a soil gradually accumulates, which is in turn occupied by animals, with man at their head. The reefs are sometimes arranged in a circular manner, with a lagoon in the centre, where, in water a few fathoms deep, grow an abundance of delicate species of corals and other marine animals, whose beautiful forms and colors rival the richest flower garden. Volcanic agency often lifts the reef far above the waters, and sometimes covers a reef with lava, which in its turn is covered with another formation of coral.

FALLING METEORS.—On November 12, 1833, a most remarkable shower of meteors was observed throughout the United States. An eye witness remarks: "Their coruscations were bright, gleamy and incessant, and they fell thick as the flakes in the early snows of December. Compared with the splendor of this celestial exhibition, the most brilliant rockets and fireworks of art bore less relation than the twinkling of the most tiny star to the broad glare of the sun. The whole heavens seemed in motion, and never before or since, has it fallen to our lot to observe a phenomenon so magnificent and sublime."

A gentleman in South Carolina thus describes the effect of this phenomenon upon his negroes: "I was suddenly awakened by the most distressing cries that ever fell on my ears. Shrieks of horror and cries for mercy I could hear from most of the negroes on three plantations, amounting in all to about six or eight hundred. While earnestly listening for the cause, I heard a faint voice near the door calling my name. I arose, and taking my sword, and stood at the door. At this moment I heard the same voice still beseeching me to rise, and saying, 'Oh, my God! the world is on fire!' I then opened the door, and it is difficult to say which excited me most, the awfulness of the scene, or the distressed cries of the negroes. Upward of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground; some speechless, and some uttering the bitterest cries, but most with their hands raised, imploring God to save the world and them. The scene was truly awful; for never did rain fall much thicker than the meteors fell towards the earth; east, west, north, and south, it was the same!"

ESSEY OF THE ELEPHANT.—These lords of the forest, though, from their size and strength, formidable to all its other inhabitants, themselves live in continual apprehension of a small reptile, against which all their defenses tend. This diminutive creature gets into the trunk of the elephant, and pursues its course till it finally fixes in his head, and, by keeping him in continual agony, at length tortures the stupendous animal to death. So dreadfully afraid are the elephants of this dangerous enemy, that they use a variety of precautions to prevent his attacks; and never lay their trunks to the ground, except when to gather or separate their food.

THE SEA-DEVIL.—Among the fish found on the gold coast are the sea-devil and the horned fish; the former is about twenty-five feet long, and proportionally thick; but it is most remarkable for the angles which project from its body, and are of a hard horny substance. The head, which is large, is joined immediately to the body, without the smallest appearance of a neck, and is furnished with flat teeth. Nature has bestowed on this animal four eyes, two of which are near the gills, and are large and round, but the two others on the forehead are of a smaller size. On each side the gullet are three horns, of an equal length and thickness; that on the right side, which stands between the other two, is about three feet in length, and an inch and a half in circumference, at its insertion, gradually terminating in a sharp point; but, as it is yielding and flexible, it affords the animal only a feeble protection. The tail, which is long and tapering, like a whip, is armed with a sharp point, which he frequently darts backward, and his back is covered with hard excrescences, two inches high. The flesh is tough and ill tasted, though much sought after by the negroes.

A wheel, made to revolve with such velocity as to render its spokes invisible, is seen when illuminated by a flash of lightning, for a moment with every spoke distinct, as if at rest. The reason of this is, the flash

has come and gone before the wheel had time to make a perceptible advance.

CAUSE OF VOLCANOES.—We know that when certain metals are brought together, powerful electric action is developed, and a light is produced, superior even to the splendor of the sun. Now if a small arrangement produces such results, what may we not expect from the combination of those immense beds of metals to be found in the earth? Here we may have the key to all the grand phenomena of volcanic action.—An illustration on a small scale may be seen in an instrument called the thermo-electrical battery, made of zinc, bismuth, and antimony, packed in a box and varnished. In this, heat is evolved below, while the top is cold; and here we have the very cause of the volcano, when, in the interior a fiery ocean is heaving its surges, while its peak is capped with everlasting snow.

OLD TIMES.

The Romans of the Empire delighted in the shows of animals. In the days of the Republic Pompey was drawn in triumph by elephants, and Anthony by lions. Aurelia was drawn by deer; Firmus, by ostriches; Heliogabalus was sometimes drawn by four lions, then by four tigers; now by four mastiffs, not unfrequently by four naked women! At one time he collected a thousand rats, at another time a thousand weasels and at another ten thousand mice, all of which he exhibited to the Roman people. And for the purpose of estimating the magnitude of the city he caused to be collected such a number of spiders as were never collected together before. He weighed upwards of ten thousand pounds! He would also give most curious presents to those he called his friends. Ten bears to one; ten crickets to another; to some ten camels; to others flies; to ten ostriches; and ten pelicans eggs. To some, dead dogs; to others, dead bulls; and to some vessels full of worms, and frogs, of toads, or serpents or of scorpions; and frequently at his feasts he would introduce bears and pards, lions and panthers deprived of their teeth and claws.

THE TWO SPRINGS.

Two springs which issued from the same mountain began their course together: one of them took her way in a silent and gentle flowing stream, while the other rushed along with a noisy and rapid current. "Sister," said the latter, "at the rate you move, you will probably be dried up before you advance much farther; whereas, for myself, I shall probably become navigable within two or three hundred furlongs, and after distributing commerce and wealth wherever I flow, I shall majestically proceed to the ocean. So farewell, and patiently submit yourself to your fate. Her quiet sister made no reply; but, calmly descending to the meadows below, and patiently proceeding on her way, she increased her stream by numberless rills, which she collected in her progress, till, at length, she was enabled to rise into a considerable river; whilst the proud stream, who had the vanity to depend solely upon her own sufficiency, continued a shallow brook: and was glad, at last, to be helped forward, by throwing herself into the arms of her despised sister.

TO YOUNG FARMERS.

One of the most important parts of a young agriculturist's professional education, is the characteristics, marks, qualities, and capabilities of all descriptions of live stock necessary for agriculture. Some knowledge of sketching or drawing the live animals would be highly conducive to the pupil ascertaining a proper idea of shape and proportion: and should there be an intelligent butcher in the neighborhood, I would recommend him to see as much of his business as he can consistently with his occupations, to weigh the live animal, from its handling, size, and appearance in his mind; attending the slaughtering of such animal, examining its weight when dead, and comparing this with his own opinion of it when alive, would all lead him to form more correct and solid opinions in his future transactions with fat stock.—*Lecture on Agricultural Education.*

A GREAT MAN.—The highest, noblest conception we have of a great man is one who understands the power of his own soul, and is continually exerting that power for the promotion of good; is one who cherishes a deep and solemn sense of the sacredness of duty, be the consequences ever so injurious to his interests—is one who in matters of religion lends naught but a deaf ear to the loud voice of sects, naught but a blind eye to all party creeds, but scans the work of nature, the revelations in scriptures, the yearnings of the soul; is one who is ever ready to execute inflexible justice how much soever it may affect his interests; is one who rebukes all evil, however high the transgressor stands; is one whose sympathies always espouse the oppressed, the down-trodden and injured.

THE HEART makes the gentleman. We have seen men steeped to the eyelids in dirt poverty—battling manfully, hour by hour and day after day, with adverse fate, for the mere permission to live; and we have felt that they deserved our profoundest homage.

The Showegun Miscellany (Maine) sincerely believes that Dr. V. P. Coolidge, the murderer of Mathews, did not die in prison, but was assisted to escape by the officers.

ALL EXPLAINED AT LAST.—Mr. A. J. Davis, in his work entitled "The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse," thus lays open the mystery which has heretofore enveloped some of the "spirits" in Rochester and elsewhere:

"I now proceed to explain how spirits can move a table or other inorganic substance: A spirit without possessing any of the grossness of the earthly form, is yet organized in its principles and functions precisely as we are in this life; and when it, a spirit, desires to move a table, (by way of manifesting its nearness) it concentrates its own magnetic and powerful elements so as to take hold, as it were, of the magnetism of the atmosphere. In like manner, this atmospheric magnetism takes hold of the electricity of the air, and the latter is then concentrated upon the article which it is the spirits design to move. Atmospheric magnetism and electricity are, therefore, the nerves and muscles which spirits employ when manifesting their presence to the material senses of believing as well as skeptical individuals. Hence, when 'rappings' are heard, and when it is certain that no mischievous or designing person is producing them by way of initiation, then it is perfectly reasonable to conclude, as has been hitherto explained, that a friendly spirit from the spirit land is producing electrical, rolling, conceptions, upon some material substance, through the intermediate agencies of terrestrial magnetism and electricity. The *modus operandi* of these phenomena, I design not now to detail; because, at present, it is deemed sufficient for mankind to know that it is both naturally and philosophically possible for spirits to approach and influence heavy and gross bodies of matter."

After such a lucid exposition, no one can possibly be at a loss to account for these manifestations—provided they understand it.

A PROPHETIC COW.—A milch cow belonging to Col. Philip Ruhl, of Buffalo township Union county, has become marvelously gifted with the powers of speech, and has according to common report, lately made several confidential communications, in very fair English, to some of her particular friends. One of these is to the effect that the world will come to an end on the 16th day of June next. Probably she is destined to the hands of the butcher about that time.—At all events this oracular cow has created a sensation up in Union county, quite as great as did the Rochester Fishes and Foxes in New York. She is visited by numerous curious spectators, and her mode of uttering prophecies is called *vaccination*—not vaccination. A scientific and clairvoyant committee, consisting of Andrew Jackson Davis, Horace Greely and others, are going on for the purpose of consulting and investigating this new oracle.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S EXPENSES.—A Paris letter writer says that each of Louis Napoleon's dinner parties, and he gives several a week, costs him 1,200 francs; his Monday evening reception 1,500, and his Thursday's ball from 7 to 8,000. He has fifty horses, and a whole regiment of cooks, valets, ostlers, &c.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a letter under date of the 20th February, says:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing his budget, expresses his sorrow at the state of Europe being such that he cannot recommend reducing either the army or the navy, and thereby diminishing the annual estimates. Messrs. Cobden, Hume, and others of the ultra retrenchment school, are loud in their denunciations of this view of the case. We hope that they are right, so far as the probability of war is concerned."

CURE FOR THE POTATO ROT.—John T. Snyder, of Franklin, Bergen county, N. J., made application on the 21st ult. to the Secretary of State, for the premium offered by the Legislature for a reward for the discovery of a remedy for Potato Rot. His remedy is described as follows:

"At the period when the potato rot usually commences, scatter a handful of ashes around the vines on each hill, and it will effectually prevent the disease. The application should be made as late as possible."

The reward, it should be noticed by all applicants, is offered "to any person within this Commonwealth."

Secretary's Office, March 29, 1851.

THE NEW COIN.—The Philadelphia Ledger

of Friday morning says: "The die for the three cent piece, ordered to be coined by the last Congress, has been finished, and the coinage would be proceeded with at once at our mint, but for a defect in the law, which makes no provision for procuring the silver and copper to commence with. In consequence, the coinage will be delayed until the proper steps are taken by the authorities at Washington to remedy the deficiency. The new coin is decidedly neat and tasty, and will be in a measure convenient substitute for coppers. It is one-fourth copper and three-fourths silver, so that the baser metal affects the color but slightly."

In size it is between the gold dollar and the five cent piece, but is so much thinner than either that a blind man can easily distinguish them apart by the touch. The face of the coin has a capital C, with three numerals indicating the value of the coin embraced within it. Around the edge are the thirteen stars for the original States. On the reverse is a star having in its centre an American shield, and around the edge, 'United States of America, 1851.'"

ANOTHER "SELL."—The Philadelphia Statesman of Tuesday, practised a successful All Fools' day hoax, by announcing the arrival at South street wharf of a captured slave from the coast of Africa, with 47 slaves in a state of horrible suffering. Thousands of curious individuals travelled down to see the sufferers, and all that they discovered was, that they had been "taken in."

Deacon Jonah Sender, a highly esteemed and highly valued citizen of Osterville, and father of Hon. Zeno Sender, died at that place on Tuesday last week.

It is reported that Ex Governor Briggs is about to take up his residence in Lowell, as agent of the Corporation presided over by late Mr. Childs, who has received another appointment.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

PALMER, MASS.: SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

We this week commence another year's work in the shape of a second volume of the Palmer Journal. In doing this, our paper dons a new head, or rather, a hat, and appears somewhat improved in its mechanical arrangement. As to the quality and value of the editorial, news and other matter which we shall furnish, we will leave our readers to judge, assuring them that, in every respect, it will fully equal what it has been, and we are disposed to flatter ourselves that its merits will continue to increase with its age. We believe in making a *living* paper, one that moves along with the world, reflecting the bright side of everything, and drawing a veil of amelioration over the fratricide and irredeemable failings of mankind. We believe in advocating Reform in Government, general Laws and Society, so far as Reformation will contribute to national greatness, promote popular good, secure equity to all, and advance those principles and sentiments which harmonize with Christianity and Humanity, and tend to build up an exalted condition of human action and existence.

The Journal professes no Neutrality—it is Independent. We have our politics as well as others, but it is no part of our business to thrust them before the public in our paper.—A man in the editorial chair is not the same as when out of it. In the former case he acts for the public, in the latter for himself. We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of all the political movements of the day, of the merits and demerits of political men and measures, and the wiles and intrigues of factious partisans. If, in doing this, we occasionally brush the fur the wrong way, or tread on the tail of either party, it will not be done through selfish or party motives, but with a view of doing justice to our patrons and to our own conscience.

In catering to the intellectual wants of a large class of readers, we shall aim to provide such a variety that each one will find something that will be suited to his or her taste. We will talk, in a familiar manner, of matters and things pertaining to our own vicinity; of the prospects and prosperity of business and the ever-changing condition of all things among us. We will also faithfully chronicle the events of the passing world—the prosperity and decline of nations, the rise of Republicanism and the downfall of Thrones and Kingdoms—occurrences of happy import and those of dire calamity—wealth, pleasure and pursuits of happiness on one hand, and abject poverty, misery, crime, devastation by earthquakes, famine, pestilence, sword and fire, on the other hand. In fact, all the occurrences and changes of importance exhibited in the great drama of life will be carefully noted down in the pages of the Journal.

With these remarks we launch our new volume upon the meretricious ocean of public opinion, and though it may encounter storms and billows, we shall endeavor so to order the helm, that it will outlive every tempest and glide safely on through another year.

The Great Glass Palace.

We have in our office a large engraving of the Glass Palace in Hyde Park, London, for the World's Industrial Exhibition the coming summer. It would be impossible to give a complete description of this stupendous building in a brief article; it covers eighteen acres of ground, and is upwards of a third of a mile long (1851 feet)—the exact date of the year, and 450 feet broad. The entire building is formed with iron, sash and glass; even the arched roofs are formed of the same materials. The highest portion of the roof is 112 feet from the ground; it covers large trees, reaching far above their highest branches. It contains nine hundred thousand square feet of plate glass, weighing upwards of four hundred tons. The largest panes are 49 inches in length. It also contains three hundred iron columns, varying from 14 1/2 feet to 20 in length, 34 miles of guttering tube, to join every column together under the ground, two thousand two hundred and twenty-four girders, and eleven hundred and twenty-eight beams, for supporting galleries. It contains 205 miles of sash-bar, and flooring for an area of thirty-three millions of cubic feet.—Such an enormous glass building, it seems, must cost an almost incalculable sum, but such is not the case; it is shown by plain figuring to cost less per cubic foot than any ordinary Irish shanty or barn.

This gigantic edifice is now being filled with the industry of all nations, the extent and variety of which will form the greatest curiosity the human eye ever beheld. The doors will be thrown open in May for the admission of spectators, and then such a gathering, such a confusion of tongues, and such a variety of manners and costumes, will confound the beholder. To one who wishes to see people from every part of the world, their arts and their industry, the Exhibition of '51 will afford a rare opportunity—an opportunity which has never before occurred and one that may never occur again.

HONESTY HAS ITS REWARD.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Daniel Ayer of Lowell, who a year or two since gave \$6000 to his creditors after having been discharged in chancery, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Middlesex County.

The receipts of Chestnut St. Theater, Philadelphia, one night this week, are to be given to relieve the wants of Kosuth and his family, Hungarian exiles in Turkey.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Germans have a proverb, "as is the teacher, so is the school,"—and it is verified by daily and universal experience. The season is again approaching for the schools in this town to begin their summer term, and it is very desirable that good teachers—and none but good teachers if possible—be employed, in order that we may have schools of corresponding excellence.

The enlarged and general liberality of the town, in its last appropriation of money for school purposes, now enables the several districts to secure thoroughly qualified and competent teachers, and it is exceedingly important that this be done. The money cannot be judiciously expended where, as is too often the case, poorly fitted or utterly incompetent persons are hired as instructors of the young, merely because they will teach cheap.

They have a just appreciation of their own merits, in putting a low estimate upon the value of their services, and they should be treated accordingly. They will keep a *cheap school*, which is ordinarily synonymous with *worthless*. They are oftentimes wholly unfit for the duties which they propose to assume, even at a small price; and they could not do a better service to the community than by abandoning their present employment, and seeking out some other honest avocation, by which to obtain a livelihood.

A teacher cannot be too thoroughly trained for his arduous but honorable and influential work. A well educated mind knows how to adapt its instructions, in order to discipline and enrich other minds in the best possible manner. As a popular writer on education has well and truly said, "in the task of instruction, so lightly assumed, so unworthily esteemed, no amount of wisdom would be superfluous and lost; even the child's elementary teaching would be best conducted, were it possible, by Omnipotence itself. The more comprehensive the range of intellectual view, and the more minute the perception of its parts, the greater will be the simplicity of conception, the aptitude of exposition, and the directness of access to the open and expectant mind. This adaptation to the humblest want is the peculiar triumph of the highest spirit of knowledge."

Empiricism should be no characteristic of the teacher. Learned in all that his profession requires, he should, also, be well skilled to understand the motives of human action, and to guard the avenues by which corruption may reach the heart. To his ear the highest interests of society are committed.—The youth of the state are, hereafter, to constitute the state—to control its destinies—to determine its character.

It is his province to give direction to their minds, to curb their evil passions, and to unfold their noble capabilities. The tendency of his instructions and example will be, either to inspire them with reverence for virtue, or to lead them into the paths of vice. The impressions which he communicates are not to be destroyed like words written upon the sand of the sea-shore, which the first wave will efface forever. They are enduring, even beyond the narrow limits of life; they will remain during the illimitable era of a future existence.

More acquisitions, then, of a literary or scientific character, do not constitute all the qualifications which a teacher should possess. He must be moral and virtuous, as well as learned; exact in a discharge of all his duties; mild and gentle in his deportment; firm in enforcing what is right and prompt in correcting what is wrong. Education which is only intellectual, does not meet the wants either of individual or of society. The intellect may be well trained and vigorous, but if it be not under the restraints of virtue and religion, it is the more dangerous for its cultivation, because it confers the ability to practice evil with a cunning which bids defiance to law. Moral and intellectual culture should go hand in hand. The former cannot be separated from the latter, without a sacrifice of all that contributes most to public or private welfare.

As the grade of qualification is elevated, so is the respectability as well as the usefulness of the teacher increased. It is the right of society to protect itself against ignorance. There is no obligation on the part of the public to tolerate imposition, or to give sanction to pretensions in any profession or department of life. "If the charlatan, by his unskillful tampering with disease, destroy the life of one, or many of his fellow men, the evil may be borne, by a too patient community; but when ignorance usurps the rod of the school-master, and seeks to stamp its rude characteristics upon the rising generation, it is time to check its arrogance and confine its presumption within proper bounds."

We have had, heretofore, some excellent teachers in our District Schools; may the time come when all shall bear the same noble character, and be worthy of the high and responsible trust committed to them.

A TUN OF BOOKS FRANKED.—The Louisville Courier notices the arrival by the through mail of seven more large bags filled with books, &c., directed to Senator Borland, under his own frank. This makes twenty bags in all, weighing over one tun, which this Senator has franked home to his own address.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—James Anderson, his wife and two daughters, have been arrested in Botetfort county, Va., upon the charge of having murdered a family named Pettigrew, consisting of a mother and five children, in 1846. Suspicions rested upon Anderson's family at the time, and evidence has now been developed to warrant their arrest.

The Apostles turned Knockers.

In Auburn, N. Y. the rappings are doing the marvelous, and astonishing the community. A paper has been started there entitled "News from the interior, and superior care for mortals," (rather a queer name for a paper) which is entirely filled with what are purported to be messages from the spirit land. The spirits of the Apostles appear to figure extensively in this sheet, they teach that there is no "hell-fire" in another world, but that the spirits of the departed go to a sphere adapted to the situation which they preferred while on earth. On one occasion, when the spirit of one of the Apostles was communicating, questions were answered verbally instead of by raps. Milton, Watts and other deceased poets contribute poetry to this paper, some of which appears about equal to their effusions while they were among mortals. A new religious sect will probably grow out of these mysterious knockings, which will gain, as every new humbug does, a host of followers.

Our Terms.

The terms of our paper have hitherto been \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 in three months, or \$2.00 at the close of the year. From this time the terms of the Journal will be \$1.50 per year, or \$1.25 if paid in advance, or within the first three months, which we consider about as good as advance payment. These terms are a decided improvement over the old ones; the extreme terms last year were \$2; this year but \$1.50; we expect, however, that most of our subscribers will pay at the commencement of the year and obtain the paper for \$1.25. This latter sum is worth more to us at the beginning of the year than \$1.50 will be twelve months hence; and it is much easier for subscribers to pay at the commencement of the volume than at the end of it.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Homestead Exemption Bill passed the State Senate as presented by Frederick Robinson, with but two dissenting voices. An amendment of Mr. Cazenau to exempt \$1,000 worth of property was not carried in the Senate, but it may eventually pass the House, where the bill has yet to be acted upon. Michigan, we believe, exempts \$2,000 worth of property, and several of the States \$1,000. The Bill provides, that in addition to the property now exempt, by law, from attachment and sale on execution, for debt the real estate of any person residing within this Commonwealth, and any interest he may have therein, or the dwelling house of any such person though standing on land not his own, shall be exempted from attachment and levy, or sale on execution, to the value of five hundred dollars.

SEVERAL CRUISE.—Mr. William Eddy, of Springfield, has built a large and splendid Engine, which surpasses anything of the kind ever made in New England. It came from Springfield to Palmer last Saturday, in about 15 minutes. It is now running with a freight train daily, but as soon as it gets to working easy it will be put upon the express train between Springfield and Worcester. It will perform the trip in one hour. It bears the name of Addison Gilmore, the late President of the Western Road. The following is a description of the Machine:

The weight of the whole is 26 tons. The boiler is 12 feet long, 50 inches in diameter, and has 196 tubes. The cylinder is 15 3/8 inches in diameter, and has a 26 inch stroke. There is one pair of driving wheels 6 feet 9 inches in diameter. The cab, of black walnut and plate glass, is quite elegant in its form and finish, and uncommonly commodious for the engineer. The hand-rail answers a double purpose, for, being hollow, it serves to convey oil to all parts of the machinery which require it. The trucks have double bearings, so that the breaking of an axle will not be likely to throw the engine off the track. There is also a contrivance for increasing and diminishing the weight on the driving wheels to the amount of two tons, so as to vary the tractive power, and favor the rails as much as possible.

ARREST OF LOTTERY VENDERS.—Marshal Tukey, of Boston, and a posse of police officers, made a descent on Friday afternoon last week, upon various offices in Exchange, State and Devonshire streets, and captured ten dealers in lottery tickets. Schemes and tickets were found in their possession. They were all lodged in Jail that night, and brought before the Police Court on Saturday morning, and held to bail in sums varying from \$1800 to \$6000.

HIGH PRICE ASKED FOR MOUNT VERNON.

It is said that Mr. Washington, proprietor of the Mount Vernon estates, was asked by the President on Friday last, the price at which the United States Government could purchase Mount Vernon for a Military Asylum. The reply was, that for two hundred acres around the mansion, he would ask \$200,000. Mr. W. remarked that the offer of that amount had been made to him by private individuals, and that of course, he would expect the government to pay the same.

MURDER.—A dreadful murder was committed in Ulster, Kingston Co., New York, on Saturday evening last. Two brothers named Clearwater, fell into a dispute about driving their team, when one knocked the other down with a club and then stabbed him, so that he died the next day. RUM was the cause.

TO BE TRIED.—The alleged abettors in the rescue of Shadrach, at Boston—James Scott, Joseph K. Hayes, Elizer Whight, Robert Morris and Lewis Hayden—were severally arraigned before Judge Sprague of the U. S. Court on Tuesday. They all pleaded not guilty to the indictments. Tuesday, the 20th inst., has been assigned as the day for the commencement of the trials.

RAPE AND ARREST.—In Albany, N. Y. on Friday last week two hack men, named Fisher and Dunham, were arrested on a charge of assaulting and violating the person of a Mrs. Burke. It appears that under the pretence of finding a lodging house for Mrs. B., who arrived on the steamboat Armenia, they induced her to enter their carriage, where the assault complained of was committed, she was then taken out by the fellows and taken into a stable, where she was left. From there she made her way to the Armenia, where she remained all night, and in the morning was taken to Jenkinson's Hotel.—Mrs. Burke is the mother of seven children only two of whom are alive—a son and daughter—one of whom resides at Rochester, the other in Buffalo.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.—The N. Y. Tribune, giving an account of the discovery of a clandestine correspondence between certain prisoners at Sing Sing, gives the following description of the torture applied to extort confession. It should be premised that the head of the victim is first closely shorn.

"The person who is to undergo the operation of the shaver's bath, is seated, and his legs, arms and head are firmly fastened with wooden clamps, so that he cannot get away from the water nor use his hands to break its force. The water falls about six feet, and at the rate of about a barrel a minute, through a piece of iron pierced with quarter-inch holes. The officer inflicting the punishment lets on and shuts off the water by means of a cord attached to a valve. Since the use of this mode of punishment has been found very efficacious."

ANOTHER PUGILISTIC MATCH CONTEMPLATED.—It is stated that Tom Hyer's challenge to fight any man in the world for \$10,000 a side, has been accepted by Mr. Goodson, of New York. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"The preliminaries will be entered into to-morrow evening, and the first deposits made by the friends of the respective champions. Hyer wants to have a six month's training, but Goodson wants it as a condition, that neither party shall train more than three months. As soon as this point shall have been settled, the papers will be signed and exchanged. It is understood that the fight will not take place within the United States, but in Canada, or some other foreign country."

April is Here.

"April, with a smile on her lip and a tear in her eye, came in last Tuesday, like a coquettish maiden, saluting us with 'April Fool' all around. April, with us, is sometimes represented as a girl clothed in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; holding in one hand primroses and violets, and in the other the zodiacal sign, Taurus, or the bull, into which constellation the sun enters during this month. The Romans consecrated the first of April to Venus, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces; and the Roman widows and virgins assembled in the temple of Virile Fortune and disclosing their personal deformities, prayed the goddess to conceal them from their husbands."

In this month the business of creation seems resumed. The vital spark rekindles in dormant existences; and all things "live, and move, and have their being." The earth puts on her livery to await the call of her lord; the air breathes gently on his cheek and conducts to his ear the warblings of the birds, and the odors of new-born herbs and flowers; the great eye of the world "sees and shines" with bright and gladdening glances; the waters teem with life; man himself feels the revivifying and all-pervading influence; and his

— spirit hold communion sweet With the brighter spirits of the sky.

Twentieth Ballot for Senator.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives balloted again for Senator last Wednesday, with poorer success than at any previous balloting.—Mr. Sumner being in a minority of 22 votes. This is certainly a bad aspect for Coalitionists, and must, we think, blanch the most sanguine hopes of the friends of Mr. Sumner.

On motion of Mr. Cowdry, further balloting was postponed for three weeks, by a vote of 175 to 133. The best portion of a fortnight has now been used up in unsuccessful balloting for a U. S. Senator; we should think the Coalition would strike upon another Candidate, one more available than Mr. Sumner, and endeavor to run him through the mill. This fiddling the same time every week or fortnight in the Legislature, must be exceedingly dull music.

Licenses Expired.

Last Monday was the last day in Hampden County for the run-seller to deal out his poison, according to law. In Palmer, there was a general filling of jugs, kegs and bottles, as well as a general round of drinking and treating among the liquor vendors and dram drinkers. We expect that every effort will be made by the friends of Alcohol, to evade the law and continue the sale of it, but it will be up hill business; the disadvantage they will labor under will overbalance the profit they will make in an unlawful business. A Committee has been appointed to look after all violations of the license law in this town, and prosecute the offenders in all instances where a violation can be proved against them.

Mr. Asa Whitney, the Pacific Railroad projector, was a passenger in the steamer Asia, for Liverpool. The New York Evening Post says he goes to England by invitation of the directors of the company interested in the Railroad from Halifax to the westward.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Under the Joint Stock Corporation Bill which passed to a third reading on Wednesday in the House of Representatives, any three men, having a capital of \$5000, have only to go through certain formalities, and they become a body corporate for the purposes set forth in the law, which are such as to open a very wide field of business to the new system.

A bill has passed the House providing for the election by plurality on the second trial for members of Congress, and on the first trial for Presidential Congress.

A bill has passed the Senate, releasing towns which raise \$4 for every child between 5 and 15 years of age, from establishing a High School. It is argued that in towns of large territory the support of a High School operates unequally, as all cannot participate in its benefits.

On Monday, in the Senate, a petition from Robert C. Slater and others, in aid of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad was presented and referred, and the bill concerning Canada thistles passed to a third reading. The bill incorporating the Worcester Gas Light Co., and changing the name of the Bensonville Manufacturing Co., at Northampton, and the resolve in favor of Zebulon Pain were passed to be engrossed.

In the House, the several bills for the increase of the capital of several banks were taken from the table, and after a short discussion, again consigned to it.

The general bill concerning banks and banking received its second reading. An attempt was made to reconsider the vote refusing a monument to John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, but it failed, there was 53 yeas to 124 nays.

Tuesday, in the Senate, a long debate was held on the bill concerning the taxation of property and stock in Corporations—that it be taxed where the companies are located.—Mr. Beach of Springfield made a very good and powerful argument against the bill.

In the House, Mr. Valley, the newly elected member from Roxbury, in place of Mr. Sloper, was qualified and took his seat.

There was a long debate on the resolve for the payment of the State pauper accounts. It was at last rejected, then reconsidered, and the resolve ordered to a third reading. Several amendments will be proposed in its next stage.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Cazenau, from the Committee on Towns, reported a bill better to establish the line between the town of Hancock and New Ashford.

In the House, the bill concerning the election of Representatives to Congress, and of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, known as the "plurality bill," was passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning Railroad Corporations, and granting charters for the same, came up in the orders of the day, and elicited a discussion which was finally stopped by laying the orders of the day upon the table, and the House proceeded to the balloting for the U. S. Senator

SECESSION.—The Mobile Register states that nearly all the papers in the State have declared against the platform of the Montgomery Convention of Southern Rights delegates, and remarks: "Those which have been the most decided in the advocacy of Southern rights, are the more earnest in repudiating an attempt to force a false, impracticable and dangerous issue upon the people. Gov. Collier, the present executive, has come out decidedly against the Montgomery Platform."

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN TEXAS.—Accounts from Galveston to the 13 inst., report large bodies of Indians ranging over the country, causing much fear and anxiety among the whites. Various companies of United States troops were in pursuit of them. The Comanches were disposed to be peaceable and friendly, but there were had men among them who could not be restrained.—The Lipians had all placed themselves under command of Chipote, a famous chief, who is friendly to the whites.

THE MINT.—The deposits of gold at the Philadelphia Mint for March were \$3,000,000, making a total since Jan. 1st of \$11,000,000. The coinage during the past month was \$6,257,000, showing with the two previous months a total of \$14,000,000.

ITEMS.

A Springfield paper states that the trunks of Darwin Graves, who so mysteriously disappeared last fall from Franklin County, have been found at the Mansion House in Greenfield, where they were left last November. Nothing has yet been heard of Graves.

Twenty-five negroes arrived at Savannah from Augusta on Thursday last, to take passage for Liberia on the bark Baltimore.

The number of men comprising the French army at Rome for the ensuing year is set down in the estimate at 10,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, for the protection of the Pope.

A survivor of the Boston Tea Party, in his 115th year, is now living in Chicago.

The Agawam Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 1/2 per cent, payable on the 7th inst.

A boy named Cullum was run over by the cars, in Utica, on Saturday last, and died the next day.

A letter is advertised in Buffalo, directed to "Dr. Vanderkubergandundertromp."

Francis Pigg, of Indiana, has run away from Mrs. Pigg and four little Piggs; he's a hog.

The Amherst Express says there has been no religious revival in Amherst College this season.

The subscription to the stock of the proposed new Bank at Westfield is full, and running over.

A man who registered his name as D Smith, of Hartford, blew out his brains with a pistol, in the street, at Worcester, on Thursday.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, after passing a free banking law, and an act imposing a tax on banks.

Amos Green, a negro, has been convicted of a rape on a white woman at Elliott's Mills, and sentenced to be hanged.

The hardest thing to hold in this world is an unruly tongue. It beats a hot smoothing iron and a kicking horse.

Superintending vs. Prudential School Committees.

The relative and combined duties of these two classes of men, to whom nearly the entire care and control of the educational interests of the town are intrusted, are of paramount importance to the success and value of our Common Schools.

Especially is this true in the union of powers, which they are called upon to exercise in the appointment of teachers. But it is not unfrequently happens, that the very existence of two distinct sets of committees—district and town—uniting together for this one object, acts unfavorably for the end proposed, viz the selection of the best teachers, and the highest good of the schools.

As the matter is now generally conducted, the Prudential committee has the entire selection of teachers; and the Superintending committee simply that of examining and approving, if found worthy. This is very often a source of great inconvenience and vexation. For if the candidate presented should prove not to possess the requisite qualifications, he must be rejected; and that, often, at the risk of having one no better qualified, presented at the next examination.

Few farmers take so little care in selecting their stock, as some district committees seem to in choosing those whose influence in forming the minds and characters of their children is second only to that of the parent. Teachers are frequently hired merely with reference to family connections, or personal acquaintance; or perhaps more frequently to the smallness of the sum that must be paid for their services.

In limiting the duty of the town committee simply to that of examination and approval, there is in reality but the shadow of a power conferred upon them. By their situation, they are often compelled to act contrary to their judgment, and to the known interests of the schools. It is thus but too frequently the case, that incompetent teachers get an opportunity to prove their unfitness for the arduous and responsible office, so rashly assumed and so tremblingly given.

These and other practical evils, arising from the complexity of the process by which teachers are engaged, and the unhappy order in which the respective committees are obliged to act, have long been deeply felt. Many towns have already freed themselves from this injurious system, and have proceeded in the matter according to the method primarily intended by the Revised Statutes. The law does not make it the duty of the prudential committee to select the teacher. On the contrary, it imposes this duty on the superintending committee, unless the town by a special vote, which ought to be passed annually, takes it from them and confers it upon the district committee. By merely omitting to pass such a vote, the town would place the whole business of procuring teachers in the hands of the town committee, where it ought to be.

Secret Ballot Law.

Governor Boutwell, in his Inaugural Message, recommended the substitution of the secret, for the open ballot. A bill has been reported by a Legislative Committee in accordance with this suggestion, and we believe it has passed through the several stages in the Senate. It requires that all votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Representatives, Presidential Electors, and Representatives in Congress, shall be deposited in the ballot-box in sealed envelopes; that the Secretary of State shall provide a sufficient quantity of these to meet the necessities of all the voters in the Commonwealth; that the Town Clerk shall obtain and keep constantly on hand a supply thereof; that the Selectmen shall appoint two persons to take charge of the same at the polls, and furnish the requisite number to each voter; that the Inspectors of Election shall first count the whole number of envelopes, then open them, and, if more than one vote is found in any one envelope, bearing the name of the same person for the same office, reject the surplus; or, if two or more votes be found therein, bearing the names of different persons for the same office, reject the votes thus found. No envelope, which contains only a blank, shall be counted as a ballot. The bill further requires each voter, when depositing his ballot, to hold it in such a manner that the Inspectors can distinctly see whether more than one is placed in the box. Penalties are attached to the bill. The Committee estimate that six envelopes will do for each voter during the year, and that the cost for 75,000 voters need not exceed \$1,577.

Licenses in Hampden County.

The licenses granted to hotel keepers and others by the late Board of County Commissioners, expired with the last day of March. On Wednesday the Temperance Board held a meeting for the consideration of petitions and the granting of licenses. It is understood that a number applied for license to sell liquor, but they were, without exception, refused. The following persons were licensed as taverners: Palmer—John M. Converse, John Allen, Albert P. Chapman; Wilbraham—Elisha A. Fuller, John Baldwin; West Springfield—Erasmus B. Abbe, Samuel Palmer; Holyoke—Ross & Dillon; Holland—Elisha Kinney; Montgomery—Alexander Stocking; Granville—Levi Brown.

No one has been licensed, in Palmer, to sell liquor for medicinal or other purposes.

DEAD.—Hon. Edmund Cushing, a much respected citizen of Worcester county, died at his residence in Lunenburg on the 22d ult.

Ground was broken in New London, for the New Haven and New London Rail Road, on the 22d ult.

WARE.—At the adjourned town meeting on Monday, Joseph Hartwell, Lucius McClelland and Seth Pierce, were chosen Overseers of the Poor; S. R. Fletcher, Seth Gould J. W. Dewitt, Stephen Pierce, and Ambrose Blair, Constables; Joseph Hartwell, Agent to look after the interest of the town in the proposed Railroad. Raised for High School \$600; Common Schools \$2000; Poor \$700; contingencies \$1500; paying town debt \$1000.

MENEFICENT BEQUEST.—Dr. Zadoc Howe, a wealthy physician of Billerica, who died on the 8th inst., bequeathed \$3000 to the Bible society, and the remainder is to be applied to the erection and maintenance of a high school in Billerica. He has named as trustees four Unitarians, one Orthodox Congregationalist, one Baptist, and one Universalist.

APPARATUS OF PROF. WEBSTER'S LABORATORY was sold at auction at Boston the other day. The magnet, once owned by the French chemist Lavoisier, who was beheaded during the French Revolution was bought by Francis Alger of South Boston, for the sum of \$5.25.

COMPLETELY HENMED IN.—A correspondent of the Bath Mirror, writing on the spot, says:—"Wiscasset is bounded on the north by land, on the east by water and a bridge—west by land and water—and besides two stage lines, there is a telegraphic wire which runs through the place."

NEW ELECTRIC PIANO.—The application of electro-magnetism to the chords of the piano for so as to prolong their vibration for any length of time, is claimed as an invention by Mr. T. Davenport of Salisbury, Vt.

INEXCESSIVE BEERS.—On Saturday, Mr. Levi Sanborn exhibited and sold in Newburyport two immense beef cattle, scarce six years old, and weighing 4500 lbs, which is nearly 1500 pounds more than the average weight of a yoke of oxen of the same age.

DEATH OF ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Wm. Nichols of Weathersfield, Vt., died on the 13th ult. aged 94 years. He was a soldier on Winter Hill Mass., at the time the British burned Charlestown and afterward fought in the battles of Bennington, Saratoga and White Plains.

NEW MACHINERY FOR WEAVING.—The Manchester Mirror describes an ingenious machine for weaving bags of every size and description, without seam. Each machine will complete 80 sacks per day. Mr. Adams of Manchester, N. H., the inventor, proposes to patent his discovery.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An engine and tender were thrown off the track on the Ashuelot Railroad near the Connecticut River on Thursday, and damaged to the amount of some \$1500. No one was injured.

TRAGEDY.—In Woodport, N. Y., a man named Carrigan, involved in a quarrel between a man and wife, and separated the combatants, when they fell upon him and beat him to death! The parties have been indicted.

A double number of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, measuring 5 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches, and weighing over half a pound, is to be sent to the World's Fair as an average specimen of the papers in this country.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—The amount of duty paid by the Cunard line of steamers at New York for 1850, was \$1,222,233.39—more by over \$100,000 than they have paid before in any one year.

THE CITY OF OIL.—During twelve days, recently, there arrived at the port of New Bedford no fewer than seventeen ships bringing an aggregate of 3,625 bbls of sperm oil, 47,640 bbls of whale, and 545,972 lbs of bone besides 50 casks of sperm oil sent home. A vast amount of wealth.

DULL SEASON IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror says more than one half the spindles in the cotton manufacturing of that city are idle, and that according to the best information was not to be resumed in full this season.

There are now six persons in prison on suspicion of being parties to the late horrible tragedy in Kent county, Md.; and although it is believed that the guilty are in custody, yet it is feared the proof will be too weak for their conviction.

In the Common Pleas Court at Greenfield, last week, Dana Cook, for violations of the license law, suffered in fines \$180 and in costs about \$40 more.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—We learn that the subscription for increasing the library of Amherst College, and erecting a suitable building for the books, is proceeding favorably.

NAVY.—Orders were received on Friday at the Gosport Navy Yard, to fit out the ship of war Plymouth with all despatch. Her destination is supposed to be the East Indies.

THE ELECTRO MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVE.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday, says that a preliminary trial of Professor Page's Electro-Magnetic Locomotive was made a day or two before, for the purpose of testing the best mode of attaching the battery, which seems to be a difficult point, owing to the jostling and oscillations of the locomotive. It was run out over two miles, and the best speed on a straight track was ten miles an hour. The locomotive weighs ten and a half tons, and has five feet drivers, with two half strokes.

LABEL.—The proprietors of the Boston Commonwealth have been sued for libel, by R. R. Sheckell of Georgetown D. C., who lays the damages at \$5000. The libel consists in the Commonwealth saying that Sheckell had enticed Ringgold, a colored barber at Cabotville, to go on south for the purpose of entrapping him into slavery. The case will be tried at Springfield.

Town Meeting in Palmer, Monday April 7th.

LOCAL MATTERS.

POLICE.—Patrick Twiss, Richard Twiss and Daniel Leary, were severely tried before Trial Justice Ward, on Saturday last, for an assault on Alfred Simons, with stones and clubs, in the peculiar Irish style. The assault was committed at Three Rivers, on the Sunday previous. The two Twisses were fined \$3 and costs each, and Leary was discharged, there being no proof against him of any violent acts. The parents of the Twiss boys at first refused to pay the fine and the boys, under charge of Constable Welch, were taken to the depot for the purpose of being conveyed to the lock up in Springfield, but so soon as the cars came in sight, the parents, rather than let their children go to the Jug, forked over the amount of the fine and took them under their own special care.

EGGS.—Talk about big eggs—we have been shown one by Mr. C. P. Collins, laid by a Shanghai pullet, (famous for laying large eggs) which weighs 7-23 drachms, and is about the size of a dove's egg.

MOSSOS.—The Temperance people of Monson have purchased of Mr. Lucius E. Truesdell, his hotel, for \$4,550, for the purpose of having it kept a strictly Temperance House in future.

The Methodists of this village and vicinity are having a Hill fitted up in McGilvray's Block, where they intend to have preaching every Sabbath.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.—The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York, Thursday evening, with seven day's later news from Europe. Cotton has advanced 1-6th, with sales of 42,000 bales. Breadstuffs are in better demand. Provisions declined. Manchester market steady. American stocks remained as last noticed. Consols closed at 96 1-2 to 96 5-8.

A woman named Clark shot Hugh Fletcher in New York, on Thursday. The latter had been living with her for several months, and wanting to get rid of her, had attempted to shoot her.

An old Storehouse on Northampton Meadows was set on fire and burnt last Wednesday night. The proceedings of the Mass. Legislature, on Thursday, were uninteresting. There was much talk and little action.

Another Arctic expedition has just been fitted out and was to sail from London so as to reach Lancaster Sound by the middle of June.

A REMARKABLE DEATH.—On Wednesday evening a Mrs. Doran, who had been during the day complaining of a severe toothache, undertook to cure it by a mode which had been recommended to her as highly efficacious, and which, in several instances, had been successfully put in practice. The prescription was, to make a compound of sulphur, beeswax and onion seed, and burn it in a dish while the face of the afflicted person was to be held over it until the pain in the tooth was gone. Mrs. Doran tried the remedy, but, unfortunately, inhaled the gas from the burning compound, fell over, and expired in an instant!—N. O. Delta.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and that is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying. entf

THE MARKETS.

Provision Market—Palmer.		
(CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY)		
Flour per Barrel,	5.50	\$5.50
" Extra "	6.25	6.50
Corn, "	per bush.	76 a 78
Rye, "	"	80
Oats, "	"	45
Buckwheat, "	"	65
Beans, "	"	1.25 a 1.50
Peas, "	"	69 a 70
Hay per ton	10.00	11.00
Pork, mess per bbl,	14.00	
" clear "	15.00	
Extra, "	8	12
Pork, mess per bbl,	11.00	
Beef, Extra "	12.50	
Hams, " lb.	10	12
Butter "	16	18
Lard, "	7	9
Cheese, "	7	9
Eggs per doz.	12	

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by Rev. C. L. Warren, Miss Elizabeth John Boyden of Sturbridge, to Miss Elizabeth A. Bosworth of Duckville. Also, by the same, Mr. Charles A. Pervis, of Springfield, to Miss Hannah M. Porter, of Three Rivers.

In this town, April 2nd, by Rev. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Henry A. Sibly, and Miss Charlotte A. Burley, both of Warren.

At Belchertown, 26th, by Rev. J. M. Rockwood, Moses Ames, and Caroline E. Spears; Elisha J. Goodspeed, and Annette J. Cross.

At Ware, 24th, Anthony H. James of Bridgeport, Ct., and Mary Nelson of Worcester.

At Northampton, 2nd, by Rev. Rufus Ellis, Hugh Laing of New York City, and Mrs. Caroline H. Burr of N.

DEATHS.

In Thorndike, April 2d, Mary Leary, 10.

In Springfield, 29th, Mrs. Alfred Ford, 48.

In Prescott, 17th, John Cowan, 38.

At Wales, 22d ult., Paul Stewart, 67 a soldier in the Revolution.

At Brimfield, 26 ult., suddenly, Otis Sessions, 68.

A Boy Wanted.

ONE of steady, industrious habits is wanted to do chores and make himself useful at mechanical business. The best encouragement given. Enquire at this Office.

Palmer, April, 1850. tf

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

C. M. GARFIELD,

NO. 1, Nassauwano Block, would inform his friends, and the public in general, that he is manufacturing and is ready to supply them with Bebe's Spring Style of Hats, either by the case or at retail—which for fineness of material, elegance of Style and finish, are not surpassed by any other establishment.

Also, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., at very low prices.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber prior to 1851, are requested to make immediate payment.

CHARLES M. GARFIELD. 1tf.

April 5th, 1851.

New Tailoring Establishment!

N. L. WAIT takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Room recently occupied by Miles & Stevens, in McGilvray's Block, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHES made to order, in the latest and most fashionable style. Particular attention will be paid to Cutting, and all work will be warranted.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths, consisting of French, German and American Broadcloths, Dorskins, Cassimeres, plain and fancy. Latest styles of vestings of all descriptions, which will be made up to order and warranted to fit.

Also, on hand a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, with boys' clothing of all kinds, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Purchasers in the above line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted Immediately, Two good Coat Makers, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Palmer, April 5th, 1851. tf 1

Dried Beef, Pork, Hams and Lard, just received and for sale low by J. A. HALL. 1tf.

Palmer, April 5.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, April 1st, 1851.

Allen, Robert
Blanchard, A. M.
Bacon, B. F.
Brooks, Mary A.
Baldwin, Almira
Butler, Abel
Butler, Nancy
Broadbent, James
Brown, Simon
Beard, Lydia
Barton, Daniel
Barrett, Maria Z.
Bremer, Otis
Bates, James
Crowl, Lucy
Colgrove, Lydia
Calkins, Asa
Clark, A. B.
Coolidge, Aaron
Chaffee, Almira
Cudwell, J. W.
Cochran, A. C.
Doane, Caroline
Dunham, A.
Frost, Geo.
Fletcher, Martha
Dechman, Amelia
Duy, Charles
DeJoy, Authen
Dischner, Moses
Edison, Cyrus
Emerson, John
Feller, Waterman
Frost, Pamela
Fox, Marshall
Fletcher, Clarissa
Frost, Augustus
Fairfield, A.
Frost, Wm. B.
Fossett, Lois
Gould, Aaron
Kaneck, Harvey O.
Herrick, Abby
Hudson, Jas. R.
Hunt, Elizabeth
Hazen, Wm. A. J.
Hann, J. H.
Hann, Horace
Harris, Mary
Hastings, Joseph
Hastings, Jonathan
Keep, Mary A.
Knowlton, James
Leach, Niles L.
Lamb, Lucinda
Lusk, A.
Levy, John
Walch, Patric

N. B. Persons calling for the above letters will please say Advertiser.

HAMPDEN, SS. At a Court of Probate holden at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

On the petition of Theophilus H. Knight, administrator on the estate of Alanson C. Currier, late of Palmer, in said county, deceased, praying to be empowered to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of nine hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-four cents, for payment of his just debts and in full of charges, in manner prescribed by law. Identical charges, on the consideration of said petition, referred to a Probate Court to be holden at Springfield, within and for said county, on the 4th Tuesday of April inst., at ten o'clock A. M. and there to be heard and decided upon, and that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested therein, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer Journal, printed in Palmer, three weeks successively previous to said day, at which time and place they may be heard concerning the same.

OLIVER B. MORRIS, Judge of Probate.
CORY ATTEST, J. WILLARD, Reg. Prob.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed by George B. Morris Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency for the county of Hampden, Assignee of the estate of A. J. White, of Palmer, in said county, an insolvent debtor.

A second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at the office of said commissioner in Springfield, in said county, on the 19 day of April, 1851, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of debts.

ANDREW BROWN, Assignee. 12w.

April 5th, 1851.

Books, Stationary

AND Fancy Articles, many of the most popular Magazines, cheap Periodicals, Boston, New York and Springfield daily and weekly Newspapers, at publishers prices.

J. BOWLES.
No. 1 Nassauwano Block.
Palmer Depot, March 29. 52 tf.

Go it Boots!

THE Subscriber has now in store, and fresh arrivals every week, the largest, the best and the cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for retail trade, ever offered for sale in these dignities.

J. BOWLES.
No. 1 Nassauwano Block.
Palmer Depot, March 29. 52 tf.

The Subscriber

HAVING been so fortunate as to purchase about 2000 lbs. of the Monson Large Red Clover seed of Mr. Anson Bebee, and others, which is probably all that has been brought to this market, would most respectfully inform the farmers of this vicinity that it is for sale.

M. C. MUNGER. 52 tf.

Palmer, March, 1851.

Dried Apples.

TEN thousand pounds Dried Apple for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

March, 15, 1851.

Winter Apples.

400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by MERRIL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. Office. 1tf.

Palmer, April 5, 1851.

Timber, Boards, &c.

FOR Sale low by the subscribers, 50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling, &c.

30,000 " W. Pine Boards.
20,000 " Y. Pine. Do.
10,000 " Hemlock. Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.

Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.

E. VALENTINE & Co. 1tf.

April 5, 1851.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.

GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer Depot, March 22d, 1851. 51 tf.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF CROCKERY WARE.

Fenton's Patent Flint Enamelled Ware. The subscribers have the Sole agency for the Sale of this Ware

HAMPDEN COUNTY, and the towns of Northampton and South Hadley, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

WE have on hand a very large stock of Ware, which we have just opened, and to which we invite the attention of the public.

We are ready to establish agencies in all the towns in this county, and the above towns in Hampshire Co. Any one wishing to take the agency, can have the exclusive sale of the ware for a number of years guaranteed to them, and will find it very profitable.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN,
No. 5 Burt's Building.
Springfield, March 20th, 1851. 52 3 w.

FLOUR.

300 BBLs. Extra Superfine Flour, for sale low, by A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 tf.

Palmer, March, 8th, 1851.

West India Goods.

THE largest stock in Town, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 40 tf.

Palmer, March 8th, 1851.

New Spring Goods.

THIS day opening a large and desirable stock of New Dry Goods. A. P. CHAPMAN. 49 tf.

Palmer, March 8th, 1851.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS, I can sell, either ready made, or make to measure, as good a fine French calf's head, or heavy double water proof sew'd Boot, as was ever sold in this village for \$6. Please call and look at the article.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 35tf.

December, 21.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valcutt, (formerly occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of Family Groceries.

Among them may be found, Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses. Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap. Stoves' Chemical Erase-De. Sperm and Tallow Candles. Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Soucheong, Oolong and Ningyong Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee. Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Salsaparilla, Currants, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for Cash, Grain, &c. at the lowest prices.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale.

J. A. HALL. 44tf.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851.

Peas!! Peas!!!

MARROWFAT and Field Peas, full assortment at E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 tf.

March, 15th, 1851.

Plows! Plows!!

THE subscribers have just received on consignment, from the Milford Plow Manufacturing Co., a large and well selected assortment of Plows of all kinds, which will be sold at manufacturing prices.

E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 tf.

March, 14th 1851.

WANTED.

TWO Hundred empty Flour Barrels for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50tf.

March, 15th, 1851.

Pork, Lard and Hams.

FOR sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

March, 15th, 1851.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top seed, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf.

March, 15th, 1851.

Grass Seeds.

1000 LBS. Northern Clover. 100 bush. Red Top. 100 " Timothy.

Grown the past season, and for sale low by E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 tf.

March, 15th 1851.

Guardian's Sale.

BY leave of the Hon. Oliver B. Morris, Judge of Probate for the County of Hampden, I will sell at Public auction, on the premises, in Chicopee, near Ashley's Ferry, on Wednesday the ninth day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided third part of the homestead of the late Maria McKinstry, widow, deceased, the same containing about 5 acres of land, with house and barn thereon, and being the homestead occupied by Orrin McKinstry, late of said Chicopee, at the time of his decease. Said undivided third part belonging to the minor children of Benjamin A. Burley and Hannah S. Burley, under the will of said Maria McKinstry deceased.

BENJAMIN A. BURLEY, Guardian.

P. S. The whole of the above described premises will be for sale at the above time and place.

Chicopee, March 10th, 1851. 3w.

MUSIC.

FOR Sale a fine toned Parlor Pipe Organ, supplied by MERRIL LADD. 52 tf.

Palmer, March 29.

Wood and Lumber.

1000 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Lumber, Terms Cash. All orders promptly attended to. A. N. MERRICK, Brimfield, Nov. 20th, 1850. tf 35

Corn Shellers.

THE YANKEE CORN SHELLER, a new article. Shells corn extremely rapid, and does it well. Every Farmer who has any amount of corn to shell would not be without one on a trial, for twice the cost. For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. tf 38

Jenny Lind Operas.

A ND patent Latin Franchise Gaiters, and Ladies patent Congress Shoes made to order, on short notice. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 35tf.

December 21.

Stoves.

A GOOD assortment of Stoves, Furnaces, Open Mouths, Ash Pit and Kettle Doors, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware on hand and for sale by J. S. BAILEY. Palmer, Jan. 18th 1851. 41 tf.

Who can Sell

A good water proof double soled, double ramped long leg kip Boot, for \$3.00; such as has formerly been sold for \$4.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 35tf.

December, 21.

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Leave Palmer FOR WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

At 6.00 A. M. Freight train, with passenger Car, connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York.

At 10.20 A. M. On the arrival of the Morning Trains from Boston and Springfield connecting at Norwich for Worcester, and at New London by Stage to Stonington and Providence.

At 2.40 P. M. After arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and New York, and at New London with the evening Boats for N. Y.

Leave New London

FOR NORWICH, WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD AND PALMER.

Connecting at Willimantic with Hartford, P. and Fishkill R. R. for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer with Western R. Road for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

Freight Train, with Passenger Car connecting at Norwich with the N. & W. R. R. for Worcester.

Connecting at Willimantic for Hartford and N. Y., and at Palmer for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

J. N. PALMER, Supt. tf 45

New London, Feb. 8th 1851.

Caution to Thieves!!

At a Legal Meeting of the Palmer Society for the Detection of Thieves and Robbers, holden at the Nassauwano House, Jan. 6, 1851, the following Gentlemen were chosen officers of said Society for the year ensuing, viz:

OFFICERS:

Marble C. Ferrill, President,
Thomas Ward, Vice Pres't,
E. G. Murdoch, Clerk,
A. V. Blanchard, Treas'r.

DIRECTORS:

Col. Elias Turner,
Col. Cyrus Knox,
Jonathan Taylor,
A. B. Murdoch,
John A. Squier,

PALMER JOURNAL.

TO-DAY.

It is the golden fruit which hangs within my reach. I may pluck it, and secure its blessings; I may neglect it, and lose those blessings. It has duties which cannot be done to-morrow, and privileges which never will be found in the future. The wise man will not leave until to-morrow what he can do to-day, but will improve the present opportunity. If he has a soul to save, a heaven to gain, a race to run, a crown to win, he will make the most of the present moment.

"To-day will be his motto. To-day" will his effort be put forth; and if possible, his success will be secured to-day. Yesterday is gone, bearing with it all its joys, and griefs; to-morrow has not come, may never come. To-day I have—to-day I will improve.

LITTLE THORNS.

The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate rings and tendrils of the vine are by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the face familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn through life, and make their travelling irksome and unpleasant.

CURE FOR HEADACHES.

A work has recently been published in Paris, by an eminent physician, in which he describes a new remedy for headaches. He uses a mixture of ice and salt, in proportion of one to one half, as a cold mixture, and this he applies, by means of a little piece of silk gauze, with a rim of gutta percha, to limited spots on the forehead or other parts of the head, where rheumatic headaches are felt. It gives instantaneous relief. The skin is subjected to the process from half a minute to one and a half minutes, and is rendered hard and white. It is good in erysipelas and diseases of the skin.—*Scientific American.*

HUMAN NATURE.

Human nature is fallible, and we never should expect men to practice all they preach. Cicero, who was no courtier, flattered Pompey, and Caesar flattered Antony and Octavius, whom he affected to despise. No man reiled with more energy against slothfulness than Dr. Johnson, and yet he seldom rose before noon.—The Rev. Dr. Madden wrote three volumes in favor of polygamy, declaring that a man ought to have as many wives as he could keep; yet a married gentleman offended him seriously in asking for his daughter to carry out his theory. Let all practice what is right, without calling his neighbor to account for his conduct.

MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

How imposing is the majesty of the law; how calm her dignity; how vast her power; how firm, and tranquil is her reign! It is not by fleets, and arms, by devastation, and wrong, by oppression, and blood, she maintains her sway, and executes her decrees. Sustained by justice, reason, and the great interests of man, she but speaks, and is obeyed. Even those who do not approve, hesitate not to support her; and the individual upon whom her judgment falls, knows that submission is not only a duty he must perform, but that the security and enjoyment of all that is dear to him depend upon it.—*Hopkinson.*

TO RENEW OLD AND WORN FILES.—The following recipe has been selling about the country for \$5 as a secret:—Take half a pound sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol) add one pint of soft water in an earthen or glass vessel, very slowly or it will inflame. Put in the files and heat to about the scalding point. Keep them in five or ten minutes, according to their coarseness. Wash in strong ley or saleratus water, rinse off—dry and oil.

The explanation of this is, that the acid has two sides of each tooth of the file to corrode and only one point. It creates a species of sharpness about like a file half worn.

THE INFLUENCE OF GOLD.—A man who is furnished with arguments from the mint, will convince his antagonist much sooner than one who draws them from reason and philosophy. Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding; it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant; accommodates itself to the meanest capacities; silences the loud and clamorous; and brings over the most obstinate and inflexible. Philip of Macedon was a man of most invincible reason this way. He refuted by it all the wisdom of Athens, confounded their statesmen, struck their orators dumb, and at length, argued them their liberties.—*Addison.*

REMARKABLE MEMORY.—Perhaps the most remarkable instance on record of the power of William Lian, a strolling player of England who wandered a crown bowl of punch that he could repeat the contents of the Daily Advertiser, a paper then crammed with advertisements from beginning to end. The next morning, notwithstanding the total want of connection between the paragraphs, the variety of advertisements, and the general chaos which is prevalent in any newspaper, he repeated it from beginning to end, without the least hesitation or mistake.

MAN AND WOMAN.

M—Man is a Marvelous and Matchless Model of Mechanism; a Mutable Mass of Mirth and Misanthropy; Merry Midst Mourning, Mournful Midst Mirth. Man Mars his Mundane Mission by Mixing in Monstrous Mummeries, Mindless of the Meek Monitions of his Mighty Master, Mildly Missprising his Mild and Moderate Mandates Mid the Manifest Manifestations of the Multiplied Mercies Meted out by his Maker. Muse, then, Misguided Mortal, on the Magnitude of thy Misdeemeanors, Mind not the Metricious Machinations of Malevolent Ministers, but Merit the Meed of a Merciful Mission.

W—Woman, Who, Whilome Was Wrought upon the Wheeling Words of the Willy one, since When the World Weeps o'er it's Wickedness. Wanting Women, the World Were a Waste and We Wendung our Weary Way through its Wilderness, Would Waft our Wallings to the Winds and Waves.—Woman, Without thy Winsome Ways, Wealth Were Worthless, a Will o' the Wisp.—The Witchery of thy Wooing Words Work Wonders like the Waving of the Wizard's Wand; Witness thy Weariless Watchings o'er the Wounded and Wretched, Withstanding our Waywardness through Weal and Woe. Wanton Waddlers on the Wane, Writhing under Wrinkles, may Wage thee Warfare, but the Wise Welcome and Worship thee.

WHO ARE YOUR ARISTOCRATS?

Twenty years ago, this one butchered, that one made candles, another sold cheese and butter, a fourth carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals, others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so out loud. For often shall we find that those toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings division of property, and it brings new financiers; the old gent is discharged, the young gentleman takes his revenues, and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death—or his children do, if he do not.—So that in fact, though there is a sort of moneyed rank, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up, and send their children again to labor.—The father grubs and grows rich; his children strut and use the money; their children inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; their children, re-invigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod come up again. Thus, society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them out to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear in new dress and fresh garniture.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

OLD FRIENDS.—He who never forgets his old friends, and cherishes his attachments for them as warmly as ever, no matter how much time, space or fortune have kept them apart, is one of those rare beings with whom heaven has endowed the earth, that society may not utterly wither, through the influence of ingratitude, selfishness and incessant change in life. As you advance in life, make new acquaintances, but never forget old friends. How much happier the human race would be if they followed this advice; those who part, meeting after a long absence, not with lessened interest in each other, as now, but as brothers meet brothers, their affections more glowing than ever.

Some people imagine that when they are cold they are dignified. Their mistake, however, is nearly as great as was the jack-ass who thought he would make a splendid connoisseur of music because he had such an ear for it. People cherish a frosty disposition, not because they are "better than other folks," but because they fear the sunshine of conversation would thaw their shallowness, and make their ignorance ooze out.

MONEY.—Wealth is the goddess whom all the world worshipeth. There is many a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of apostolic discernment, it may be seen that it is almost wholly given to idolatry. If a man look no higher than his enjoyments, then money is his God.

Downing says that "fine fruit is the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful, that earth knows." It is like the luxury of prince and peasant—of the President and the pathmaster. If we include pumpkins and watermelons, it is the cheapest kind of food.

Night keeps men alive without fire, candles, meat, drink, or clothing; all she asks is a bed. The poorest man is happy as a king as soon as he lies down; and he has to stand up only half of his time.

JENNY LIND.—A letter from Mr. Barnum states that Jenny Lind will probably commence her series of grand farewell concerts in Castle Garden, N. Y., on or about the 25th of April, and at their conclusion she will give farewell concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore several of the lake cities, Pittsburgh, Canada and Boston, and sail for England in the course of the summer.

The Oregon Spectator, says that a coal mine has been discovered in Admiralty Inlet, of superior quality and in quantity sufficient to propel all the steamers that now float on the Pacific for centuries to come. The inlet belongs to the country. It has been said there was no coal in this region, except Vancouver's Island belonging to the British.

They who obey the heavenly mandate, write their names on pillars that time cannot crumble, and secure for the immortal mind a mansion that will never grow old or perish.

POETRY.

The Tillers of the Soil.

Whose are the sturdy hands
That drive the bright ploughshare,
And make the barren lands
Look beautiful and fair?
Who are that little band,
Who labor, sweat and toil?
The bulwark of our land—
The tillers of the soil!

Who makes this barren earth
A paradise of wealth,
And fills each humble hearth
With plenty, life and health?
Oh! I would have you know,
They are the men of toil—
The men who reap and sow—
The tillers of the soil!

Oh! let me hold the plough,
And drive the bright ploughshare,
And feel that on my brow
Toil's honest sweat is there!
Oh! let me sow and reap,
And learn to bind and coil
The yellow ripened sheaf,
Like a tiller of the soil.

Ye are a nation's stay,
Ye men of worthy strife—
The stars that light the way
To happiness and life,
Then still the plough career,
Still be your watchword, Toil!
And may God ever bless
The tillers of the soil!

Night and Morning.

Some love the Night, when silence reigns,
And all is hush'd in deep repose;
When far and wide, o'er hill and plain,
Her robe of gloom she densely throws:
Then with her diadem on high
The earth with floods of silver laves,
While gem on gem bedecks her sky,
Reflected bright from rills and waves.

But give me Morning's glorious hour,
When all is bath'd in sparkling dew,
When perfume's breath'd by every flower,
And all is life and joy in view;
When hills, and spires, and laughing rills
Grow brilliant 'neath that beaming eye,
Which rising o'er the Eastern hills,
Paints green the earth, and blue the sky.

Song of the Teapot.

Their goblets of silver, their vases of gold,
Let pleasure and luxury boast;
To the teapot alone will philosophy hold,
And bread will be ever its toast.

Yes! 'Tis in the teapot life's type may be seen,
Reflection should on it be fixed;
Existence is neither all black nor all green,
Our joys and our sorrows are mix'd.

From the depths of the teapot there's plenty to learn,
How adversity profit may bring;
For at tea-time the kettle will wail discern
How in spite of hot water to sing.—*PENNY.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.
Palmer Depot Mass. 11f

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawann House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS. 11f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1100.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice.
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25btf

JOB PRINTING.
Every variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.
11f

DENTISTRY.
E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon
his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Desiring to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required.
He may be found for the present, at room No. 13, Nassawann House.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. 11f 31

THE SETTING SUN.—See an image of self-sacrificing love! It has finished its course; it has poured the light of day over the world; it has spread around warmth and life; and is it not enough? He is a hero who has finished his career, and full of proud satisfaction looks back upon his completed work. He has given us a splendid day; he has dispelled, like a conqueror, the clouds.

To make people smart, all that's necessary is to throw them on their own resources. A wild turkey knows more in a moment than a tame one would dream of in a year, and all because he has to depend on his ingenuity for safety, rather than the ingenuity of a farmer.

GRAPHIC.—An old edition of Morse's Geography says—"Albany has four hundred dwelling houses, and two thousand four hundred inhabitants all standing with their gable ends to the street."

The musket that kicked the boy over, has been arrested, and made to give bail.—The plea that it was "cocked" at the time, was ruled out of court.

Did you ever know a Yankee traveling in the cars, who was not in a hurry to leave them before they were fairly stopped.

Plows and Cultivators.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Palmer and vicinity, and public generally, that he has on assortment of B. Martin's Improved Premium Plows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Also,—Plow Points of various patterns, Stoves, Chaldron Kettles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the above at cash prices.

JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry.
Palmer, April 20th, 1850. 11f 3

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a neat assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 11f 29

Book Binding.

All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the most durable manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

T. F. SLACK,
STAFFORD SPRINGS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which he will warrant as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.

N.B. Particular attention paid to roofing.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.

Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer, or Dr. Geo. W. BURKE, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot.
Palmer, May 4, 1850. 11f 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

At Dencke's in Monson.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
ARE selling at such prices as would ruin an Astor, if he kept on long enough.
Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

At T. C. Dencke's
FAMOUS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
JUST opened a beautiful lot of Drab Beavers, very handsome Tweeds and Cassimere, to be sold 1/2 Cheaper than can be bought at any other place in York County.
Monson, Dec. 14, 1850. 37tf

Looking Glasses.
THE subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851. 11f 11

War! War!!

WHEN I announced to the Public that war existed in the Boot and Shoe trade, at Palmer Depot, I did not anticipate that I should have to war with the elements, but such has been the fact. We have been beaten and obliged to retreat, but not conquered. We have retreated to more advantageous ground and arrayed our forces in hostile and undiminished front, to every thing in the shape of opposition in the Boot and Shoe business we are now a large and commodious store in Strong's Brick Block, fitted up with every variety of goods pertaining to the custom Shoe trade, which we will sell cheaper, than is the way to say it (for we will not be undersold) than any other material and the best workmen in town to make to order every variety of work which may be wanted, at the shortest reasonable notice. Repairing done neatly and promptly, at about two-thirds the usual price.

We have now a large commodious store in Strong's Brick Block, fitted up with every variety of goods pertaining to the custom Shoe trade, which we will sell cheaper, than is the way to say it (for we will not be undersold) than any other material and the best workmen in town to make to order every variety of work which may be wanted, at the shortest reasonable notice. Repairing done neatly and promptly, at about two-thirds the usual price.

P. S. Don't mistake the place, (Strong's Brick Block, sign of the French Peacock (not the Star).
Palmer, Jan. 11th 1851. 41tf

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

FLANNELL lined Polkas, a nice article, for sale low, by A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December. 38tf

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 11f 26

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency, Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to the registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 160 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the Legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and on the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He renders his services to members of the profession at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge. Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to CHAS. C. TUCKER.
(Box 107, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD PROCLAIMS
DALLEY'S
Important Announcement.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrapper flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity, result, and frequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences!

Buy the Dalley's ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Opium!

See the new Circulars for 1850.
MIND! THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Sale but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such interlopers and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New-England States, are M. S. BURN, and L. B. TORREY.
H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York;
Local Agents.—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot W. N. Packard, Thorndike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

BUSH'S

EXTRACT OF SNUILAX OR SPANISH SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Snuilax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of chemical processes in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncompounded Extract obtained from the Green Root, receives those ancient properties so long unknown, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by the chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—or of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with unobscured success where all other remedies have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester, Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7tf

NEW STATIONERY AND PRINTING SALOON,

No. 10
State street, Hartford, Conn.

A LARGE, NEW, & SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF

LETTER, CAP, BILLET, PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS; White, Card & Letter Envelopes; WAFERS, PENS, PENCILS, &c.; HAVE BEEN JUST OPENED AT THE

STATIONERY & PRINTING SALOON OF ELIHU GERR, No. 10 STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

THESE GOODS were selected with great care from the new stock of several manufacturers and importers, and include the most recent styles and are now offered for sale, on the most reasonable terms at the WHOLESALE & RETAIL. The subscriber will keep his Store and office constantly replenished with all desirable articles in the Stationery and Job, Card and Ornamental Printing line.

In his present fresh and splendid stock may be found,

BLANKS, Miscellaneous, **PAPERS,** Of all the usual Bk's Write & Sand, Blank, Blotting, kinds on excel. Handkerchieves, Cap, Colored, blank paper, and Backgammon, Counting House, Colored Printed, any quantities. Calendars, Card Games, Cream Wove, Card Plates, Chessmen, Drawing, or made to order, C. Hair Brushes, Embossed, Envelopes, English, French, German, Copying Presses, Letter, Legal, Dissecting Puzzles, Music, Transfer, Note all kinds, Double thick do. Flower Stands, Pocket Papers, Embossed do. Ink Erasers, Tissue, Tracing, India Rubber, Ladies' Compan, Writing lines, French Enamel'd, Napping Rings, White Printing, Ivory, Pen Boxes, Wrapping &c. Pen Boxes, Paper Knives, Brass, Boxwood, Writing, &c. &c. Paper Knives, Ebony, Glass, CARD CASES, Pearl Tablets, Initial, Silver, Pearl, Shell, &c. S. of F. and **SEALING WAX,** **SLATES,** Of all kinds, Red Tapes, Office, School, Transparenc, Rubber Bands, Sand Boxes, Wax matches, Paper, Envelopes, School medals, Silver Cord, Transparenc, **WAFERS,** Tooth Brushes, Candles, Cupid, Dove, I. O. O. F., Gelatine, Illuminated, Key, Letter, Legal, Metalloid, **PENS,** Gold, Gilt, Silver, Steel, Pen Nibs, Quills, Varnish, &c. **WEDDING "FIXINGS,"** In endless variety, Biller Papers, Biller Envelopes, Cake Boxes, Silver Braid, &c. **WRITING DESKS,** Leather, and all other articles usually kept for sale in a Stationery Store. Store open, on business days, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. The subscriber can continue to carry on the

JOB, CARD, FANCY & BOOK PRINTING BUSINESS
In all their branches; which, with his Improved Machinery, he is prepared to execute on the most favorable terms, and in the highest style of art. Please address your orders by mail, or call and leave them with

ELIHU GERR, 10 State st., HARTFORD, CONN.

Harness and Trunks Manufactured AND CARRIAGES TRIMMED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

JAMES P. FOSTER, will Manufacture to order every description of the above named work of the most approved Stock, Workmanship and Style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. His shop is located at Stafford Springs, Conn.

P. S. Repairing in all the above branches punctually attended to without fail. Terms Cash on delivery of the above named articles. Stafford Springs, Dec. 28, 1850. 33tf

\$5000 Reward!

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.

THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and although powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venerial Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not abate, provided it is used in accordance with the directions put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a respectable name.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as our Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bredt; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Collins; Bondville, A. R. Murdoch; Postmasters at Thordike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.
Traveling Agent, L. S. HILLS.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49 A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.43, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8.12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODOM—A SKETCH.

The sun never dawned brighter upon Admah, and its sister cities; and, as the rich light streamed down the mountain side, the whole valley of the Jordan, "that garden of the Lord," seemed waked into new beauty. The aged patriarchs were seated at the entrance of their tents, gazing in rapture upon the lovely scene before them; while the voices of the shepherds were heard calling forth their flocks upon the grassy hills. Already the sound of wild revelry had begun to rise from the devoted cities of the plain, and peal after peal, in startling clearness, was borne upon the gentle breeze, the very stillness and beauty of nature serving to throw a spell of unconsciousness around this guilty people.

Amram and Miriam were orphans of Sodom; in a cave by the river's side they had placed both parents, and were now left alone in each other's affections. Amram was tall and stately, like a cedar of Lebanon. Bold and fearless, he had been a wayward boy from his childhood, and with a restless spirit joined in the wildest schemes of his like guilty associates. Miriam was more like the drooping vine of Gomorrah,—bearing rich and purple fruit, yet unable to sustain itself, twining its soft tendrils around some lofty palm-tree, clinging the closer when the force of the tempest swept over it.—Wrested once from the tender support of a mother's affections, the gentle girl clung the closer to the only remaining stay,—her brother.

This morning they had walked out together to the resting-place of the departed, and an unusual sadness seemed to gather upon the spirit of Miriam.—"Like the mist that settles nightly upon Hermon, a cloud of sorrow gathers upon my heart, Amram, and like my shadow at eventide, it follows me continually; the light laugh of the maidens strikes on my ear like a note of death; and nothing can drive away this fearful foreboding I have of some awful occurrence. A veil, dark as the grave, covers my spirit; and when I sleep, dreams,—frightful dreams,—like visions of eternity, fill my mind with horror. Those last words of our mother are ever with me, which she whispered in my ear as I stooped, weeping, to kiss away the last breath from her cold lips. "Bid Amram," said she, "bid Amram, child of my pride and fear, hasten from this guilty city, for the anger of the Highest is gathering over it." Come, then, my orphaned brother, let us flee away to yon mountain village, and rest till the storm has spent itself upon the vale."

"Cease, Miriam, to dwell upon such frightful fancies; I fear thou hast listened to the idle babblings of that accursed Lot. Forget thy fears, and look out now upon this gorgeous scene. Is there anything in the breath of this mild zephyr, that comes floating down upon the ripples of the Jordan; anything in this rich sunlight, that betokens ought of terror? But let what will come, my bosom shall

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

NO. 2.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks. One Dollar for each subsequent insertion. Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside of the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A CHAPTER OF FACTS, NATURAL CURIOSITIES &c.

COMPILED FOR THE JOURNAL.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.—At an early period of telescopic discovery, extensive regions were observed on the moon's surface, which seemed to be level, and were mistaken for seas. More perfect research has shown, however, that these regions are extremely irregular, and has proven that there is no part of the moon absolutely level, and consequently that there is no collection of water upon it.

"The lunar mountains are of various formations and arrangements: peaks such as Teneriffe are common. Mountain ranges following straight or nearly straight courses are also discoverable; but the most frequent formation of the lunar mountains is that which resembles the crater of our volcano. It is estimated that three-fifths of the portion of the moon visible to us is covered with caverns penetrating to a great depth, and surrounded by a circular wall of rock of a rugged and irregular character. These crater-formed cavities are very various in diameter, varying from fifty or sixty miles to a few hundred feet, and the number of them increases as the magnitude diminishes. The ridge surrounding these craters is generally precipitous and nearly vertical on the inside, but sloping more gradually on the outside." [Dr. Lardner.] Prof. Nichol says:—"These curious objects are on some parts of the moon so crowded that they seem to have pressed on each other, and disturbed and even broken down each other's boundaries, so that through the mutual interference the most oddly-shaped caverns have arisen. It has often been observed that smaller craters are found on the walls of the crater, and in many instances we can discern that the wall has been shaken by force."

AGENCY OF THE OCEAN.—This is a powerful instrument of geological change, and operates by its waves, its tides, and its currents, wearing away the land in some places, and by the accumulation of detritus forming new land in other places. The action of waves or breakers upon an abrupt coast is very powerful. During storms, masses of rock, weighing from 10 to 30 tons, are torn from the ledges, and driven several rods inland, even up a surface sloping with a considerable dip towards the ocean. The rugged rocks along the shores of New England, cut into a thousand fantastic forms, is evidence of the force of the sea in this respect. In the thirteenth century, a strait half as wide as the channel between England and France, was excavated in one hundred years in the north part of Holland; but its width did not afterwards increase. The English channel is supposed to have been formed in like manner. At Cape May, on the north side of Delaware Bay, the sea advances on the land at the rate of about nine feet in a year; and at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C., it advanced a quarter of a mile in three years.

Colossus was the name of a famous brazen image at Rhodes, called one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbor, and ships passed in full sail between its legs; its height was 105 feet, and few could clasp round its thumb. Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, was the artist, and he was twelve years in making it. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be easily discerned, by the help of glasses, which were hung on the neck of the statue, the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. This celebrated statue was partly destroyed by an earthquake 224 years before Christ, and remained in ruins for the space of 894 years. In the year 672 of the Christian era, it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the Island, to a Jewish Merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, the value of which has been estimated at 36,000l, English money.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA.—In the year 1793, the waters of this river were forced, in the month of April, by a most violent current of wind, to the distance of ten leagues, so that the neighboring plains were entirely inundated, and the bed of the river was left dry. A number of ships which had been sunk in the river for upwards of thirty years, were uncovered; and, among others, an English vessel which was cast away in the year 1762. Several persons repaired to the bed of the river, on which they could walk without wetting their feet, and returned laden with silver and other riches, which had been long buried under the water. This phenomenon continued three days, at the end of which the wind ceased, and the water returned with great violence to its native bed.

"Recollect sir," said a tavern keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying his reckoning, "that if you lose your purse you didn't pull it out here."

THE ARITHMETIC OF WAR.

It is said, that neither facts nor figures will lie; but it is very difficult to credit, or adequately conceive, even the well attested statistics of property and life sacrificed by War. When such a philosopher as Dick, or such a statesman as Burke, brings before us his estimate of the havoc which this custom has made of human life in all past time, it seems utterly incredible, almost inconceivable; and still more are we staggered by the long and formidable array of figures employed to denote the sum total of money squandered on the system of human butchery.

Just glance at a recent event; Baron Von Beden, perhaps the ablest statesman of the age, and withal no believer in the success of our cause, tells us, in a recent work of his, that the Continent of Europe alone now has full four millions of men under arms, more than half its male population between the ages of twenty and thirty; and that the support of these immense preparations for war, together with the interest and cost of collection and disbursement on the aggregate of its war debts, amounts to more than one thousand millions of dollars a year.

Let any man try to form an adequate conception of what is meant by either of these sums, and he will soon give up the effort in despair.

Take the Baron's estimate of war-debts now resting on the States of Europe—no less than \$9,418,000,000. How shall we realize what this enormous sum means? shall we count it? At the rate of sixty dollars a minute, ten hours every day, for 300 days in a year, it would take more than 800 years, some twenty generations or more, barely to count the present war-debts of Europe alone.

Let us look for a moment at what England wasted for war purposes in 127 years from the Revolution in 1678, to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815. The sum total squandered in actual war, besides all that she spent upon her war system in the intervals of peace, was \$10,150,000,000; and, if we add the interest on her war debts contracted in that period, the grand total will reach nearly \$17,000,000,000! At sixty dollars a minute, and 300 days in a year, it would require more than 1,574 years to count it all! Add an average of \$80,000,000 a year for the current expenses of her war establishment since 1815, an aggregate of \$2,800,000,000, in these thirty-five years; and we have a sum total of nearly twenty thousand millions! No wonder that the Old World is reeling and staggering under the burden of such enormous expenditures for war purposes.

Let us try some other modes of conceiving what is meant by these figures.—Twenty thousand millions of dollars! It is nearly times as much as all the coin now supposed to be in the world; and, if these 20,000,000,000 were all in silver dollars, and placed in rows, they would belt the globe more than 160 times.—*Advocate of Peace.*

MODES OF PREACHING.

As described by the Rev. Rowland Hill.

Bold Manner.—The man who preaches what he feels without fear or diffidence.

Self-confident.—A man who goes by nobody's judgment but his own.

Rash.—A preacher who says what comes uppermost without any consideration.

Rambling.—A man that says all that pops into his mind without any connection.

Stiff.—One who who pins himself down to think and speak by rule, without any deviation.

Powerful.—The man who preaches from the bottom of the heart, the truths of the Gospel, with energy to the consciences of his hearers.

Finical.—Minces out fine words with nothing in them.

Sober.—The man who lulls you fast asleep.

Conceded.—Vainly aims at every thing and says nothing.

Welsh Manner.—A man that bawls out very good things till he can bawl no longer.

Dogmatic.—A man who goes by his own brains right or wrong.

Peevish.—One who picks into every body's thoughts, and thinks no one right but himself.

Panful.—One who instead of being led by wisdom, runs after a thousand visionary whims and conceits.

Gentle.—The vain fool that is fond of dressing up words without meaning.

Self-important.—Think nobody like himself.

PRECOCITY.—Charles the Twelfth translated Quintus Curtius at eight years of age. Montaigne was taught Latin in his nurse's arms; it was the first language which he spoke. Barrelier was master of five languages at the age of nine years. When Cato was but fourteen years of age, he was in Scylla's house a witness of his tyrannies. "Give me a sword," said he, "and I will kill him. I am not afraid of him."

and Ohio is but a pigmy, in the way of bitumen, compared with Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. Iron abounds from Tennessee to Lake Erie, and forms the very mountains of Missouri and Arkansas. Salt wells up from secret store-houses in every northwestern state. Lead enough to shoot the human race extinct, is raised from the great metallic dykes of Illinois and Wisconsin. Copper and silver beckon all trusting capitalists to the shores of Lake Superior. And mark the water courses, the chain lakes, immense plains graded for rail roads by nature's own hand, reservoirs of water waiting for canals to use them. Already the farmer, far in the interior woods of Ohio or Indiana, may ship his produce to his own door to reach Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans, and every mile of its transit shall be by canal, steamboat and rail car.—*North American Review.*

PRETENSIONS OF THE CHINESE.

It is well known that the Chinese pretend to an excessive antiquity. Their chronology exceeds all bounds of probability; and, could their pretensions be verified, the Mosaic account of the creation must necessarily be discredited. But we have a singular fact to state, which will prove that their boasted antiquity really falls within the limits of the Mosaic chronology. For the evidence we are about to produce, we are indebted to the discoveries of modern astronomy. The Chinese have ever made a point of inserting in their calendar remarkable eclipses, or conjunctions of the planets, together with the name of that emperor in whose reign they were observed. To these events they have also affixed their own dates. There is a very singular conjunction of the sun, moon, and several planets, recorded in their annals, as having taken place almost at the very commencement of their remote history.—The far-famed Cassini, to ascertain the fact, calculated back, and decidedly proved, that such a conjunction actually did take place in China, February 26th, 1812 years before Christ. This falls four hundred years after the flood, and a little after the birth of Abraham. Here, are two important facts ascertained. The one is, that the Chinese are a very ancient nation; and the other, that their pretensions to antiquity beyond that of Moses are unfounded; because this event, which they themselves represent as happening near the beginning of their immense calculations, falls far within the history and chronology of the Scriptures.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.—The Dismal Swamp in Virginia and North Carolina is a fearful place. It is full of wild birds, wild beasts, reptiles and runaway negroes. Huge bullfrogs nearly as large as a man's foot, with smaller specimens of the same genus, open a "grand concert" every night. Great indolent herons and other aquatic birds, too lazy to take a fish unless he jumps out of his own accord, sit round on the trees.—Dense swarms of mosquitoes, ephemerae and sand flies fill the air. At about sun down and after, all the animal life is in motion. Every throat is open. The croaking of the bullfrogs, the buzzing of insects, cooing of turtle doves, and the sounds from a thousand musical instruments, pitched on as many different keys, makes an assemblage of harmony and discord that defies description. The vegetation of the Swamp is more luxuriant than can be seen in any part of the world. The timber is pine, oak, sweet gum, black gum, holly, the beautiful tulip tree, the cypress, loaded down with its festoons of moss, the mistletoe bough in dark green bunches growing about on many different trees, with different kinds of timber. Immense canebrakes, so thickly interwoven with vines that one might as well attempt to walk through a brick wall as to force his way through. A canal is made through the Swamp, and part of the way it goes through a lake and on its banks runs the stage road. Snakes, lizards, scorpions, chameleons, and other loathsome reptiles, abound in great numbers.

A HYMN OF MY OWN COMPOSING.

"A Manchester, (Eng.) paper says that about a century ago, there was, in the far famed town of Glutbury, an eccentric man who performed the duties of clerk at the Presbyterian meeting. His friends deemed him a poet of no common order, and the plaudits of his associates contributed not a little to foster opinions so congenial to his own. He was urged to make his talents beneficial to the public. On the 5th of November, after an impressive sermon had been preached, this man of office stood up and in the broad Somerset dialect, said, "I be gwaime to gie out a hymn of my composing."

"This is the day that was the night,
When papists did conspire,
To blow up king and parliament,
Wi' dreadful gunpowder fire!"

A son of Erin, while hunting for rabbits, came across a jackass in the woods, and shot him. "By my sowl and St. Patrick," he exclaimed, "I've killed the father of all rabbits."

A SWEET LOVE LETTER.—The following has been handed us for publication, with the assurance that it is a bona fide letter from a sapientine in Gotham, to his lady-love in Palmer. We remember having seen something of the kind years ago; this, however, may be entirely original.

GOTHAM CITY, April 24, 1851.

DEAR SWEET:

Oh, my love of loves! clari-fied honey and oil of citron, white loaf sugar of my hopes, and 'noisances of my expectations! You have been absent from me three whole days! The sun is dark at midday—the moon and stars are black when you are absent—thy step is the music of the spheres, and the wind of thy gown, when you pass by, is a zephyr from the garden of Paradise in the spring-time of early flowers! I kissed you when we last met, and my whole frame was thrilled with sweetness—one of your curls touched me on my nose, and that organ was transmuted to loaf sugar. Oh, spice of spices! garden of delight! send me a lock of your hair—send me anything your blessed fingers have touched, and I will go raving mad with ecstasy! One look from thy bright eyes would transmute me inconceivably into the third heaven! Your words are molten pearls, dropping from your mouth! My heart blazes at the thought of thee! My brain is an everlasting fire! The blood burns and scorches my veins and vitals as it passes through them. Oh! come, most delightful of delights, and with your scrupulous breathe upon me!

When you do come, be sure and bring them two shillings which you borrowed of me, as I want to buy some tobacco.

JOHN.

POVERTY.—We always say, "Do not be ashamed of poverty, it is no disgrace!" and most truly have we spoken, poverty is no disgrace; but why do we preach, treat it as if it were a pestilence—shrink from it—proclaim it—insult it—chastise it—betray it—loathe it—abandon it? We shame to greet that "shabby looking" man, or to bow to that "ill dressed" woman, because we are too prone to honor the garments woven by men's hands, rather than the creature stamped with God's own image; because we want Christian courage to walk direct in the right path, unless it be the chosen highway of the great and powerful. The grave is the poor man's only sanctuary; he can lay him down there, and neither feel nor fear the coldness of the world. The earth worm gnaws the heart that poverty destroyed, but it only takes its portion. Earth has returned to earth—the spirit is beyond the reach of poverty.

FITS.—We are all subject to fits of some kind, either of despondency or joy, and whoever desires a remedy will please regard them. In all cases they should mingle patients with humility.

For a fit of ambition, go into the churchyard and read the grave-stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the earth your mother and sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden and the afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your light afflictions.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things God has given you in this world, and to those which he has promised you in the next, if you are his followers. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may not return into his house without one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity and fear, whether they are a load to the shoulder, the head or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the great physician:—"Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

THE CROWN JEWELS IN ENGLAND.—Professor Tennant concluded his recent lecture on gems and precious stones, with some observations on the Crown Jewels. He feared that some of the diamonds in the older crowns were nothing but paste or glass. One large stone, said to be a splendid ruby, was nothing, he believed, but garnet; and the "large sea diamond," pointed out ostentatiously by the guide, in the gold saltcellar, as being worth £100 was probably not worth 100s. The jewels in her Majesty's crown were all genuine, as any one might see, by their brilliancy in the sunshine, who visited the jewel-room at 3 or 4 o'clock on a summer's afternoon. The contrast then between this crown and the other was most remarkable.

FALL OF DUST.—A fall of dust occurred at Osterholz near Detmold, accompanied by snow with the wind from the southwest, in February 1850, and it covered the earth to a thickness of two thirds of a line.

Ehrenberg has detected in fifty organic forms of which forty had been observed by him in similar circumstances while ten species were for the first time observed in dust transported by the winds. None of the species were new.

Out of any one hundred men you run against you will find ninety-five worrying themselves into low spirits and indignation, about troubles which will never come to pass.

Effects of Immigration.

The great influx of foreigners, who are sent from the poor houses of Ireland and Great Britain, or who fly from low wages and hard labor, is truly astonishing. Our country is being overrun with this class of people, who live upon us like so many leeches, drawing away the life-blood of our prosperity. We do not mean by this that all foreigners are preying upon us for their support. We mean that class of people who are confirmed criminals, thieves and paupers before they were sent to America. To this class our cities are like a sieve—those who have the least enterprise pass through into the country, while the indigent and vicious remain. They perpetrate the greater share of crimes, and our prisons and work-houses are filled with them. It appears from the Report of the State Sanitary Commissioners, that the whole number of foreign paupers in the State in 1838 was 2,765. The increase in ten years was two hundred and sixty-eight per cent.

The whole number of persons relieved as paupers in the County of Suffolk in 1849 was 7,728, of whom 4,549 were foreigners. The whole number of paupers in the State in the same year, was 24,892, of whom 10,253 were foreigners. The whole amount expended for the support of foreign paupers by the State in 1849, was \$182,311, and by the towns, exclusive of repayments from the State, a further sum sufficient to make the aggregate at least \$300,000.

Of 1170 dram shops in Boston in 1849, 800 were kept by foreigners, for the laudable purpose of increasing the number of tenants for the new Jail and Almshouse.

About three-fourths of all police arrests, of all commitments to the County Jail, and of all cases before the Police and Municipal Courts, are foreigners.

The great increase of crime in the State within the last eight years, has been altogether among the foreign population. Notwithstanding the increase in numbers of the native inhabitants, the number of commitments among them has not increased.

One-third of all the inmates of the State Prison for the last twenty years, have been foreigners, and the State is now expending \$100,000 to increase their accommodations. Of 327 admissions to the Lunatic Hospital in Boston in six years, 160 were foreigners. In 1849 the deaths by cholera in Boston were 707, of whom 572 were foreigners.

These are facts which go to prove that all pursuits of industry and honesty must feel the effects of pauper immigration. Our State is being made an Alms House for the poor of Great Britain and Ireland, and the place of resort for thieves and rascals of the old world. Yet what can be done to prevent it? We do not recommend that a gallows be erected to hang every foreigner that lands upon our shores, but we think, with proper vigilance on the part of those who are appointed to look after the matter, the landing of such immense cargoes of pauper emigrants could be prevented. If our laws are inadequate to prevent us from being imposed upon by such immigration, it should be the first act of government to make laws that will secure us from the burden of European paupers. To the immigration of the honest and industrious we would open our doors, knowing that all such will be a benefit rather than a burthen.

Daniel Webster in Springfield.

Daniel Webster passed through here last Tuesday afternoon on the Express train, on his way to his home in Marshfield. He was accompanied by his wife. At Springfield he received a warm reception by the citizens to whom he returned appropriate thanks in a brief and pleasant speech from the balcony of the Massasoit. On Monday night the Springfield Regulators, or the anti-Thompson men, posted up handbills calling upon the people to give Daniel a warm reception on Tuesday. Whether the gathering at the Massasoit, on the arrival of the distinguished statesman, was a response to this call, or a voluntary act of the citizens we have not learned. The following concluded the "Regulators" call—shade of Demosthenes listen:

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Union man, the Patriot, is to be with us to-morrow. Rally every mother's son of you! Forget all party lines! Sink into oblivion all political and partisan questions; remember only the MAN, who, when his country was in danger, like Quintus Curtius, sacrificed all to her welfare. May God Almighty bless him for it, fellow citizens!

Let us ALL meet and give him a welcome at the Depot, at half-past 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, April 8th. Let us show to the world that we have a "bigger law"—a law above all party politics—the Divine Law of Patriotism!

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. There was a third trial to elect members of the next Congress, in Districts No. 2, 4, 5, and 7 of this State last Monday. In No. 5, Charles Allen (Free Soil) was re-elected. In No. 2 and 4 there was again no choice. In No. 7 there is also probably no choice.

The Indians are committing numerous depredations and murders in Texas, along the valley of the Rio Grande, and the families residing on the American side of the river have been compelled to flee across the river for protection and safety.

Littell's Living Age, No 360, contains the excellent paper from Chambers on De Foe.

Something about Labor—Its Reward.

It is a very common saying that those who work hardest receive the least pay, and this, we are compelled to admit, is, in many instances, sadly true, but were we appointed to designate what class of laborers received the smallest compensation for their toil, we should be at a dead loss how to decide the matter. We find among the class of persons who do what is called "out door work," or those who manage the rough and tumble portion of business, a universal complaint that their lot is extremely hard; that they labor while other classes indulge in pleasures, and that the profits of their industry go into the pockets of men who live more by their wits than by any exertions of their hands. This logic may be better than none, especially when it is considered that such a tipped man is not exactly suited with his condition, in any situation and under any circumstances.

The man who tills the soil is apt to envy the mechanic his comfortable shop, the merchant his pleasant store, and the speculator his ready cash; but he only looks at the fair side of their occupations; he forgets that every shower waters the earth for his benefit, that the sunshine enriches his fields and the great, incomprehensible laws of nature work together for his own welfare. He does not consider the incessant toil of the mechanic, necessary to his support, nor the wearing anxiety that attends the merchant and speculator; they venture their all upon the brittle thread of chance, and after years of pecuniary embarrassment, mental anguish, and discouraging circumstances, scarcely one in every hundred becomes a wealthy man. Not so with the man who labors upon the soil. He may, if he will, possess a few acres of land, a comfortable home, &c., live easy, and enjoy life better than those who live in a palace, beset with the perplexities that always accompany riches. Is not this reward equivalent to the labor performed? if not, what more can be asked for?

The farmer has his hard lifts, his profuse sweats and other unpleasant things that make his fate seem hard, but the toil of the physical system is not so crushing to life as incessant mental action. Those who have experienced both, will bear us evidence that one hour of hard mental labor is equal to two hours of physical exertion. The evidence in this matter is not easily to be mistaken; the man who labors mentally exhibits his occupation in his countenance; there is an expression upon his face, denoting a care-worn mind, a slow, yet steady wasting away of the visible man. But, on the contrary, the farmer and mechanic grow strong in mind and body by laboring with their hands. The pulsation of health is visible in their countenances and actions; they draw the nutriment of life from their own employment. Disease, it is true, fastens itself upon all classes; yet few will pretend to say that the laboring classes are, from the nature of their occupation, more liable or exposed to its attacks than those who, with delicate hands and countenances, pore over tedious mathematics, dull studies and anxious speculations.

There is a reward for all kinds of labor, for him who toils mentally or physically; that reward, if nothing more, is sweet sleep and an honest living—which is more than half of mankind enjoy. It is with no sense of justice that one man envies another his business or situation. It is not right nor proper that we should all be of the same profession—that we should all be in pursuit of the same object, for, if, as a quaint writer has said, it takes all sorts of people to make a world, it necessarily follows that they should follow all sorts of occupations. No one, we presume, would wish to be called a drone or a sluggard; if so, then you must labor—labor to obtain that reward which a correct action of mind and matter fails not to secure—health and happiness.

ROBERT RANTOUL AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—At a meeting held in Lynn, on Thursday last week, Robt. Rantoul Jr. the nine days Senator from Mass., took occasion to express his views in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law. He fully identified himself with the opposers of that law in a speech of two hours duration. At the conclusion the following sensible Resolutions among others were passed.

Resolved, That no person in any State of this Union can be lawfully deprived of his liberty without due process of law, which process, in the case of an alleged fugitive from service, is a suit at common law, where, in the fact, whether said fugitive was lawfully held to service in the State from which he is alleged to have escaped, shall be determined by a trial by jury.

Resolved, That such trial by jury should precede the delivery into the hands of the party claiming him, of such alleged fugitive, and should be had in the vicinity where the alleged fugitive is found.

A NEW SCHEME OF ANNEXATION.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, says that the rumor is, that the five or six hundred laborers for the Panama and Atlantic Railway, raised by Col. E. D. Baker, and now employed on the route of the road, are in reality an organized band of propagandists of Anglo-Saxon republicanism. The designs attributed to these men embrace the project of appropriating the country, after the conclusion of their engagements with the Railroad Company, and the erection of a new Government on the latest and most improved principles.

GOING TO FARMING.—Mr. Ephraim Littlefield has retired from his post as Janitor at the Medical College, and removed to Vermont, to live upon a farm which he purchased with the reward paid him for discovering the remains of the late Dr. George Parkman.

Another Slave Arrest in Boston—Writ of Habeas Corpus refused—Great doings in modern Athens!

On Thursday evening last week, Thomas Sims was arrested in Boston, on a charge of being a fugitive slave, belonging to Mr. James Porter of Chatham in Georgia. He was taken to the Court House and kept under charge of a strong police force till Friday morning, when he was brought before Commissioner Geo. T. Curtis for examination. The evidence put in against him was that he hired his time of his master and worked in Savannah, that he fled from that place to Boston about the 22d of last February, and arrived in the latter place about the 1st of March.

C. J. Loring, Robert Rantoul, J., and Samuel E. Sewall, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the prisoner. After a brief examination further proceedings were postponed till Saturday at which time more evidence was put in by the claimant. It appears that the fugitive escaped from Savannah by secreting himself on board a vessel bound for Boston, in which he remained hid till the vessel had got into Boston harbor, when he was found in the hold nearly frozen. He was brought up and locked in the cabin, but managed to get out during the night, and stealing the small boat got to the shore. He told the Captain of the vessel that he was not exactly a slave, that his father bought him when young, but that he had left his free papers in Savannah.

The defense put in no evidence save the following deposition of the fugitive himself:

Thomas Sims, alias Joseph Santinna, on oath declares that he was born at St. Augustine, Florida; that he has been free, as he can remember; that his free papers were left by him, many years ago, with Morris Porter, of Savannah, who now probably has them; that these free papers were obtained in St. Augustine by his father, a Spaniard. He further says that he never knew or heard of such a person as James Porter, who now claims him as his slave, till this morning.

The case was concluded on Tuesday evening, the claimant having proved pretty satisfactorily that Sims was his slave, and the arguments pro and con having been heard, the court adjourned till 9 A. M. Friday morning, when Commissioner Curtis will make his decision, and then the poor negro will probably be given into the hands of the Slave hunters.

There were many demonstrations of outrage before and during the progress of the trial. On Thursday evening, soon after Sims was arrested, Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., assisted Marshal Riley, as he was passing into the Court House; he demanded to be informed when the fugitive was to be tried, stating that he, (Sewall) was his counsel. The Marshal on being laid hold of by Mr. Sewall, ordered several watchmen to take him to the lock up, which was done immediately. He, however, cooled down, and was permitted to return home. Two applications were made for a writ of habeas corpus to take Sims from the custody of the officers but Chief Justice Shaw refused to grant the petitions. A meeting of the abolitionists was held on Friday in front of the State House to take into consideration the case of Sims. It was an inflammatory affair, at which several of the eminent abolitionists of Boston showed themselves in their true character. Wendell Phillips exhorted all to be always present—to block the wheels of government—block the wheels of the locomotive, and tear up the rails, if they attempted to carry the fugitive away. He counselled any colored man liable to be claimed as a fugitive to fill every pocket with pistols, and to use them. He advised the people to assemble in the streets around the Court House, and to block them up, and to free the fugitive; if carried away at all, to be carried over the heads of the people.

City Marshal Tukey was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$1000 for examination on the charge of trespass in causing a colored man named John Randolph to be arrested and searched for the purpose of seeing whether he had concealed weapons about him.

Deputy Sheriff Coburn, it is stated, demanded Sims on Saturday afternoon, with a writ of personal replevin, but Marshal Devens refused to surrender him—and stated his determination to hold him by force.

Robert M. Bacon and J. M. DeLeon, two of the men sent on from Georgia, as agents and witnesses for the restoration of Sims, were arrested on Monday on the charge of attempting to kidnap him. They promptly gave bail.

Two colored men were arrested Friday night, last week, for trying to get into the armories of the military, and found fully armed, were brothers named Snowden. One was fined \$1 and costs for "carrying arms to the terror of community," and his counsel appealed.

The military companies were notified to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning. The Court House was fenced in with chains, and no one was allowed to pass in who had not special business to do so. The friends of the fugitive have given the officers having charge of the case, a good deal of trouble. Sims, it is said, passes his time very pleasantly in playing cards with his keepers.

We have read somewhere that man was created with two eyes and two ears that he might see and hear a great deal, but with only one tongue that he might say little. It happens, notwithstanding this wise provision of nature, that men generally use their tongue twice as much as they do their eyes and ears.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—Hungarian refugees, whose arrival in Liverpool has been announced, have left for New York in the ship Chas. Crocker. They number twenty-six in all.

CHILD DROWNED IN BRIMFIELD.—At East Corner, a small village in Brimfield, last Thursday, several children strayed into the woods to gather wintergreen berries. Two of these were children of Mr. John Letter or Letter, a girl of 5 years and a boy about four. They all returned about sundown with the exception of the little girl, who wished to remain a little longer to get more berries. She was immediately sent after but could not be found. The neighborhood was aroused and parties scoured the woods in every direction, and a small pond near or in the woods was raked over and over again. The search was unsuccessful, and the next morning the mills in Fiskdale were stopped and the hands turned out to assist in the search. Friday and Saturday were spent in scouring the woods and searching the river, but still no traces of the lost child could be found. There were various rumors circulated of a most foul nature, and a clairvoyant was consulted who induced many to follow her directions, without success. On Sunday almost everybody in that region turned out in search of the missing girl. That day was spent in fruitless search, but at night boats were launched upon the river, and the body of the child was found about two miles from the village, lodged in the roots of a tree. It was conveyed to the bereaved mother and on Monday was buried in Holland.

THE CENSUS OF 1900.—Our first census was in 1790, with less than four millions of human beings, white, black and red included. We have increased, annually, from that time to the present, about three per cent.—numbering now about 25,000,000 souls. This is a respectable result, from a feeble but glorious beginning, in sixty years.

But how comparatively insignificant when compared with the future; for many a man is now living who will probably see a hundred millions of freemen covering this "great country." The past ratio of increase will give to the United States, in 1900, a population of over a hundred millions! Our population thus far has doubled every twenty-four years, and by beginning the next century with one hundred millions, the past rate of increase would enable some infant of to-day to behold around him before he dies, a vast nation of 400,000,000 of freemen—equal to about one-half of all who now dwell on earth.—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN THE UNITED STATES.—The subject of a World's Fair, to be held in the United States, in 1852, similar to the one about to be held in England, has for some time past been freely commented on, and recommended by many; and we learn from the New York papers that the Directors of various railroad and steamboat companies have taken hold of the matter in earnest. A meeting of delegates of the various railroad and steamboat companies was held on Thursday last at the Astor House, to take into consideration the increased facilities that will be required by the public on the occasion of holding a World's Fair of the industry of all Nations, at New York, in 1852, of which Gen. John S. Darcy was appointed Chairman. Resolutions were adopted calling a general meeting of railroad steamboat and stage directors and proprietors, to be held at the Astor House, New York, on the 30th of April, 1851, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means of accommodating the increased amount of travel which may be expected. Governor's Island has already been promised by the Government, for the purpose of holding the exhibition. It is estimated that the railways in England will be benefited to the amount of thirteen millions of dollars for additional travel, by the approaching exhibition in London; and of course a similar exhibition would materially benefit the railways of our country.

The Astor House, the Irving House, and the New York Hotel, have subscribed \$5000 each towards the expenses attending the Fair.

THE PORK BUSINESS.—Nine men in Cincinnati, a few days ago, canvassed 3,408 hams in nine hours. The Gazette of that city gives the following account of the process:

"The ham, after being smoked, is inspected by one individual, and passed to the paperer; it is then folded into a sheet of strong hard paper, and in such a manner as to exactly fit the ham. This papering is extremely difficult to do, as we noticed that the hands of the individual doing this work were worn through the skin in places, producing now and then drops of blood on the paper. The ham is now passed to the cutter; he is then carried off by a boy, who places it on the floor in front of the sewers. The sewers are arranged in two lines, running parallel from the rear of the stand where the papering and cutting is done. The speed and perfect system with which this canvassing is carried on, is truly remarkable. Each sewer is compelled to take the ham from the floor, thread his needles, knot the thread, make fine stitches, sew in a strap for the ham to hang by, &c. This is done with each ham."

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—The New London Star gives the following account of a daring burglary committed by a female in that city and her arrest while engaged in the crime:

Last Thursday night, Mr. Isham Thompson, was aroused from sleep, by a noise in his house. Rising from bed, he felt his way, without a candle, towards the source of the noise, until he came in contact with a human being enveloped in a cloak. He started, and "fished"—a more courageous act than many would have been willing to accomplish, he confesses. He immediately made loud cries for help, which none of the persons in the upper part of the house happened to hear for some time, and Mrs. Thompson was so much frightened, (very reasonably, too,) that she dared not venture to assist her husband. Finally a light was procured, and Mr. Thompson found that he had "made fast" to a young lady, by the name of Olive Wheaton, who had formerly worked as servant girl in his family. A gold watch, silk dress, silk shawl, lace cape, bosom pin, belt buckle, and \$18 in cash, were found upon her person, all of which she had stolen from the premises—the total value being about one hundred dollars.

She was kept in safe custody until Friday morning, when she was taken before a justice, and held to bail in the sum of \$500, to appear at the next term of the County Court. Oh, woman!

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—News from the Cape of Good Hope to the 2d of February has been received in England.—Two engagements, both of which terminated in the disastrous defeat of the Kaffirs, have taken place since the date of the previous advices. The most serious conflict took place on the 21st of January. A force of Kaffirs, estimated at from 3000 to 6000, attacked the position of Fort Hare and the town of Alice. The defence was conducted by about 300 Fingoes and 100 of the mounted guard. After a contest which lasted five hours and a half, the savages were routed with a loss of from 100 to 150 men, and driven back to their mountain fastnesses.—The governor, Sir H. Smith, had gathered together about 5000 troops of all sorts, and when his levies were completed he intended to commence operations on a great scale against the enemy. The Cape colonists were confident that the governor would quell the outbreak in six months at farthest but private letters state that the contest will probably last twelve or eighteen months.—The "extermination of the Kaffirs" is now the general cry in the colony.

A MODEL TOWN.—The town of Danvers voted at their recent town meeting to raise \$25,000 for the current expenses of the year; to expend \$4 50 on each scholar in the public schools; to pay firemen 25 cents an hour for actual service at fires, and 12 1-2 cents an hour for the time actually spent in going and returning.

SHAD FISHING in the Susquehanna has already commenced with unparalleled success. From the immense quantities taken by the gill nets at this early period, it is pronounced by the knowing ones that the fishing season is two weeks earlier than usual, thereby catching many large operators' arrangements not completed.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—An immense amount of immigration may be expected from Europe this summer. Letters by the last steamer, state that among the 120,000 preparing to embark in April and May, for New York, are 800 masons, chiefly Scotchmen, and a large number of carpenters. The cause of their departure is the great difficulty in finding employment.

In the United States District Court at Baltimore, George Thompson, one of the parties convicted for passing counterfeit quarter-eagles, was sentenced on Wednesday morning to be confined in the State Penitentiary for a period of ten years, being the full extent of the punishment allowed by law.—He was also ordered to pay a fine of five dollars.

ELOPEMENT AND QUARREL.—An incident is given in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 22d ult., of the elopement of a young couple, a boarding-school miss and a journeyman printer on board the steamboat Belle Rey, and the end of the sequel is, that after a four days honeymoon, they had a quarrel, and the lady left the boat, leaving her lord behind.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN BANGOR, MAINE.—We learn from the Bangor Mercury that the house of George Farrington, oyster dealer in that city, was broken open on Wednesday night and robbed of \$1100 in money—\$500 was in bank bills, \$500 in double eagles, and the rest in small coin. Four arrests have been made on suspicion.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce has issued an order that every railway train carrying passengers shall be provided with a portable medicine chest and all necessary instruments to give assistance to persons who may meet with accident.

THE NEXT CLIP OF WOOL.—The Coshoc (Ohio) Whig says it is pretty well ascertained that the prices paid for wool this season will be considerable in advance of those of last year. Speculators are purchasing the forthcoming clip from the farmers.

SOMNAMBULISM IN CHURCH.—During the services in the St. Louis Tabernacle Church on Sunday evening, a boy about 12 years of age, who was in the sleeping state, arose from his seat in the congregation, and steadily walked up the main aisle to the platform surrounding the pulpit, where he stumbled and fell. He readily regained his perpendicular, and stepped up into the pulpit and grasped the officiating minister by the hand. Some gentleman near him soon saw that he was in the somnambulist state, and quietly conducted him back to the seat from whence he came.

THE FLURALITY LAW of Massachusetts has been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law. As it was to take effect from and after its passage, the elections held on Monday were the first under the act. Where there was no choice of Congressmen on Monday, the next trial will settle the matter, as then the candidates having the highest number of votes will be elected.

ITEMS.

The Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank at Ware has made a dividend of 4 per cent from the earnings of the last six months. A Teachers' Institute is to be held at Ware next week commencing on Monday.

The receipts at the Washington Monument office during the month of March, amounted to \$3,450.

The rumor that Gov. Briggs is to take charge of the Boot Mills, Lowell, is not true.

The Railroad over the Isthmus at Panama is steadily progressing in its construction.

Silas G. Hubbard has been appointed Post Master at Hatfield, in place of P. Stacy, resigned.

For the Palmer Journal.

Among a certain class of ancient, and especially modern philosophers, the theory of man's physical and intellectual progression has been strenuously maintained. Their fanciful imaginations and treacherous reason have gradually drawn them into the serious belief that the human race were originally a species of monkey, baboon, or even some more inferior animal. During the many ages that have elapsed since his existence they suppose he has advanced by a slow and gradual process to his present physical and intellectual condition. From this theory, it follows that the human race, some thousands of years hence, will as far surpass that of the present day, as we do the monkey or baboon; and, if existence continues, will ultimately arrive to infinite power and wisdom.

There is no necessity of presenting arguments to refute this wild speculation, for its advocates have wisely refrained from making known their reasons for its support. But, even admitting such to exist, it is evident that those who might present them for our consideration, do not acquiesce in the teachings of Holy Writ, for the condition of man, as here represented in Adam, and even of mankind after his fall, would most satisfactorily and undeniably refute them. If they acknowledge and believe the existence of a first great cause—a supreme ruler and creator—their doctrine of progression, when carried to the finale of its tending point, would make physical and intellectual power equal to that of Deity.

Their last resort must evidently rest on the bold assumption that, all creation sprung into being by blind chance. But this would be equally fatal to their conclusions, for it would be surpassing the ability of man, in all his physical and intellectual weakness, eventually to arrive at infinity in both.

But experience, facts, and reason, all combine to prove the inability of man to increase those materials to any considerable extent, on which, alone, his alleged advancement must rest.

There is one way, however, and but one way to insure the truly desirable object of human progression. This lies, not in the increase of the elements, whatever they may be, but in the use of those which we at present possess. There opens before us an immense field, waving with rich and inexhaustible stores for our future acquisition. And the magnitude of our intellectual possessions must depend mainly on our exertions in gathering these priceless garlands of knowledge. They will not fall upon us by hereditary descent like the royal mantles of kings. They will not fill our minds if we trust to the attractive power of gravitation, or the pleasing fancies of genius.

If they are ever attained, it must be by action, bold, persevering and continued action. For their acquisition, even kings, heroes, and statesmen must bow before the common shrine of study and deep, comprehensive thought. In these lie the means of knowledge, the foundations for fame and greatness, the colossal pillars for their support, the purest fountains of civil liberty, and the most potent agents of human advancement.

But allowing that the theory of the progressists is not confuted by logic and philosophy, still more facts would crumble it to atoms.

For who would presume to contend that the ancients were intellectual pigmies? That Socrates, Plato, and many others were men of ordinary abilities? That the construction of the combination of levers by which Archimedes was enabled to set on fire the Roman fleet at a distance in the harbor of Syracuse, and also the machines by which they were elevated high in the air, and then crushed to atoms by their fall, did not require great mechanical skill? Taking into consideration the vast contrast in means, can we boast of any superiority in mechanism? Can we even, in truthful confidence, assert that the orators of modern times have excelled, in condensation of expressing thought, in bold adherence and manly diffusion of truth, in beauty of construction, in lofty flights of pure eloquence, and in captivating delivery, that of him whom some envious moderns have been pleased to term the semi-barbarian Demosthenes? It is true that Burke and Chatham have enraptured and enchained listening thousands in the British Parliament, that the fascinating Clay and the massive Webster are the best models of American eloquence. But they, with all their acknowledged greatness and power, do not rise to the high summit of classical diction and beauty of delivery, to the winning manner and moving sentiment, to the cutting sarcasm and powerful invective of the immortal Cicero. Neither can we claim that the solid substance and lofty tone of poetical composition has advanced: that kind of writing which furnishes an alleviating balm to many a discouraged mind, and sometimes presents the strongest encouragement to many an aspiring genius. True, some of our modern poets may excel the ancients in smoothness of diction, so pleasing to the superficial reader, but for solid juvenility and power of description, not one has emulated the works of Homer and Virgil.

Egypt was once the abode of the arts and sciences; their mighty pyramids are monuments of wonder and admiration to the present age, and will be to those of all coming time. But where is Egypt's former glory? Athens, too, once might well feel proud of her statesmen, her generals, and her worthy, patriotic citizens. But the pride of Athenians now, if indeed, enough of intellectual character remains to rouse this noble sentiment, lies in the remembrance of their former greatness and renown.

It may be, indeed, the natural tendency of mankind to overestimate the works of the past, to hold them almost in veneration. But this is true of men only as an aggregate. The artist is slow to acknowledge his inferiority to a brother artist, or that the works of his profession are not equal in excellence to those of past ages; unless undeniable facts compel the admission. The same principle holds equally true in all other callings and professions. This is natural to man, and is based on his estimation of the potency of self. Although this is true, and the means of attaining a higher standard of excellence may now obtain among us, yet no one can be found who will not unhesitatingly acknowledge his inability to equal some of the models of ancient art. But this cannot be regarded as an argument that mankind are receding in their capacities for intellectual eminence. For there are causes whose full portrayal would require volumes which are continually operating or producing changes in the attainments of men and their forms of government. They keep the world in commotion as the tides do the waters of the mighty ocean.

But whatever changes may ensue, or however men may differ in their capacities and circumstances, yet there is no downy path nor royal roads to knowledge. We are born without it, and possess only the faculties for its acquirement. Our progress must depend mainly on their use.

And although the race does not advance, yet that of the individual may be almost without limit. Few, however, when compared with the whole, will improve their opportunities. But this opens a broader field for those who will strive for eminence in the intellectual arena.

It is true, some may attain it sooner than others from their superior comprehension and adaptation of means.

But all who possess minds sufficiently strong to make an earnest and continued effort, will rarely fail of raising themselves above the generality of mankind.

THEA.

A RELIC OF WITCHCRAFT.—The *Newburyport Herald* of the 3d inst., gives an account of an old house, about to be demolished in that town, with which some interesting associations are connected. It is on High street, at the head of Market street, and known as the Morse house, famous as the spot where first originated the Witchcraft delusion in this country, that afterwards fled abroad, and from which flowed such terrible results. The house was built by William Morse, about the year 1645. Cotton Mather says that in the year 1679, this house was so "infested with demons," that whereas before, "the devil was chained up, the invisible hand did begin to put forth an astonishing visibility." The wife of William Morse narrowly escaped being hanged for a witch as seventeen persons gave their written testimony, stating the reasons why they believed she was really a witch, and ought to be hanged according to the old Mosaic law, which says, "thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." It is said to have been owing to the firmness of Gov. Bradstreet that the life of the woman was saved, and she was returned to her family. No explanation of the numerous exhibitions of legerdemain, which took place in this house to such an extent as to excite the wonder of the whole country, ever was given, and this is the more extraordinary, as they periled the life of the inmates and others upon the scaffold. In Coffin's History of Newbury, evidence is adduced which leads to the suspicion that they were perpetrated by a roughish grandson of William Morse. It is strange, if he really was the author of the tricks, that the lad in his after life, if not at the time his grandmother was on trial for her life, did not acknowledge his agency in the matter.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Sunday, April 6.—A fatal accident occurred to the mail train, due here at 4 o'clock this morning, when about 3 miles west of Alden, near the steam saw mill. The locomotive ran against a tree that had been blown across the track, demolishing the engine, and instantly killing the engineer, J. W. Wheeler. The train was going at the rate of about 25 miles an hour, and the violence of the concussion threw the engine completely around. The foreman and bell boy were thrown from the engine, but miraculously escaped without injury. Mr. Wheeler's remains were taken to the residence of his father-in-law, only a mile or two off. Both his legs and his left arm were broken. An iron bolt was nearly driven through his head and his body was otherwise mangled. Two baggage cars were destroyed.

RAPE.—John Conlin, Irishman, was committed to jail in this town late on Monday evening, for committing a rape upon a young Irish girl, that evening, out of doors, near Ferry-st. The circumstances, as related by the girl, who lives with a family in that vicinity, are quite aggravating. He was accompanying her from where she had been calling to her home, and throwing her upon the ground effected his purpose in spite of her screams and efforts to escape. Conlin was arrested on the spot by parties who were drawn thither by the cries of the girl. We are told that he is desirous now of settling the matter by marrying her.—*Spring Rep.*

The Legislature of the State of Ohio, which has recently adjourned, voted upon nearly a thousand bills, and passed into laws a large number of them. It held many night sittings, and disposed of all the business on hand before the last hours of the session arrived.

DODGE, THE COMIC SINGER, ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—We learn from the Lowell Vox Populi, that Ossian E. Dodge, the vocalist, was arrested in that city on Tuesday last, on the suit of one Miss Macomber, for a breach of promise of marriage—damages laid at \$6000.

California Matters.

The Steamer Georgia arrived at New York from California, last Monday evening, bringing \$1,000,000 in gold dust and many passengers. The news is of much importance, which we condense into the following items.

The Pacific News Chronicles the burning of two steamboats, at the wharf, attended with the loss of three lives, a large amount of gold &c.

The California Legislature have balloted 150 times for U. S. Senator without effecting a choice—this beats the Massachusetts Legislature.

The agricultural prospects of California are highly flattering.

Political parties are organizing for the election this year, and the general canvass will be a very exciting one.

The questions concerning land titles, and the legislation requisite for the mining regions, will be thoroughly discussed.

The accounts from the mines are encouraging. The absence of rain this winter enables the miners to work on the river bars, and extensive canals are being cut up towards the gold fields. The Gold Bluff excitement has nearly died away. The emigration from Sonora and northern States of Mexico into the mines has already commenced.

At Foster's Bar, some thieves, in the act of stealing a lot of money, were detected by the miners, and one of them shot: two others were hung by the populace.

The Stockton Times says, Messrs. Stintwell, Prentices & Evans, merchants of this city, have in their possession a single lump of pure gold of unique shape, weighing upwards of 51 ounces. It was dug up a few days since in Sonora. One of the firm intends to visit the World's Fair and exhibit it in the Crystal Palace.

A large number of miners have perished in the snow upon the mountains in vicinity of Redding's diggings—a heavy fall of snow having covered men and mules as they were crossing the mountains.

An English gambler, Frederick Roe by name, having shot through the head a Mr. Chas. A. Myers, all industrious residents of that place, who interfered for the purpose of putting an end to a quarrel in which he was engaged, the citizens assembled at once, tried Roe upon the charge of murder, convicted him, and in 5 hours after the commission of his fiendish act, hung him in the presence of several thousand persons.

RUN'S DOINGS.—We learn from the Claremont Eagle that on Saturday last, Benj. Chadbourn, of Cornish, N. H., while excited with liquor, was abusing a favorite horse belonging to the family, his son, about eighteen years of age, interfered, when the father made an assault upon him with a pitchfork. The young man seized it by the prongs, and held it with a firm grasp for a few moments, when the old man let go the handle, fell backwards and died. The son went to him at once, turned the body over, but his father was a corpse. A verdict of death by "apoplexy" was returned by a coroner's jury.

THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, states that on Tuesday, the 18th ult., the last of the cargo of the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence was discharged. Each package was weighed and the seal of the Customs attached, after which the whole were forwarded to London by the South Western Railway. The goods were taken from the station in vans, over Waterloo bridge, through the Strand to Hyde Park.

It is stated that the monster block of Zinc ore from New Jersey, attracted great attention at Southampton. Seventy men were employed thirty minutes in raising it from the hold of the frigate. Americans are very popular in Germany. An American student, on leaving the University at Göttingen lately, was honored with a triumphal procession of the students, in presence of a great concourse of spectators. On reaching the principal hotel, an immense stirrup cup was produced, and all the students drank wine therefrom in solemn order, to the health of the American student. The American flag was borne aloft in the parade.

A PRECIOUS SWORD.—The Liberty (Md.) Banner of Liberty says that Col. Edward Schley, of Frederick, has in his possession the identical sword which Sergeant Everhart saved the life of Col. Washington at the "Battle of the Cowpens." It will be remembered that one of Salton's men was in the act of slaying the gallant Colonel from behind, when Everhart, who observed his danger, rushed forward, and with one stroke felled him to the earth.

The artery, or principle artery of the whale measures about a foot in diameter, and the quantity of blood thrown into it at each pulsation, has been estimated at from ten to fifteen gallons: the rush of this fluid is quite audible to the harpooners when about to strike the animal.

Warner Harris, the colored man who drove the carriage that was conveying Chaplin, the Slave abductor, and his runaway slaves, out of Washington has been tried and convicted in one of the courts of that city, of slave abduction.

THE POTATOE ROT.—The reward of \$40,000 offered by the Legislature for the discovery of a cure for the potatoe rot, has been claimed by Mr. Joshua F. Hatch of Dorchester. His remedy consists of ground charcoal mixed with sulphate of lime.

PARDONED.—Gov. Hunt has pardoned Isaac A. Biggs, who was sentenced to the State Prison about a year since for sending threatening letters to Wm. B. Astor. His good conduct while in prison has, we believe, secured the clemency of the Executive. He had about two years of his sentence yet to serve out.

In Cincinnati Miss Elizabeth Myro took her life because, as she supposed, she had been deceived by her lover. He was to meet her in Cincinnati on Thursday the 6th, and the wedding party assembled but he did not arrive. On Friday she committed suicide, and on Saturday the young man arrived to fulfill his contract.

It is stated that the Supreme Court of the United States removed about a hundred cases from their docket, during their late session, and in two more sessions will be able to clear their docket entirely.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TOWN MEETING.—An adjourned town meeting of the citizens of Palmer, was held last Monday, at which time it was voted to instruct the Selectmen to discontinue several streets in Three Rivers, provided it can be done legally.

Voted, to reconsider the vote taken at the last meeting by which the town raised \$2500 for Schooling.

Voted, to raise \$2,000 for support of Common Schools and \$600 to support a High School in the town the ensuing year.

Voted, to place \$300 of the School money in the hands of the School Committee to be divided among the districts, discretionary by them; and the remaining \$1700 to be divided by the school among the school districts.

Pursuant to a call, another town meeting was held the same day, and the following votes were passed:

Voted, that the Selectmen be authorized to sell the Harrington Lot so called.

Voted, that the town establish a High School, to be kept the first 6 months in Thorndike, the next 3 months at the Depot Village and the next 3 months at Three Rivers, provided that each village provides a suitable place for it to be kept, free of expense to the town.

Voted, that Rev. Thomas Wilson prepare an Address on the Centennial Anniversary of the town in 1852.

Voted, that the Prudential Committees in the several School Districts be authorized to hire teachers in their districts.

Voted, that the Selectmen be authorized not to recommend any person to the County Commissioners to sell ardent spirits in the town during the ensuing year.

MAD DOG.—Last Saturday a dog belonging in this village exhibited strong symptoms of hydrophobia, he foamed at the mouth and ran about the streets in a very strange manner. The cry of "mad dog" was raised and half the village turned out to slay him. He was pursued through fields, houses and into the river, and was finally killed with a club, not, however, until he had been pretty well peppered with small shot.

THE EGG BUSINESS.—Mr. Shubael Chapman of Three Rivers has left with us an Egg that measures 7-14 inches the largest yet and 6-14 the smallest. It was laid by a hen of the top knot breed. Mrs. Top Knot usually lays eggs about the same size.

RELIGIOUS.—There is a revival of religion at Monson. We understand that over thirty have already been hopefully converted.

THE KNOCKINGS.—The spirits have been cutting up their pranks at Williamsburgh, in the house of Widow Gere. Last Saturday evening a party of villagers forcibly entered the house and committed sundry riotous acts. Among the rest they seized a lad, named Chester Warner and rode him on a rail to a hotel and there made him drink two glasses of hard cider. The perpetrators have been arrested and handed over to the officers of justice.

Major Bartlett, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, reports the country around Socorro and El Paso to be in a horrible condition. Major B., with his party, came upon two runaway negroes cooking the body of a companion whom they had killed for food!

Large quantities of potatoes, described as of excellent quality, have been brought to different American ports, by recent arrivals from France. Also new potatoes from Bermuda.

CONNECTICUT.—No choice of Governor by the people. It is rather a draw game; the whigs claim a net gain of sixteen members in the assembly. Two democrats have been elected to Congress.

RHODE ISLAND.—The democrats have elected Philip Allen Governor of Rhode Island.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

MARRIAGES.

In Springfield, 9th, by Rev. E. E. Cummings, Rudolph Richardson of Springfield, and Laura Underwood of Palmer.

At Cambridge, 2d, S. W. Dabney of Fayal Azores, and Harriet W., daughter of the late Prof. Webster of C.

In North Adams, Geo. E. Kimball, of Enfield to Eliza A. Darling of Rowe.

In Belchertown, March 31, by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Mark Hickey, Jr. to Nancy J., daughter of John Hastings.

DEATHS.

In Monson, April 3d, Mrs. Cyrus Blodgett 58; 4th, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Daniel G. Potter, 39; In Belchertown, March 28, Josiah Cowles, aged 56; April 3d, his son Edmund, 20.

Temperance Lecture.

THE well known old veteran Lecturer on Temperance, John Newbury Bernard, of Boston, a zealous and popular advocate of the great and good cause, will deliver a lecture in the vestry at Palmer Depot, on Thursday evening, April 17th, commencing at 7-1/2 o'clock.

The public generally are invited to attend.

WANTED.

A GOOD Tailor at Three Rivers. For particulars enquire of

O. F. PACKARD & Co. 2d.

Three Rivers, April 12th, 1851.

Iron & Steel.

HARD WARE. S. C. BEMIS, near Railroad Depot, Springfield has an extensive assortment of IRON & STEEL, of every description used in Machine Shops, or by Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers &c., together with a full supply of Anvils, Vices, Belows, Elongate Springs, Axes, Nuts, Washers, Mallets, Cast-iron Carriage Bolts, Borax, Glue, Files, Raps and TOOLS of all kinds.

India Rubber Packing and Belting, Leather Belting, Oak tanned, Lace and Pickle Leather, Newcastle and other Coal for Smiths' use. Goods will be delivered on cars free of charge and sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. Springfield, April 12th, 1851. 2d.

Fresh Arrivals! Great Bargains!

No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and fashionable stock of Goods for Spring wear, consisting of Cloths of all shades and Colors, French Dressings, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, and Tweeds, Vestings, Satin, plain and Figured Silk, &c.

At the Lowest Prices.

Garments made in the most approved Style and ready to give entire satisfaction.

Ready Made Clothing

of all kinds, from the cheap Sack to the most Fashionable Dress Coat, Pants and Vest. The subscriber feels confident in saying that in Beauty, Style and taste, his selection is not surpassed by any in the Country, and in durability and price his Goods are suited to the most rigid economy. Also,

A Good Assortment

of plain and Fancy Scarfs and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c., all of which will be sold at prices which defy competition.

Wanted Immediately.

Two first rate Coat makers; none need apply but experienced workmen. L. A. B. LEE, Merchant Tailor. Palmer, April 12th 1851. 2d.

Teachers' Institute.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for holding a Teachers' Institute in the Town of Ware in the County of Hampshire, to commence Monday the 14th day of April at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continue till the afternoon of Saturday of the same week.

The following regulations are to be observed. 1st. All applicants must present themselves punctually at the time specified for the meeting. 2d. The Institute is designed for those who are Teachers in public schools in Massachusetts, or those who have a reasonable prospect of becoming such within a year from the time when this Institute shall be held.

3d. Each applicant must come provided with a Bible, pen, Ink and paper, a slate and pencil, Geography and Atlas. The Reading Book must generally used by the highest class in the schools in the neighborhood where he resides, (and it would be well to bring more than one kind) Dictionary, and a Blank Book for taking notes. The expense of Instruction, Room, Lights, &c., is discharged by the Commonwealth; and the supervision and government of the Institute, are placed by the Board of Education in the hands of its Secretary.

6th. School Committees and all the friends of Common Schools, are respectfully and earnestly requested to render such aid as may seem to them proper and just, to facilitate the attendance of the members of the Institute.

BARNAS SEARS, Secretary of the Board of Education. Boston, March 10th, 1851. 2d.

A Boy Wanted.

ONE of steady, industrious habits is wanted to do chores and make himself useful at mechanical business. The best encouragement given. Enquire at this Office. Palmer, April, 1850. 1f

Fresh Lime.

ONE Hundred Barrels Pittsfield Lime just received and for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 ft. March, 15th 1851.

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

C. M. GARFIELD,

NO. 1, Nassawanno Block, would inform his friends, and the public in general, that he is manufacturing and is ready to supply them with the latest style of Hats, either by the case or at retail—which for fineness of material, elegance of Style and finish, are not surpassed by any other establishment.

Also, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., at very low prices.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber prior to 1851, are requested to make immediate payment.

CHARLES M. GARFIELD. 1f. April 5th, 1851.

New Tailoring Establishment!

N. L. WAIT takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Room recently occupied by Miles & Stevens, in McGilvray's Block, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Men's and Boy's Clothes

made to order, in the latest and most fashionable style. Particular attention will be paid to Cutting, and all work will be warranted. He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths, consisting of French, German and American Broadcloths, Dorskins, Cassimeres, plain and fancy. Latest styles of vestings of all descriptions, which will be made up to order and warranted to fit.

Also, on hand a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, with boys' clothing of all kinds, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Purchasers in the above line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted Immediately.

Two good Coat Makers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Palmer, April 5th, 1851. 1f

The Subscriber

HAVING been so fortunate as to purchase about 2000 lbs. of the Monson Large Red Clover seed of Mr. Anson Bebee and others, which is probably all that has been brought to this market, would most respectfully inform the farmers of this vicinity that it is for sale.

M. C. MUNGER. 52 ft. Palmer, March, 1851.

Dried Apples.

TEN thousand pounds Dried Apple for sale A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 ft. March, 15, 1851.

Dried Beef,

PORK, Hams and Lard, just received and for sale low by J. A. HALL. 1f. Palmer, April 5.

Pork, Lard and Hams,

For sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 ft. March, 15th, 1851.

Go it Boots!

THE Subscriber has now in store, and fresh arrivals every week, the largest, the best and the cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for retail trade, ever offered for sale in these diggings.

J. BOWLES. 52 ft. No. 1 Nassawanno Block. Palmer Depot, March 29.

Books, Stationary

AND Fancy Articles, many of the most popular Magazines, cheap Periodicals, Boston, New York and Springfield daily and weekly Newspapers, at publishers prices.

J. BOWLES. 52 ft. No. 1 Nassawanno Block. Palmer Depot, March 29.

Winter Apples.

400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office. 1f. Palmer, April 5, 1851.

Timber, Boards, &c.

FOR Sale low by the subscriber, 50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling &c. 30,000 " W. Pine Boards. 20,000 " Y. Pine. Do. 10,000 " Hemlock. Do. 10,000 " Lath. 50,000 White Chestnut Shingles. Bills of Timber furnished at short notice. E. VALENTINE & Co. 1f. April 5, 1851.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms. GEORGE W. RANDELL. 51 ft. Palmer Depot, March 22d, 1851.

Peas!! Peas!!!

MARROWFAT and Field Peas a full assortment. E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 ft. March, 15th, 1851.

Plows!! Plows!!!

THE subscribers have just received on consignment, from the Milford Plow Manufacturing Co., a large and well selected assortment of Plows of all kinds, which will be sold at manufacturers prices. E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 ft. March, 14th 1851.

WANTED.

TWO Hundred empty Flour Barrels A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 ft. March, 15th, 1851.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top seed, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 ft. March, 15th, 1851.

Grass Seeds.

1000 LBS. Northern Clover. 100 bush. Red Top. 100 " Timothy. Grown the past season, and for sale low by E. VALENTINE & Co. 50 ft. March, 15th 1851.

HAMPDEN, SS. At a Court of Probate

held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

On the petition of Theophilus H. Knight, administrator on the estate of Alanson C. Currier, late of Palmer, in said county, deceased, praying that he be empowered to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of nine hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-four cents, for payment of his just debts and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.

ORDERED, That the consideration of said petition be referred to a Probate Court to be held on the 4th Tuesday, within and for said county, on the 4th Tuesday of April inst., at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to be heard and decided upon; and that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested therein, by causing an attestation of this order to be published in the *Palmer Journal*, printed in Palmer, three weeks successively previous to said day, at which time and place they may be heard concerning the same.

OLIVER B. MORRIS, Judge of Probate. CORN ATTEST, J. WILLARD, Reg. Prob. 12w. April 5th, 1851.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed by George B. Morris Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency for the County of Hampden, Assignee of the estate of A. J. White, of Palmer, in said county, an insolvent debtor.

A meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at the office of said commissioner in Springfield, in said county, on the 19 day of April, 1851, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the proof of debts.

ANDREW BROWN, Assignee. 12w. April 5th, 1851.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, April 1st, 1851.

Allen, Robert. Blanchard, A. M. Bacon, B. E. Baldwin, Mary A. Baldwin, Almira Bradway, Abel Butler, Nancy Broadbent, James Brown, Simon Beard, Lydia Barton, Daniel Barrett, Maria Z. Brewer, Otis Bates, James Crowl, Lucy Colgrove, Lydia Callahan, Asa Clark, A. B. Coldridge, Armon Claflie, Almira Crocker, A. W. Cadwell, J. W. Doane, Caroline Dunham, A. Dero, Geo. Dechinon, Martha Dechins, Amelia Decker, Charles DeJoy, Authen Dispecher, Moses Edson, Cyrus Emerson, John Fuller, Waterman Frost, Pamela Frost, Marshall Fletcher, Clarissa Frost, Augustus Fairfield, A. Frost, Wm. B. Fokett, Lois Gould, Aaron Hancock, Harvey O. Herrick, Abby Hudson, Jas. R. Hunn, Elizabeth Hunn, A. J. Hunn, J. H. Hunn, Horace Harris, Mary Hastings, Jonathan Keep, Mary A. Knowlton, James Leach, Niles L. Lamb, Lucinda Lark, A. Levy, John N. B. Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

Cash, Grain, &c.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale. J. A. HALL. 44ft. Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valentine, (late occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of

Family Groceries.

Among them may be found, Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses. Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap. Sperm and Tallow Candles. Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong, Oolong and Ningyong Teas.

Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee. Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Salsarats, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for

at the lowest prices.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale. J. A. HALL. 44ft. Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF CROCKERY WARE.

Fenton's Patent Flint Enamelled Ware.

The subscribers have the

Sole agency for the Sale of this Ware

at the lowest prices.

HAMPDEN COUNTY, and

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851.

NO. 3.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; For each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as our Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. B. Bred; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins; Bondville, A. R. Murdoch; Postmasters at Thordike, Three Rivers, Belcher-town, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.
Traveling Agent, L. S. HILLS.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8, 49, A. M., 1, 49, 2, 25, 8, 55, P. M.
"New York, 10, 14, 11, 43, A. M. and 5, 14, P. M.
"Albany, 11, 43, A. M. 7, 30, P. M.
"The 10, 14, A. M. and 2, 25, 5, 14, 8, 55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6, 45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10, 20 A. M. and 2, 40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 9 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland at 2, 33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUINED FAMILY.

On a bright morning in June, feeble and sick from long study and seclusion, I wandered into the green fields and woodlands, to seek refreshment amid the universal gaiety of nature, and by exercise, to restore the wasted energies of mind and body. The green corn was rustling in the gentle breeze of the morning, and the feathered choir were singing their matin hymn in the great church of nature. As I leisurely sauntered along, gazing at the rich and variegated foliage of the dark woodland, a large black serpent stretched in the sunshine, heard the sounds of my footsteps, and fled from my approach. Fly not, poor creature, said I mentally, if thou art proscribed, if every man's hand is lifted against thee, thou hast nothing to fear from me. God hath created thee to enjoy life in thy proper sphere, and why should I take away the life which I have not power to restore. If thou were not useful, God would not have created thee. Musing upon the cruelty of man, my path led me to the ruins of a church which once belonged to that plain and upright people called Friends or Quakers, whose tenets are calculated to lead to virtue, and whose lives alone would embody a complete system of ethics. The ruin of the little church is situated in a beautiful cove or grove of woodland, where silence and solitude guard the haunt of meditation. I sat down on a part of the ruin that overlooks the little graveyard, and gave myself up to serious contemplation. There before me was the stand where the aged had stood, and given their admonitions to the young, and there were the graves in which many slept, who had there wept and worshipped.

No pomp, no grandeur marked their resting place.

I was in a musing mood, for every thing around me breathed poetical feeling, and I passed on through a distant skirt of woodland to the main road. About a mile from town, I stood at the gate of a farm yard, through which I had often passed in my boyish days, to visit the friends of my youth. A flood of recollections rolled over my mind, as I stood contemplating the scene. I called up to memory the family to whom once belonged the surrounding fields and woodland. The elder brother, a gay and handsome youth, was placed in a mercantile establishment, in Philadelphia, while the younger one remained at home, to cultivate the paternal estate. The younger brother was one of those droll productions of nature, whose witty and queer sayings kept his comrades always in a good humor, and made him the favorite of all the boys who knew him. Such he grew up through the long years of boyhood, and with him, two favorite associates, one of which, like himself, was of quick intellect, and full of droll and singular sayings. They all grew up to manhood, united together in friendship, and received every where with respect. At the age of twenty-one or two, the

elder brother returned home an accomplished and a very handsome young man. I remember the noise his arrival among the ladies occasioned, and not without cause, for there were few, very few young men to be found more fascinating.

But there was one to whom his attention was particularly paid, and before whom he bowed the knee of adoration. She was a beautiful and fascinating woman, with a gentle disposition, and a small fortune which she inherited from her father. To her he breathed his vows, and in due time wedded, with every prospect of a long life of happiness and prosperity. But unfortunately for him, the warning voice against intemperance had never been raised, and the two brothers, with their two particular friends and associates, were in the habit of taking the social glass whenever they met, which was often. An occasional glass cannot injure us, said they, for we never suffer ourselves to become intoxicated. Whenever they came to town, their young friends invariably set out the bottle, and the frequent repetition gradually confirmed the habit of drinking—for the inroad of dissipation is like the serpent, which crawls through a bed of flowers, and nestles in your bosom unseen and unnoticed, until too late. The young men on particular occasions, were seen intoxicated; but, said they, the best of men will do so sometimes; it is excusable on particular occasions. The beautiful woman, whom the elder brother had married, became alarmed, and in tears, persuaded, then remonstrated, but in vain; the fascinating spell was upon them, and earthly power could not snatch or entice them from the giddy labyrinth.

Time rolled on, and portion after portion of land was brought to the hammer of the auctioneer, or sold at private sale, to defray the expenses of a life of indolence and dissipated habits. On her knees, the beautiful wife expostulated, and in tears implored him to return from the error of his ways. In impassioned eloquence, she portrayed the ruin that awaited him, and pictured in glowing colors, the anguish she felt in the fact that every day he was sinking in public estimation, that those who had placed the most implicit confidence in him, would not now give him credit for a penny—and that in a few years, there was every prospect that if death did not arrest his course, he would become a sot and a vagabond, and bring his ill-fated family to starvation and beggary. These appeals, dictated in the purest affection, instead of winning him back to virtue, only served to rouse his anger, and a long course of ill-treatment she experienced in consequence. Portion after portion of his property disappeared, to supply the liquid poison—and already had he begun to make free with his wife's maiden portion, when, after long suffering and abuse, she appealed to him for the last time, with the fixed determination, that if he did not reform she would leave him forever. For a short time he commenced a reformation; but soon relaxed, and plunged still deeper into the vortex of intemperance. Worn out with sorrow and suffering, she fled from his once happy home, and returned to the home of her childhood. Sad was the fortune of this beautiful woman. After flying from her husband to her paternal home, she was destined to see her own brothers go down to the grave one by one, the bloated victims of intemperance. Three or four of them were cut off in youth, in the course of a very few years.

In the meantime, one of the two intimate associates of the brothers attempted his own life in a fit of insanity, occasioned by constant excess, and nearly succeeded; but recovered only to destroy himself by enormous potations a short time after. Thus the first one of the four whom I had known in boyhood, and who had set out with such fine prospects in life, went down to the grave a young man, of a good natural disposition, and one who might have rendered himself an honor to society. The other friend and associate, who had sprung from a good family, and had been highly respected, repaired to the gloomy abode of the two brothers, and there remained, constantly indulging in drunkenness. The cleared lands had all been sold to supply liquor,

and the axe now resounded in the remaining portion of woodland, and the lofty oaks were reeling and falling to the earth—fit emblems of the unfortunate brothers and their companions. A considerable tract of woodland, which their forefathers had spared for them, soon entirely disappeared, being sold to supply the very article of poison which was fast destroying their bodies, and would, in all probability, destroy their immortal part; in other words less paradoxical, doom them to everlasting misery.

If I mistake not, it was on Christmas Eve, that the three were all carousing over the flowing jug. They had all become bloated to the last degree, and their appearance was actually frightful. One by one became drowsy from the effect of the liquor, and sunk down upon a few ragged bedclothes, until the trio were snoring in insensibility. The long night wore away, and the next morning, the anniversary of the Saviour's birth, broke upon a scene horrid and humiliating in the extreme. Death had entered that dwelling, and two of the three, the younger brother and his associate, had gone to eternity. The elder brother alone remained; but the warning which had been given him was unheeded. In a short time after, his poor old decrepit mother, who had in early life been accustomed to plenty, worn out with privation, and broken hearted, followed her son to the grave.

The elder brother now retired to a small cabin on one corner of the farm, for the wild vagaries of a distempered imagination, would not suffer him to remain in the paternal home fast going to decay. In the cabin with a woman of the darkest fame, he lived, or rather, dragged out a miserable existence. Dis-ease soon began to prey upon him, and he was chained to his bed of straw. The physician who attended him, told me that he reasoned with him, and asked him if he did not know that his habits would very soon destroy him. He said he did, and declared that he was now determined to drink no oftener than his physician prescribed. The doctor told him he must drink no more until a certain hour, and he promised he would not; but scarcely had the physician turned to the door, ere his resolution failed him. The doctor suddenly turned round, and beheld the infatuated man dragging the jug from under the bed, and lifting it to his quivering lips.

"Unguarded man, it will kill you in a few days," said the physician, in a tone of solemnity.

"I cannot help it," said the dying devotee, "for it is impossible that I can resist."

In a few days he followed his brother and associate to the grave, and I went through the gate to look at the spot where the three unfortunate men slumber. A rude fence surrounds the spot, and a willow weeps over the graves of the friends of my early days.

And near their lone and silent tombs, The beautiful catwba blooms.

I looked around me. The well remembered woods had all disappeared to supply the means of their ruin. And where was the house whose floor my boyish feet had so often pressed? It was gone—not a vestige of it now remains. Two Lombardy poplars alone lift their tall heads near the spot where the dwelling stood, and the once hard and level yard is now grown up in weeds. Sad were my reflections, while I stood upon the spot where flourished this ancient family, now gone to decay. I returned home to my garret a better and a wiser man. May the solemn facts here related, be the means of arresting from their downward course, those young men who think it no harm to take a social glass, and who think they can govern the use of liquor. Believe me every man is in danger who drinks a single glass. Thousands have fallen who had perfect confidence in their own self command. They have tampered with the lion for years, but have at last become the victims of his clutches.

To stoop to any sordid, low action, is to imitate the kite, which flies high in the air yet vouchsafes to condescend to carrion on the ground.

Spring.

'Tis gone! the snow of Winter's boast,
That hid the field and lawn,
And warmer breezes from the south
Announce us Summer's dawn.
The sky is tinged so deeply blue,
The air is calm and sweet,
And flowers of ev'ry form and hue
The rustic wand'er greet.
The merry schoolboys jump and play,
And distant echoes bring;
Th' returning tones they sing in praise
Of green and lovely Spring.

The butterfly, in fairy dress,
With wings of gold and blue,
Swings to and fro to sip a drop
Of vernal honey dew.
The busy bee, with lightning speed,
Darts o'er the verdant field,
And mingles forth his gratitude,
Forwards the flowers yield.
The lark, perched on the hazel bush,
Or sailing on the wing,
Joins in the song of love and praise
Of green and lovely Spring.

A STRANGE STORY.

A few days since a medical man named Philippe died in a village near Paris, where he had resided many years, and had acquired a great reputation for skill and probity. He never demanded any remuneration, except from those were in circumstances to be able to pay him; and during the last visit of the cholera he was indefatigable in his attention to the suffering poor. Last year an Englishman, traveling in that part of the country, was taken so suddenly ill that he was obliged to stop at an inn in the commune, and Dr. Philippe was sent for. Scarcely, however, had he arrived at the bedside of the patient when the latter became violently agitated, and his countenance changed exceedingly. The doctor appeared also to be agitated, and at once ordered every one out of the room. When that was done the door was locked on the inside. The landlady being curious to know what was going on listened at the door, but the conversation was carried on in a language which she did not understand; she, however, heard the patient exclaim in French, "Assassin! assassin!" after which a violent altercation ensued. The Englishman appeared to threaten, and the doctor to supplicate him. The latter afterward left the room and went into the kitchen, where he prepared some medicine, which he ordered to be given to the patient several times during the night. On the following day the stranger was much worse, and feeling his end approaching, he made a sign for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a few words in English, which the landlady gave the mayor of the commune, who, not understanding the language, threw it aside into a drawer, where it was forgotten. The stranger died the same evening.

A few days since the mayor, when called on to register the death of the doctor, who in his turn had paid the debt of humanity, thought of this paper, and on his showing it to his nephew, who understood the language, it was found that Dr. Philippe was no other than the famous Patience, a noted robber of the United States, all traces of whom had been lost. The Englishman recognized him as a man who had, twenty years before, attempted to murder him, while traveling in the State of Vermont, in America. The mayor immediately proceeded to the house of Dr. Philippe to institute an enquiry. He found that he had, during his illness, refused to be undressed, and had made the persons who attended him promise that he should be buried in the clothes which he then wore. The mayor, however, ordered the body to be undressed, when it was found that the doctor was in reality a very spare man, although he always appeared stout, the bulk being caused by his wearing cloths wadded most thickly. His legs were also bandaged up, and one of his feet was found to be a very skillfully-made artificial one. The body was covered with marks of wounds. In a dark closet there were found several chests fastened with triple locks; and on these being forced open, they were found to contain arms of various kinds, watches, gold coins of all nations, and diamonds and jewels to a considerable value. Particulars of this discovery have been transmitted to the Government, and a copy sent to the authorities of the State of Vermont.

BABEL CONCENTRATED.—A man at Hamburg, Germany, named Julius Cornet, it is asserted, understands thoroughly and translates 38 different languages. This is not equal to Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, who understands 50 languages; but it is said that Cornet's knowledge is more complete and satisfactory than Burritt's.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.—In a village churchyard, near Thornton, in England, is a stone to the memory of the builder of the church, with this inscription:
Here lies John Trollop,
Who made these stones to roll up,
When the Almighty took his soul up
His body went to fill this hole up.

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

The great pyramid of Egypt, was, according to Diodorus Siculus, constructed by 3000,000, according to Herodotus, by 100,000 men. It required for its execution twenty, or as some have it ten years, and the labor expended upon it, has been estimated as equivalent to lifting seven hundred and thirty-three millions of cubic feet of stone, one foot high. "Now," says an English calculator "in the same measure, the labor expended in constructing the southern division only of the present London and North-western Railway, if reduced to one common denomination, would result in twenty-five thousand millions of cubic feet of similar material lifted to the same height, being nine thousand and two hundred and sixty-seven millions more than was lifted for the pyramid; and yet the English work was performed by about 2000 men only, in less than five years. Again, it has been calculated by Mr. Lacout, that, the quantity of earth moved in the single division (112 miles in length,) of the railway in question, would be sufficient to make a foot-path one foot high, and a yard broad, round the whole circumference of the earth. And the same patient investigator has found that a copper curbing could be made to this foot-path with the actual cost of said division of the railway in penny pieces.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

AGE OF ANIMALS.

A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a wolf, twenty; a fox, fourteen or sixteen. The average age of cats is fifteen years; of a squirrel and a hare, seven or eight years; and a rabbit, seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years, the rhinoceros to fifty. A horse has been known to live to the age of seventy-two, but averaging twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of a hundred. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. An eagle died at Vienna, of the age of a hundred and four years; ravens frequently reach the age of a hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred; pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live much above a hundred and ninety years.

FACTS IN BRIEF.—Out of every thousand men twenty of them die annually.—The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed every thirty years.—The number of old men who die in cold weather is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as seven to four.—The men able to bear arms form a fourth of the inhabitants of a country.—The proportion between the deaths of women and that of men is 100 to 108.—The probable duration of female lives is sixty; but after that period the circulation is more favorable to them than men. One-half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of seven. Among 3125 who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person of one hundred years of age. More old men are found in elevated situations than in valleys and plains.

EXTENSIVE CAVERN IN MANCHESTER, VT.—A large and singularly beautiful cave was discovered in Manchester on the 7th ult., by a party of young men engaged in a hunting excursion; and one of whom is the writer of this communication. The cave is situated upon the Southern extremity of the Equinox mountain, about half way from the base to the summit. The individual who made the first discovery was in hot pursuit of a wounded partridge at the moment, and was precipitated without notice into the unsequenced entrance. On examining the passage into which one of their number had been so unconsciously invited, the party found that it led, by a gradual descent of about 30 feet, into a spacious apartment, measuring 36 feet in length, 27 in breadth, and 13 feet in height, and having a bottom as level, and almost as smooth, as a floor. From this room, a narrow passage, through which we made our way with great difficulty, and not without our bruises, brought us into an apartment far exceeding the former, both in extent and magnificence. The most prominent objects which met our eyes in this second room, were three colossal pillars, 20 feet in height and 15 feet in circumference, of spectral whiteness, and smooth as polished marble.

In the third room we found considerable quantities of iron and lead, together with a kind of ore resembling silver. Not to weary our readers with further details, we pursued our way about a quarter of a mile, passing through no less than nine apartments, until we found ourselves upon the brink of a precipice. On throwing down a large stone, a faint splash was returned, after an interval of several seconds, from which we inferred the existence of a pond of water at the bottom of the abyss. The exploration of the cavern has been pursued no further. The whole, as far as our examination extended, and with the exception of the water just mentioned, is perfectly dry.—*Union Whig.*

Avareice is the canker worm of the soul the rapid growing deleterious weed of a too luxuriant soil, which springs up, overruns and destroys all the celestial plants of the mind.

GETTING INTO BED WITH A CORPSE.

A few months since, a son of Erin, about nine o'clock one evening, called at a country inn, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and demanded lodging for the night. It was evident from his appearance and actions that he and liquor had been quite jolly companions throughout the day. The landlord was a lazy, good-natured soul, and had imbibed rather freely that day himself.

"If I give you a light and tell you where the room is, you can find the place," says the landlord.

"Och, an' it's meself that can do that most illegantly. Jist show me the way, and I'll find it azy," rejoined the Irishman.

The directions were given him, and also a candle. He was directed to go to a room in the second story of the house. By the time he had reached the top of the stairs his light had become extinguished, and he had forgotten in what direction he had to go. Seeing rays of light issuing from a room, the door of which stood slightly ajar, he reconnoitered the inside of the room, and found it to contain a bed, in which lay a man, and a stand with a small lighted lamp upon it.—Feeling disinclined to make any further search for the room to which he had been directed, he divested himself of his clothing and quietly crept into the back part of the bed. He had been in bed but a few minutes, when a young lady and gentleman entered the room.

The Irishman eyed them closely. They seated themselves on chairs in close proximity to each other, and after chatting merrily for a short time, the young man threw his arms around her waist in a couisally manner, and impressed a kiss upon her tempting lips. There was a witchery in it which demanded a repetition. The scene amused the Irishman vastly, and being free from selfishness, he concluded that his sleeping companion should be a participant with him in the enjoyment of the scene, and to this end he judged him; but his companion stirred not. He then put his hand upon him, and found that he was tightly locked in the cold embrace of death. Synchrous with this discovery he bounded out of bed, exclaiming— "Murder! murder! Howlly sainting! hiven perlect me!"

He had scarcely touched the floor with his feet, before the young lady and gentleman were making rapid strides towards the stairway, terror being depicted on their countenances. They had just reached the top of the stairs when the Irishman came dashing along as though all the fiends of Erubus were close at his heels, intent on making him their prey, and the whole three went tumbling down stairs, and it is hard to determine which of the three reached the foot of the stairs first. The landlord stood agliss at the Irishman rushed into the bar-room, with nothing on between him and nudity but a garment vulgarly styled a shirt, the hair on his head standing upon end, his eye-balls ready to leap from his sockets, and he gasping for breath. It was a sight that would have made a man laugh who had worn a vinegar face from the day of his birth. Nothing could induce him to seek a bed that night again. When the young lady and gentleman found it was not the corpse that had so unceremoniously bounded from the bed, they returned to the room, (they being watchers for the night), and, doubtless, commenced their counting at the point where it was so suddenly broken off.

A MADMAN'S PAPER.—"The light of the law of Jehovah," is the title of a new paper just started "by the Rev. John Coffin Nazro, Israel, of Jerusalem, the City of the Great King, and from Tinty Height, or summit of Mount Washington, White Mountains, in the United States of America." It appears to be the organ of a madman, who styles himself "Prince of Power of God, and Priest of Glory," and who says he has become the lawful owner of Trinity Height, so called by him, or summit of Mount Washington, White Mountains, New Hampshire, called the Throne of the Great Spirit by the Indians, and which will be henceforth known as the Adorayim or Most Holy Place, in the Height of Pilgrim Land, and consecrated as the site of a Jewish Christian Sanctuary. "Those who are disposed to follow this individual to his frigid location, and aid him to erect a "sanctuary" there, can ascertain further particulars of his designs from his paper.

GERMAN PRODIGY.—Foreign journals speak of a boy only seven years of age, the son of a clergyman at Iserehlo, who is said to compare with Mozart in the precocity and extraordinary developments of his musical powers. Such is the incredible fineness of his ear, that having lately heard a difficult choral piece played on a church organ, he, upon reaching home, repeated it on the piano and transposed it a dozen times. He equally excels in his talent for other instruments.

REPUTATION IN EUROPE.—Fears are expressed that the policy of reputation adopted by the Spanish Government, (which offers to pay its creditors two shillings on a pound,) will pay its creditors too shillings on a pound, to prove contagious. The majority of the Governments of Europe will be forced, sooner or later, to adopt a similar policy.

Great Fire at Palmer Depot—Nassawann House Burnt—\$70,000 worth of property destroyed.

The beautiful village at Palmer Depot was visited by a terrible fire on Wednesday night, which laid almost its entire business part in ruins. It is supposed that at least \$70,000 worth of property was destroyed, including the finest buildings in the place.

The fire broke out at 11 1/2 o'clock at night, in the wooden building owned by Elisha Couverse, and occupied by M. C. Munger, as a general dry goods and grocery store. From this building it spread in each direction, involving on the North all the buildings in the row, and on the South, the Palmer Hotel and the Nassawann House, one of the largest and finest hotels in Western Massachusetts. There was no engine owned in the village, and the wind blew heavily all the time, as it did everywhere. The fire originated near the roof of the store of Mr. Munger, and that gentleman informs us that he has not the slightest idea of its cause. Every large building touched by the fire was burnt completely to ashes. Not a timber stands, and the enterprising citizens feel that they have sustained a blow which it will take some years to recover from. A small engine came from Thordike, but was unable to furnish any efficient assistance, for want of water. The Ocean Company, from Springfield, arrived upon the ground late, but their long hose gave them command of water with which to protect the wooden buildings South of the Nassawann House. The citizens of Palmer express strong gratitude to the Ocean Company for coming to their aid from so great a distance.

The first building burnt was of wood, and belonged to Elisha Couverse as we have stated. Loss \$3,000; insured in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Co. of Worcester, \$1,500. Mr. Munger's loss, on his goods, amounted to nearly or quite \$7,000; insured \$1,500 in the Springfield People's Mutual, \$1,000 in the People's Mutual, Worcester, and \$1,000 in the Mercantile Union at Concord, N. H. Frederick T. Wallace's Law Office was in the building. His law and miscellaneous library was entirely destroyed, and cost him \$600. The furniture of the office and household furniture in storage, was destroyed to the amount of \$400; insured on the whole \$600 in the Conway Mutual.

The next building North was of wood, and belonged to Chester Strong. It was wholly destroyed. Loss \$2,500; insured 1,700—\$1,200 in the People's Mutual, at Worcester, and \$500 in the Conway Mutual. The building was occupied by A. Blodgett, jeweler, J. S. Bailey, stove and tinware dealer, and by Miss Blodgett, milliner. The upper part was occupied by Mr. Blodgett as a dwelling. Mr. Bailey's loss was \$2,000; insured \$1,500 at the People's Mutual, Worcester. Mr. Blodgett's loss, we could not ascertain, but he had no insurance.

Still North, the next building that fell a prey to the flames was a brick building owned by Chester Strong. To the back of it was attached a large wooden barn and wood-shed which were insured with Mr. Strong's wooden building, previously alluded to. The brick building and barn were valued at \$8,000; insured (brick building) \$4,000—\$2,400 at the Mechanics' and Farmers' office, in Worcester, and \$1,600 at the Worcester People's Mutual. The building was occupied by G. M. Fisk, the proprietor of the Palmer Journal establishment. The Journal office was in the second story, the remainder of the building, a new one, being unoccupied. Mr. Fisk succeeded in saving the majority of his printing materials, though in a damaged condition. His printing press was destroyed. He estimates his loss at \$550, and is insured in the Springfield People's Mutual for \$300.

The next building destroyed on the North was of wood, and belonged to Elisha Couverse. It was occupied as a dwelling by Wm. L. Parker and Edwin Fenton. Both the occupants succeeded in saving the most of their furniture. Mr. Ladd, the agent of the New London and Palmer Railroad, had a large quantity of apples in the cellar, which will probably never be roasted again. They were not insured. Mr. Couverse had stored a large lot of potatoes in the same place, and lost them. Loss on the building, \$3,000; insured for \$1,500 in the Commonwealth office, Brighton. Here the fire stopped in this direction, for want of material.

The first building South of Manger's was the Palmer Hotel, owned by Elisha Couverse and kept by John Converse. The building was of wood, and adjoining it were sheds and a large barn, which were all destroyed. A dancing hall was finished off over the horse shed. Loss on buildings, \$5,000; insured \$3,500 in the Farmers' and Mechanics' at Worcester. The loss on the furniture we did not ascertain.

The next building in the course of the flames, South, was the new and splendid hotel, known as the Nassawann House, owned by Messrs D. & C. M. Shaw. This was across the street, and was regarded as so free from danger that no goods were removed, of any consequence, until it was found to be actually on fire. The fire took in a heavy cornice that surrounded the building. The lower floor of the building was occupied by stores. Messrs Shaw estimate their loss on their building and furniture at \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$15,000—\$10,000 in Worcester and \$5,000 in Springfield, (People's Office). The occupants of the stores in this building were as follows:

Ebenezer Brown, hardware store, and in the same room the jewelry store of F. O. Brooks. Mr. Brooks lost \$300 to \$400—fully insured in the Conway Mutual. Mr. Brown had no insurance, but saved a good many of his goods. Loss not ascertained.

Lewis F. Shoals, dry goods and groceries. Insured \$1,000 in a Worcester office, which covers his loss.

Thomas Ward & Co., groceries and provisions, fish market & Co., \$800—no insurance.

John Bowles, boots, shoes, books, &c. Saved nearly all. Two cases of books stolen. Books all saved, but slightly damaged. Loss, \$100, no insurance.

Charles M. Garfield, hat and cap store, saved his goods mostly. Loss light, and no insurance.

Amasa Munger, small grocery establishment. Goods mostly saved.

Next the Nassawann House stood the Law office of Calvin Torrey, a small, new, wooden building. The roof of this building was damaged by fire, and broken in by the falling walls of the hotel, but the principal part still stands. Loss of books, furniture on storage, wearing apparel, &c., \$400. Insured for \$300 at the People's Mutual in Worcester. Here the conflagration was stopped.

The aggregate loss from the fire, according to the figures we have presented, is \$65,000. If

these losses have not been over-stated, the entire loss, reckoning that not ascertained, will not be less than \$70,000. The aggregate insurance, as reported, is \$34,900, or just about one-half the loss. Our impression is that the insurance will approach more nearly the loss on property actually destroyed than these figures would indicate. We trust it will, at any rate. It is a serious blow to a thriving place, but Yankee energy is equal to it, and matters will soon be going ahead again. One thing our Palmer friends will doubtless attend to immediately—the purchase of a new engine and the organization of an efficient fire department. Had they possessed this earlier, they would undoubtedly be richer by \$30,000 to \$50,000 than they are. Other villages without engines will please take notice.

THE BETTER FEELINGS OF MAN TRUMPHANT.—We have remarked some of the roughest specimens of humanity as passers through this city, we ever cast eyes upon, in our life before. The other day, a man, standing at the Exchange, our attention was called to one of the very hardest looking customers, just arrived on the Isthmus, from California, after evidently a long residence in El Dorado. He and those with him were bearded like patriarchs, and had a look of a man who had hired him a mule, and on seeing his baggage, was remonstrating to get a dollar or two more. "Look you here, hombre," said he, "a bargain is a bargain; I agreed to give you \$20; I paid you the half, and now you give me a few words; but if in ten minutes that mule ain't ready packed, there'll be no one dead bigger about these diggings." He drew a revolver from his belt, looked at the caps, and turning round, looked savage defiant at a sweep of the hand, and a lady in a mule, and two beautiful little girls, on their way to California, were trying to pass the blocked up thoroughfare. His eyes met the appealing gaze of the mother. In an instance his whole countenance was changed. He doffed his hat to the lady, backed the mule, and all, and with comrades: "Back, boys," said he, "make way for the lady." The way was cleared, the lady passed.

Our stalwart friend stood and gazed after them for a minute or two, and as he turned round, we could perceive his face suffused with tears; on wiping them he perceived we were regarding him closely—"I have been away from home, sir," said he, in a faltering voice, "for two years—that woman, and the little faces of those children, reminded me of my family. God bless my girls and their mother!" So shaking himself, as it were, he returned his revolver to his belt; and, in a mild voice, said to the friend, "Come home, as soon as you can, my native, got the mule ready, and you shall have what you ask."

Nature, nature, said we, how unaccountably you soften the human heart! I never would have accused that savage looking man of sentiment. We also walked away to our office, and "made a note of it"—Panama Echo.

Two more incendiary fires occurred in Utica, on Tuesday night, one destroying a grocery and a dwelling, and the other a carpenter's shop. James Hazlett was taken from the grocery badly burnt and suffocated, and may die. There is great excitement at Utica on account of the many incendiary fires, and the disorganized state of the fire department. The old firemen are mad and swear vengeance on all who run with the machines. The citizens are also very indignant, and should an incendiary be caught he would stand in danger of being lynched. The city authorities have appointed a new Chief Engineer, provided horses to run with the engines, and appointed an extra police force to protect the city.

A blast at Schuadach Landing, Hudson river, N. Y., threw a stone which hit the head of Thomas Green, the farthest man from the blast, and killed him instantly. On Sunday, a gang was playing cards, when an altercation took place between two of them, and one springing at the other's face, bit his nose off, and skinned his finger with his teeth.

Northampton, at an adjourned town meeting, voted to raise \$5,500 for schools, and to reconsider the vote passed at the March meeting, raising \$5,300 for the payment of outstanding debts and interest. It was then voted to raise only \$2,100 for that purpose.

Wm Lyon Mackenzie, a refugee from Canada for the part he took in the rebellion of 1837, has lately returned there, and been again elected a member of the Canadian Parliament from the County of Haldimand. He ran as an independent and anti-ministerial candidate.

Ten or twelve buildings near Erie Avenue, Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., were burnt, on Monday night. Loss \$15,000 to \$20,000. From the harness shop of Mr. Suook to the Bank of Corning, the street was all in a blaze.

The Washington Intelligencer publishes a letter from Mr. Riddle, the American Commissioner to the World's Fair. He was busy in the performance of his duties, which he found to be very arduous and expensive. The custom house commission on each package amounted to nearly \$2; besides which, all the fixtures, tables, draperies, &c., for the display of goods, have to be provided by each nation, and those of other countries are very brilliant. He has had to employ a number of clerks to make out a descriptive catalogue. America, he says, is behind every nation in arrangement; but the display will be fine.

The execution of John Clines for the murder of James Shields, took place at Freehold (N. J.) on the 11th. The prisoner was an Irishman, and a Catholic. When the rope had been adjusted around his neck, he remarked to the Sheriff: "I am innocent, and God knows I am innocent."

The Shadrach Rescue Cases, which were assigned for trial on the 28th instant, have been postponed to the 27th of May, at the request of the several counsel for the defendants.

The following is given as the new mode of "parsing" down east: "I court." Court is a very active, indicative mood, present tense, and agrees with all the girls in the neighborhood.

Joseph M. Delphi, Whig, has been re-elected Mayor of Louisville, Ky., by 703 majority over the Locooco candidate, Col. Joseph Metcalfe.

The only bell tolled in Marblehead, upon the announcement of Sims' departure, belonged to a Society that has a clause in its deed prohibiting negroes from holding pews in it. So says a correspondent of the Boston Post.

The total loss by the great fire at Catskill, N. Y., was \$50,000; insurance \$20,000.

Patten Martin, Henry Cranston and John Conff, notorious cases, were arrested at Williams-town, with a horse and wagon which they stole from Walter Shepherds' stable in Troy. On the road to Williams-town, they stole all the change in the till of "Mrs. Shaw's Hotel," kept by Isaac Hathaway.

The New Haven Register says that P. T. Barnum has bought an estate in Pennsylvania to which he intends to remove. "Iranistan," his splendid dwelling in Connecticut, is for sale at one-third less than cost, and if not sold before the 19th of June will be sold at public auction.

The wheelwrights, coachmakers and blacksmiths paraded the streets of Washington, on Monday, striking for higher wages. In the course of their march they assaulted several who would not unite, and a number of the procession were subsequently arrested by the police.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A black boy, 13 years old, named Long, has been arrested on a charge of murdering the little boy Rumpf, in Baltimore. A witness saw him take the child into the slaughter house, and he has made a full confession of his crime. He says he killed him by beating him with a cord used for spinning a top, which the little boy refused to give him. He killed him by beating him on his head with a stone, and says that he was not dead when he left him, and that he went back late at night and heard him groaning. Long has been committed for trial.

The steamship Brother Jonathan, which several weeks ago put in at Baltimore for repairs, having essentially disabled her machinery, has been fully refitted, and sailed again for Chagres with 125 passengers on Wednesday.

Booth, a fugitive slave barber in Lowell, and Henry Jenkins, ditto in Worcester, have recently been bought of their Southern owners by the subscriptions of liberal citizens in the two cities. One cost \$700, the other \$800.

Gen. Foote of Mississippi arrived home on the 30th ult., and immediately commenced canvassing the State as a Union candidate for election to the State Convention, called to decide upon the question of going out of the Union.

Six of the young men arrested for riot and outrage at Williamsburg, have been bound over for trial, in the sum of \$100 each. Two others, Jackson and John Miller, were discharged for lack of evidence.

The Whigs of the 5th District in Kentucky have nominated Clement S. Hill, to succeed John B. Thompson in Congress. In the 8th District, S. F. J. Traub declines running for Congress again.

In Williamstown, a son of Robert Noble, aged 12, was riding a horse, when the animal became frightened, ran, threw the boy off, and, while the latter's foot hung in the stirrup, kicked him to death.

A State Military Convention meets at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, May 7, and on the next day, a grand military parade is expected to take place. All the companies in the State are invited to attend.

On Saturday last, a man named Atkinson fell overboard from a small steamer on the Pacific river, near Paterson, N. J., and was drowned. He was intoxicated.

A Committee of the friends of J. W. Hale, in New York City, has been formed for the purpose of procuring a testimonial, in acknowledgment of his services in securing cheap postage.

The body of an unknown man was found last week, in the Penobscot River. There were on his person, articles of jewelry, \$60 in money, and a note of hand for \$53.

Mr. Raymond, Speaker of the New York Assembly, and one of the Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, goes to Europe after the Legislature adjourns.

Previous to its adjournment, the Legislature of Pennsylvania repealed the law of 1847, in regard to fugitive Slaves, and the jails of that State can now be used for the detention of fugitives.

Dr. Elisha Bartlett has resigned the Professorship of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the New York University, to which he was appointed during the last year.

The Coalitionists of Nantucket called a town meeting to instruct their Representatives to vote for Sumner, but the Whigs dissolved it without action.

The Collector of Philadelphia is in trouble again, and is at Washington, trying to overcome the effect of the charges of his enemies against him, with the President.

Lieut. J. Warwick Hunter, of the Navy, who took landum at Philadelphia, for the purpose of self destruction, has died. Dissipation is supposed to have been the cause of the net.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown sailed from New York on Monday for Madeira. She will there join the African squadron, as the flag ship of Commodore Lavalatte.

Henry Powers, a recently returned Californian, had his trunk robbed of \$209 in eagles and double eagles at the Shakspeare Hotel, N. York, last week.

Henry Clay was to leave New Orleans for home on the 12th. He was somewhat indisposed.

The river at New Orleans is falling slowly, and there is no further danger of an overflow of the city.

Dr. Charles M. Hitchcock, Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army, has been promoted to a Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

At Brockport, N. Y., 30 feet of the embankment of the enlarged Erie Canal gave way, on Tuesday, and the repairs will cause some delay.

Gen. Riley was honored with a public reception by the citizens and military of Buffalo, on Tuesday.

The wheat in Wisconsin is said to be winter-killed in large quantities, and the farmers will go largely into the cultivation of Spring crops.

Cornelius Soper is missing from his house near the city of Rochester; he had \$2500 in cash the last known of him.

Louisville, Ky., and Columbus, Ohio, have elected Whig Mayors. Cincinnati elected a Locooco Mayor by a small majority.

John Snowden of Schaghticoe, N. Y., accidentally shot himself with a rifle last week. His recovery is doubtful.

The Lowell City Government have appointed a Committee to invite President Fillmore to visit that city.

Stephen Long of Chesterfield, Essex County, N. Y., hung himself last week, while in a fit of insanity.

Henry Alline has been re-elected to the office of Register of Deeds, in the County of Suffolk.

Gen. Hugh Brady of Detroit has not been killed by a fall from his carriage, but was badly injured.

The New Orleans City election on the 7th inst., resulted favorably to the Democrats.

More than 4000 immigrants arrived in New York on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last.

Gen. Scott has left Cincinnati for Washington via New Orleans.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has adjourned, sine die.

Deaths in New York, last week, 357, in Philadelphia 123, in Boston 71.

The following is a specimen of bifurcation from an Oregon paper, occurring in a notice of the launch of a wharf boat:

It is said that the roof of the Crystal Palace proves to be leaky in several places, and that it is doubtful whether the building can be made perfectly water-tight. Should this fear prove true, the Great Exhibition will come out badly.

The morning commenced most beautifully. The glittering rays of Phoebus shone upon the snow-capped summit of Mt Hood, which reflected the silvery light into the valley below; and the wild winds of the forest hid from their hair and nature's children walked forth at early dawn to enjoy the mild and lovely temperature of the sunny and life-giving atmosphere, and reflect upon the great event which was about to transpire.

A Merida correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives a discouraging picture of the condition of affairs in Yucatan. The war already so long waged between the whites and barbarians, still continues. The line of operations is now established some thirty leagues from Merida. Fourteen thousand Yucateco soldiers are guarding the cordons, whilst some twenty thousand Indians, well armed and equipped, are on the opposite side, ready to fight. It is a fact beyond dispute, that English markets and powder are freely supplied at Belize, in return for the spoils of churches and whatever other plunder the barbarians may offer. The result will inevitably be the final extermination of the Spanish race in Yucatan, which will perhaps become a "protection" for the British.

Editors are very properly regarded by the people of Maine as the salt of the earth. A purse has been made up by individuals in different parts of the State, to send the worthy editor of the Gospel Banner to the World's Fair. The editor of the Maine Farmer, has also been tendered a purse for the same purpose. This is another evidence that the fair is progressing. Maine means to keep her lamp filled, as well as trimmed and burning.

There has been a very destructive freshet in Alabama and Georgia. All the low countries are overflowed, and the loss of property has been immense. The mail driver between Mobile and Montgomery had six horses drowned, and the passengers escaped very narrowly. The mails were lost, but have since been recovered. The Alabama river rose thirty feet, and one bridge on all the principal streams have been carried away.

It is estimated that the woods, forests and plantations of Great Britain cover 3,000,000 acres. The amount of timber consumed is supposed to be worth annually \$115,000,000, of which sum the value of \$80,000,000 is home grown, against \$35,000,000 imported. Forty acres are computed at an acre, which are appraised at \$2,200.

Mrs. Doos of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, Mr. Doos, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume that a pair of boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Doos is right; but there is no mistake that boots is left.

A band of Indians, who lately committed depredations on the Cibola River, Texas, were overtaken by a detachment of U. S. Troops upon the head of the San Sala, two of them killed, and all the stolen property recovered. The Government sustained a loss in the encounter.

The Harbor Commissioners of Galway, Ireland, are about to present a block of Irish marble, with suitable inscriptions, to the Washington Monument, as a token of gratitude for the exertions made in behalf of that harbor by the Americans.

The story that Mr. Chauncey Jerome of New Haven is making good clocks for sixty cents apiece is all humbug. A firm in this town who ordered a dozen received a letter in reply stating that no such clocks were manufactured at its establishment.

At a special meeting of the Franklin Co. Agricultural Society held on Wednesday, H. W. Clapp, H. W. Cushman and R. B. Hubbard were chosen members of the State Central Committee of Agriculture.

There was quite a freshet in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers last week. The canal was not injured, but it prevented boats from proceeding down.

A couple of juveniles, one 86, the other 88 years of age, were married on Friday last, on board the steamboat Troy, from New York. Boshare Quakers.

Five thousand laborers are required on that part of the Pennsylvania Railroad lying beyond Johnstown. The work will give employment for two or three years.

The Athens (Georgia) Banner says that public opinion is decidedly in favor of the Hon. Howell Cobb as the next Governor of that State.

The Archduke Ferdinand, brother to the Emperor of Austria, is about to embark at Trieste on a visit to the United States.

The New York police found in a miserable hovel, among rags and filth the most disgusting, a dead mother, a dying son, and a dead drunk father. Had not the boy, who is but 9 years old, been discovered as he was, he would soon have perished.

IMPORTATIONS.
The importations of cotton goods into the United States, in 1849, amounted to \$15,654,841—of woolsens, \$13,804,005. In 1850, the importations of cotton goods amounted to \$20,108,719; of woolsens, \$17,151,569. The importations of woolsens at the single port of New York, in 1850, showed an increase over the previous year of \$5,388,592, while the imports of woolsens, cottons, silk and flax combined, for this period, at this same port, are increased by \$11,188,982. The imports of wool in the raw state, in 1849, amounted to \$1,117,347; in 1850, to \$1,681,691.

The exports of all these articles are known to be simply nominal, while the ability of the country to produce every cotton and woolen fabric it needs, with hardly a single exception, and to grow every pound of wool needed for consumption, is as well known. The production, by our own industry, of the amount of goods imported, would fill the country with a prosperity which would be felt in the remotest hamlets of labor, and yet, wise heads say that we need no protection, and the query is seriously put on every side: "Where does the silver go to?" Does any one doubt that a properly adjusted system of duties would keep out these immense importations, and give their manufacture to our own citizens? Then why, blindly and persistently, adhere to the non-protection doctrine?

A FUGITIVE SLAVE recently fled to Canada, leaving his wife and family in Boston. The wife, Mrs. L., has since been engaged in soliciting the means to purchase his freedom, so that he can return and provide for her and her children—and has nearly succeeded in obtaining the necessary sum. On being asked by a gentleman who assisted her, why she did not apply to Messrs. Quincy, Adams, Phillips, &c. &c. to aid her, she replied that she had done so and they would not give her a cent! She was not aware that the name of any abolitionist had been inscribed upon her paper.

Nevertheless, when the husband gains his freedom, the probability is that he will immediately join their ranks,—and thus the benevolence and the money of the law and order people are made to increase the numbers of their opponents.

B. H. AURORA.
FIRE IN BOSTON.—A fire broke out in the Boston Transcript building, on Tuesday morning, which destroyed the ware-room of Dutton & Wentworth, the State printers, and sundry State documents in the bindery of R. M. Condyland. Among the books destroyed were the Annual Railroad Reports and the Report of the Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts. The State documents in manuscript were all saved. The upper part only of the building was burnt, but the whole establishment was flooded with water. Mr. Copeland was not insured. The building was insured for \$4,000, and Dutton & Wentworth for \$15,000.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The constant rumors of an expected invasion of Cuba, from the United States, are accounted for by a correspondent of the New York Tribune. He says that these rumors are got up by paid agents of the Cuban Government, in order to form an apology for the constant presence of a large body of troops. Hardly an arrival from Cuba is announced, but brings a repetition of these state rumors. The schooner Viola, which arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, from Matanzas, reports that troops were out there, and preparations were making to resist another Lopez invasion, the reports of which were implicitly credited. The following, from the Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer, is the only intelligence we have seen tending to give these rumors any foundation, and we strongly suspect this to be bogus:

One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Mescal & Western cars from this city, this morning, bound professedly for California, but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba.

Several young men from Atlanta joined the Company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connection, that half a dozen boxes of Rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and Western Railroad for this place.

The National Intelligencer credits the reports, and says that if either public or private information is to be relied upon, another scheme of unlawful violence is to be directed against Cuba. It further says:—

"We have received letters from the interior of Georgia stating the departure of a number of persons for the Gulf Coast, intending to organize a revolution in the neighborhood of Apalachicola. We cannot doubt that the authorities of the United States, civil and naval, will be on the look out to prevent or defeat this new attempt to dishonor this Republic in its own estimation and in the opinion of the civilized world."

Movements are undoubtedly going on for an open operation against Cuba; and it is believed they have reached a considerable state of forwardness, having been conducted with more secrecy and with better discretion than the original affair. But our government is fully in the field against it, so far as those connected with it violate the obligations which, as citizens of the United States, are due to nations with whom we are at peace. Our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico have had orders to be on the look-out, and we have the fullest confidence that the Administration will do everything consistently possible to arrest this scheme of despoilers, slavery-propagandists and disunionists,—for these are the chief elements that enter into the whole plot to revolutionize Cuba and annex her to the United States.

The New York Herald says the movement is against San Domingo with the purpose of assisting the Dominicans against the tyranny of the black Emperor Solouque of Hayti, but we presume it has no special reason to think so, unless black mail money from the contrivers of the real scheme for the purpose of blinding and misleading the public mind government in regard to it, should constitute one.

The Savannah News speaks mysteriously on the subject of a Cuban invasion, and concludes, by saying: "The Spanish Government, waterfalls as it is, will not be able much longer to suppress the popular sentiment, and from what we know of the state of affairs on the island, we should not be surprised to hear of a formidable outbreak of the Cuban people against the Spanish Government, and the conflict, and invite the aid of freedom throughout the world to join them."

Pensacola papers report that rumors of preparations for another Cuban invasion were rife to that quarter, under Gen. Lopez.

A terrific tornado passed over White Pond, Barnwell district, S. C., on the 8th inst., accompanied with hail.

Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet upon whose shoulders the mantle of Joe Smith has fallen, has only twenty-six wives, positively. He says so himself.

In Cranston, R. I., on the 26th ult., Mr. William M. Bigelow, formerly of this town, was kicked by a vicious horse and lived but twenty minutes afterwards.

Snow fell to the depth of six inches at Pontiac, Mich., on Friday, the 4th inst.

At Northampton, 10th, Ezra J. Wolcott, heret, and Roxana Lombard of Haver. Mary John D. Reynolds of Windsor, Ct., and Jane, daughter of Stiles Hannum of B. At North Adams, 14th, Almon C. Benjamin, and Cornelia Sherman; 10th, Horace Dodge of Elbridge, N. Y., and Armarilla of N. A.

DIED.
In this town, 15th, Mrs. Nancy, 79, wife of Eli Bates; 12th, Emma Ward, 19 mos., daughter of Thomas L. Lathrop. In this town, 13th, of consumption, APOLOX MUNS, 35, well known as the editor of various papers in Springfield and other places in New England. At the Insane Hospital, Worcester, on Sunday, the 13th, Eliza, 48, wife of Gideon M. Murphy of this town.

At North Adams, 31st ult., William H. Osborn, 64; 26th, Martha C., 17, only daughter of John Waters; Thomas, infant son of James T. Richardson.

At Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., Feb. 20, Sevil Chilson, 56, formerly of New England. At Hadley, Mass., 23, a graduate of Amherst College last fall.

At Windsor, Mass., 4th, Ezra Chapman, 73. At San Francisco, 4th ult., P. Lawrence Bliss, 29.

At Hartford, 4th, Delia Olmstead, 55, widow of Col. A. F. Olmstead of East Hartford. At West Stockbridge, 18th ult., Elbridge G. Fairfield, 41.

At Upton, 13th ult., Sarah H., 21, wife of Lyman D. Dyer, formerly of Brattleboro. At Dexter, Michigan, 23d ult., Elizabeth G., 83, wife of Thomas Parks, formerly of Brattleboro.

At Sunderland, 5th, Achsah Fosdick, widow of At West Meriden, Ct., 13th, Edward Benjamin, only child of Rufus S. and Caroline M. Dowd, aged 2 years and 7 months. At Amherst, 9th, Walter Dickinson, 67.

At West Brookfield, 10th, Benjamin Barnett, 93, a revolutionary pensioner. At San Francisco, Cal., Eli E., 22, son of Washburn Frost of Gill.

At Shelburne, 27th, David Sims, 27. At Erie, Pa., 27th ult., Seth Lyman Alexander, 32, formerly of Brattleboro. At Monson, 3d, Cyrus Blodgett, 58; 4th, Betsey, 39, wife of Daniel G. Potter.

At Belchertown, Mar. 23, Josiah Cowles, 56; 3d inst., his son Edmund, 20. At Keene, N. H., 7th, Betsey, 50, wife of Dea Elisha Bant.

At Williamette, Ct., Dr. William Witter. At Mobile, Mrs. Laura McDonough, daughter of the late Judge Hitchcock of New Haven. At New York City, 13th, Fanny S., 30, wife of Theodore Parnum of Brattleboro.

At Westfield, 16th, John Avery, 44; William Henry, 1, son of Hiram Park. At Granville, 13th, Sarah W., 56, wife of Justus Rose.

At Schaghticoe Point, N. Y., 8th ult., Mary, 92, widow of Asbel Eastman, formerly of Amherst. At Whately, 8th, Jane Eleeta, 13 mos., daughter of Robert Frary.

At Columbus, Mississippi, 25th ult., Hiram Moore, 35, formerly of Montgomery in this country. At Middlefield, 22d ult., Clarissa Jane, 29, wife of Jonathan McElwain Jr.

HAMPDEN, SS. At a Court of Probate held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

On the petition of Theophilus H. Knight, administrator on the estate of Alanson C. Currier, late of Palmer, in said county, deceased, praying to be empowered to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as

THE PLAIN OF PHILIPPI.

This plain, between Hamus and Pangeus, is the plain of Philippi, where the last battle was lost by the Republicans of Rome. The whole region around is eloquent of the history of this battle. Among the mountains on the right was the difficult path by which the republican army penetrated into Macedonia; on some part of the very ridge on which we stand, were the camps of Brutus and Cassius; the stream before us is the river which passed in front of them; below us, upon the left-hand of the even field, is the marsh by which Antony crossed as he approached his antagonist; directly opposite is the hill of Philippi, where Cassius died; behind us is the narrow strait of the sea, across which Brutus sent his body to the Island of Thosus lest the army should be disheartened before the final struggle. The city of Philippi was itself a monument of the termination of that struggle. It had been founded by the father of Alexander, in a place called, from its numerous streams, the "Place of Fountains," to commemorate the addition of a new province to his kingdom, and to protect the frontier against the Thracian mountaineers. For similar reasons the city of Philippi was gifted by Augustus with the privileges of a *colonia*. It thus became at once a border garrison of the province of Macedonia, and a perpetual memorial of his victory over Brutus. And now a Jewish apostle came to the same place, to win a greater victory than that of Philippi, and to found a more durable empire than that of Augustus. It is a fact of deep significance, that the "first city" at which St. Paul arrived, on his entrance into Europe, should be that "colony" which was more fit than any other in the empire to be considered the representative of Imperial Rome.

The Life and Epistles of St. Paul.

A RATHER SEVERE JOKE.

The Racine Advocate tells of a joke put upon a deacon in those diggings.—The postmaster stopped at his store on Sunday morning, and the deacon, seeing the door open, went in to hear the news. A pack of cards lay partly strewn on the counter, and the deacon began to talk about the sin of using cards at all. At this juncture another member of the church came in, (the post office was in the store,) and all at once the postmaster, placing his fingers upon a couple of cards on the counter, exclaimed—

"Now, deacon, I tell you this won't do.—The queen always takes a jack, and the ten the nine, and so down; if you don't attend you'll never learn the game. That Jack is a good card, but my queen takes it, and it counts me one point, besides one on count for game."

"Why, neighbor?" exclaimed the horrified deacon, "What do you mean by that?" "Exactly what I say," was the reply, "the queen takes the jack, and it's mine—you might have trumped with it, and saved it long ago; now this jack, with low and high game, puts me out."

At this moment the surprised member, who had just arrived, turned round, and cast a reproachful look at the deacon, who became at once indignant, and quitted the store without explanation, much to the merriment of the joking postmaster.

Of course the horrible tale was soon told of the deacon having been caught playing cards on Sunday. He was cited to appear before the church for this backsliding, and as the evidence was complete, would have been convicted and severely punished, in spite of all his protestations of innocence, had not the funny postmaster made his appearance in the nick of time as a witness in favor of the deacon—told a round, unvarnished tale, and procured for him an acquittal.

"I CAN"—Of course you can. You show it in your looks, in your motion, in your speech, in your everything. I can! A brave, hearty, substantial, soulful, manly, cheering expression. There is character, force, vigor, determination, will in it. We like it. The words have a spirit, sparkle, pungency, flavor, geniality about them which takes one in the very right place.

I can! There is a world of meaning expressed, nailed down, epitomized, rammed into these few letters. Whole sermons of solid-grounded virtues. How we more than admire to hear the young man speak it out bravely, boldly, determinedly; as though it was an over-searching of his entire nature, a reflection of his inner soul. It tells of something that is earnest, sober, serious; of something that will battle the race, and tumble with the world in a way that will open and brighten and mellow man's eyes.

I can! What spirit, purpose, intensity, reality, power and prize! It is a strong arm, a stout heart, a bold eye, a firm port, an indomitable will. We never knew a man possessed of its energy, vitality, fire and light, that did not attain eminence of some sort. It could not be otherwise. It is in the nature, constitution, order, necessary, inevitable of events that it should be so. I can! I really, truly said, and then clenched and riveted by the manly, heroic, determined deed, is the secret solution, philosophy of men's lives. They took *I can* for a motto, and went forth and steadily made themselves and the world what they pleased.

Then, young men, if you would be something besides a common, dusty, prosy wayfarer in life just put these magic words upon your lips, and their musing, hopeful, expanding philosophy in your heart and arms. Do it, and you are a made man.

"Master, this gal keeps saying I'm a thief!"

"What does she say that you have stolen?"

"She says that I stole her character."

At this juncture a little girl jumped up and said:

"I geth be did—for I then him behind the shecol houth catin' thumthin'."

POETRY.

Might makes Right.

A sparrow, perched upon a bough,
Spied a poor beetle creep below,
And picked it up. "Ah, spare me, spare!"
The insect prayed; but vain its prayer.
"Wretch!" cried the murderer, "hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong."

A hawk beheld him, and in haste,
Sharpened his beak for a repast,
And pounced plump upon him. "Oh,"
Exclaims the sparrow, "let me go."
"Wretch!" cried the murderer, "hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong."

The hawk was munching up his prey,
When a stout eagle steer'd that way,
And seized upon him. "Sure, comrade,
You'll spare my life—we're both a trade!"
"Wretch!" cried the murderer, "hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong."

A sportsman saw the eagle fly,
He shot and brought him from the sky;
The dying bird could only groan,
"Tyrant! what evil have I done?"
"Wretch!" cried the murderer, "hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong."

'Tis thus that man to man behaves,
Witness the planter and his slaves;
'Tis thus that state oppresses state,
And infant freedom meets its fate,
Naples and Spain must hold their tongue,
For Austria, France and Co. are strong.

The Best of Times is Now.

"There is a good time coming, boys,"
Is the burden of the song;
Such is the poetry of youth,
When life and hope are strong;
But when the sun of life declines,
Age cries, "How changed are men!
Things were not so when I was young—
The best of times it was then."

"There is a good time coming, boys,"
Is true enough, I trow—
And says the plain, unclouded truth,
There is a good time now,
Why not improve the present, then,
Where'er the future lead,
And let each passing moment's pag
Bear proof of thought and deed.

"There is a good time coming, boys,"
Makes many a heedless youth,
Who all forgets the present hour,
The first, the greatest truth,
That of all time since earth began,
The present is for him—
That age will soon his powers waste,
And palsy mind and limb.

"There is a good time coming, boys,"
And many a one has passed—
For each has had his own good time,
And will have to the last,
Then tarry not, oh 'cager youth,
For fairer goals to blow,
But bear in mind the first of truths—
The best of times is now.

Good Bye.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Good bye, proud world! I'm going home
Thou'rt not my friend, and I'm not thine;
Long through thy weary crowds I roam,
A riven oak on the ocean's brine;
Long I've been lost like the driven foam;
But now, proud world! I'm going home.

Good bye to flattery's fawning face—
To grandeur, with its wise grimace;
To upstart wealth's averted eye;
To simple offices, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street;
To those who go and those who come—
Good bye, proud world! I'm going home.

I'm going to my own hearthstone home,
Boomed in my green hills alone—
A secret nook in a pleasant land,
Whose groves the frolic fancies planned;
Where vulgar feet have never trod—
A spot that is sacred to Thought and God.

O! when I'm safe in my Syrian home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome!
And when I'm stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and the pride of man,
At the sophist's schools and the learned clan.

For what are they in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?

PHENOMENA OF SOUND.

In the Arctic regions, persons can converse at more than a mile distant, when the thermometer is below zero. In air, sound travels from one thousand one hundred and thirty, to one thousand one hundred and forty-two feet per second. In water, sound passes at the rate of four thousand, seven hundred and three feet per second. Sound travels, in air, about nine hundred feet for every pulsation of a healthy person at seventy-five in a minute. A bell sounded under water, may be heard under water at one thousand two hundred feet distance, at twice the distance on water, that they are on land. In a balloon, the barking of dogs on the ground may be heard at an elevation of three or four miles. On Table Mountain, a mile above Cape Town, every noise in it and even words may be heard distinctly. The firing of the English, on landing in Egypt, was distinctly heard one hundred and thirty miles from the sea Dr. Jamieson says, in calm weather he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.—A bill for the enlargement of the Erie canal has passed the lower House at Albany. It has got to pass the Senate.

LOOK UP.

What business has a man to go about with his head bowed down like a bulrush, as if he were looking for pins in the dirt, or picking up rusty nails in the streets, like an old millionaire in one of our neighboring cities?—God made man to stand erect, according to the true import of *anthropos*, the Greek word for man. In this he is distinguished from other grades and species of animal creation. They may look down, but man should look up. Let him write *exultor* far above him—on that keep his eye fixed, and continue his upward movement till he attain his mark. It is said that, however high a man may ascend from the earth, there is no danger that his "head will swim," and cause him to lose his balance; if he keeps looking up. But as sure as he looks downward, he loses all command of himself, and is sure to fall. So it is in the pursuit of life. Shake off, then, your bumps, throw away your blues, and leave the dirt under your feet to take care of itself.—Your business is upward. There is light above however dark it may be beneath you. Hold up your head; there is a bow in the clouds, and the storm will soon be over. A clear sun will yet shine. Then rub your eyes, and look up.

A QUESTION FOR ALGEBRAISTS.—Two Arabs had sat down to dinner and were accosted by a stranger who requested to join their party saying, "that as he could not get provisions to buy in that part of the country, if they would admit him to eat only an equal share with themselves, he would willingly pay them for the whole." The frugal meal consisted of eight small loaves of bread, five of the Arabs, and three to the other. The stranger having eaten a third part, and each of the two Arabs a third part of the eight loaves, arose and laid before them eight pieces of money, saying, "My friends, there is what I promised to give you; divide it among you according to your just rights." A dispute, of course, arose respecting a division of the money; but, reference being made to the cadi, he judged seven pieces of the money to the owner of the five loaves, and only one piece to him who had eaten the three loaves. Yet the cadi decided justly.

GENERAL INSENSIBILITY TO AN IMPORTANT TRUTH.—This, namely—that the misery of human life is made up of large masses, each separated from the other by certain intervals. One year, the death of a child; years after, a failure in trade; after another longer or shorter interval, a daughter may have married unhappily;—in all but the singularly fortunate, the integral parts that compose the sum total of the unhappiness of a man's life, are early counted and distinctly remembered. The happiness of life on the contrary, is made up of minute fractions—the little soon-forgotten charities of a kiss, a smile, a kind look, a heart-felt compliment in the disguise of a playful rivalry, and the countless other infinitesimals of pleasurable thought and genial feeling.

The mileage allowed Messrs. Wright and Gilbert this last session of Congress, for their journeys to and from California, is \$5,600 each, being, according to the usually travelled route by way of Panama, 7,000 miles. Dr. Gwynn's constructive mileage for the extra session of the Senate amounts to \$11,200.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
Have constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House,
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 1tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25ctf

JOB PRINTING.
Every variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, date in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.
11tf

DENTISTRY.
E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon
Dentist, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Designing to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required.
He may be found for the present, at room No. 13, Nassawan House.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. 1f 31

FLANNEL lined Polkas, a nice article, for sale, by
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December. 38tf

AT MONSON!

THE LARGEST and best lot of Ready Made Clothing within fifteen miles, going at prices to suit every purchaser. Though the proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go for less than their real value. Call and see.
C. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Nov. 14th. 1850.

THE Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, and in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goes it with a perfect vengeance.
Gentlemen please call in and see.
Yours respectfully
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Jan. 18 1851 42tf

Only 25 Cents.

FOR a bottle of Dr. Langley's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root, Prickly Ash Bark, and Rheubarb.
Root and Herb Bitters.
The greatest medicine for the least money, in the world. For Coughs and Colds, Jaundice, Bilious Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, a bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver short plagues, which almost everybody is troubled with—this medicine can't be beat. One bottle will tell more than a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does hurt, but always good.
Sold by B. K. Bliss and the medicine dealers in the state, also in PALMER by Dr. Holbrook and D. A. Calkins.
Feb. 22d 47 3m

Plows and Cultivators.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Palmer and vicinity, and Public generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of B. Marlin's improved Premium Plows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.
Also, Plow Points of various patterns, Stoves, Chaldron Kettles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the above at cash prices.
JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry.
Palmer, April 20th, 1850. 1f 3

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 1f 29

Wood and Lumber.
100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Lumber. Terms Cash! All orders promptly attended to.
A. N. MERRICK.
Brinfield, Nov. 30th, 1850. 1f 35

Corn Shellers.
THE YANKEE CORN SHELLER, a new article. Shells corn extremely rapid, and does it well. Every Farmer who has any amount of corn to shell would not be without one after a trial, for twice the cost. For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by E. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. 1f 38

Jenny Lind Operas,
AND patent Satin Franchise Gaiters, and Ladies patent Congress Shoes made to order, on short notice.
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December 21. 35tf

Stoves.
A GOOD assortment of Stoves, Furnaces, Oven Mouths, Ash Pit and Kettle Doors, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware on hand and for sale by
J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, Jan. 18th 1851. 41tf

Book Binding.
All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

T. F. SLACK,
STAFFORD SPRINGS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.
N.B. Particular attention paid to roofing.
Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37tf

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.
Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer, or C. C. or Dr. Geo. W. DEXTER, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 1f 5

NOTICE.
ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

At Denecke's in Monson.
CLOTHES, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
Are selling at such prices as would ruin an Astor, if he kept on long enough.
Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains.
Monson, Nov. 14th. 1850.

At T. C. Denecke's
FAMOUS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
JUST opened a beautiful lot of Drab Beavers, very handsome Tweeds and Cassimere, to be sold 50% Cheaper than can be bought at any other place in Yankeeedom.
Monson, Dec. 14, 1850. 37tf

Looking Glasses.
THE Subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851. 41tf

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 1f 26

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency.

Washington, D. C.
THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.
By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 160 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the Legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He tenders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will share one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge. Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to
CHAS. C. TUCKER.
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

Important Announcement.
THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for **RUDDING PAIN**, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor.
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!
CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappings! Beware! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's in each dozen under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and numerous frequent loss of life itself are the awful consequences! Avoid Fraud!

Buy the Dalley's ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeiters—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent in quantity of the Genuine!

See the new Circulars for 1850.
MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.
No other Sale but Dalley's can allay the pain of Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTERS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price, solemnly caution the public against such interlopers and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TOVEY.

Local Agents.—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot W. N. Packard, Thorndike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

BUSH'S
EXTRACT OF SUILEX OR SPANISH
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Similax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Similax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncompoanded Extract.

Obtained from the Green Root, receives those ancient properties so long unknown, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other remedies have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester, Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville, E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7tf

NEW STATIONERY AND PRINTING SALOON,

No. 10
State street, Hartford, Conn.

A LARGE, NEW, & SPLENDID STOCK
OF ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, BILLET,
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS;
White, Card & Letter Envelopes;
WAFERS, PENS, PENCILS, &c.;
HAVE BEEN JUST OPENED AT THE

STATIONERY & PRINTING SALOON

OF
ELIHU GEER,
No. 10
STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

These Goods were selected with great care from the new stock of several manufacturers and importers, and include the most recent styles and are now offered for sale, on the most reasonable terms at

W. H. HOLDSALL & CO. RETAIL.
The subscriber will keep both his Store and Office constantly replenished with all desirable articles in the Stationery and Job, Card and Ornamental Printing line.

In his present fresh and splendid stock may be found,
BLANKS, Miscellaneous, PAPER, Of all the usual, Blank Books, Bath, Blotting, kinds on excel, Bankers' Cases, Bill, Bill, letter paper, and Backgammon, Cap, Colored, any quantity, Colored Paper, Colored Printing, Colored Drawing, Cream Wove, Drawing, Embossed, English, French, Copying Presses, Letter, Legal, Bristol Board, Dominos, Music, Transfer, Colored all kinds, Egg ball's glasses, Note all kinds, Double thick do, Flower Stands, Packet Post, Embossed do, India Rubber, Tobacco, W. C. T. U. Envelopes, Ladies' Companion, Writing lines, French Envelope, Napkin Rings, White Printing, Ivory, Pearl, Paint Boxes, Paper Knives, Brass, Boxwood, Writing, &c., &c. Sand Boxes, Ebony, Glass, Ivory, Silver, S. of F. and L. O. O. F.

CRAYONS, Of all kinds. **SEALS,** Red Tapes, In all varieties. **STAMPERS,** Rubber Stamps, Sealers, Sand Boxes, Seal's Certificates, School medals, Silver Cord, Tapers, Candle, Cupid, Dove, I. O. O. F. Illuminated, Key Letter, Legal, Military, Polka, Silver Wreath, Transparent, Wedding, &c. **WEDDING** **"FIXINS,"** Billet Papers, Cards, Envelopes, Office, School, Silver Brail, &c. **PRINTING DESKS,** Leather, Pearl, Paper mache, and all other. **PORTFOLIOS,** Paper mache, usually kept for sale in a Stationery Store.

Store open, on business days, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. The subscriber also continues to carry on the

JOB, CARD, FANCY & BOOK
PRINTING BUSINESS
In all their branches; which, with his improved Machinery, he is prepared to execute on the most favorable terms, and in the highest style of art. Please address your orders by mail, or call and leave them with

ELIHU GEER, 10 State st.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Harness and Trunks Manufacture.
AND CARRIAGES TRIMMED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

JAMES P. FOSTER, will manufacture to order every description of the above named work of the most approved Stock, Workmanship and Style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. His shop is located at Stafford Springs, Conn.

P. S. Repairing in all the above branches punctually attended to without fail. Terms Cash on delivery of the above named articles.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 23, 1850. 39tf

\$5,000 Reward!
M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.
THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, &c., &c., and other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and although powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venerial Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, tedious recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000. It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLE'S GONORRHEA LOTION
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. BALLE'S Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bonneton, opposite Court Square, Main st. Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and R. Baron Palmer Depot.